



MALAYSIA

eISSN 2716-6813



9 772 716 681 002

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS REVIEW**

VOL. 3 / 2020

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 3 / 2020

Announcement:



*The Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting
Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 2020*

7.7.2020 – 30.9.2020 (e-Census)
7.10.2020 – 24.10.2020 (Face-to-face)
www.mycensus.gov.my



*The Government of Malaysia has declared
National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year.
MyStats Day theme this year is
“Connecting the world with data we can trust”*

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Published and printed by:

Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Block C6, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre,
62514 Putrajaya,
MALAYSIA

Tel. : 03-8885 7000
Fax : 03-8888 9248
Portal : <http://www.dosm.gov.my>
Facebook : www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia
Twitter : <http://twitter.com/StatsMalaysia>
Instagram : <http://instagram.com/StatsMalaysia>

Published on 29 July 2020.

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in database without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics, Malaysia. Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following.

“Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia”.

eISSN 2716-6813



TABLE OF CONTENTS

01 | NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

02 | MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

03 | KEY REVIEW

04 | OVERVIEW

12 | AGRICULTURE

18 | SERVICES

21 | INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

25 | EXTERNAL SECTOR

29 | LABOUR SCENARIO

38 | WAY FORWARD

40 | ECONOMIC INDICATORS

54 | MESR MEMBERS

55 | ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This page is deliberately left blank

I am delighted to welcome all users to the latest series of Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). The Department truly appreciates the encouragement and continuous support from all of you which enabled us to deliver the desired outcome for the third volume of MESR. This report provides an in-depth analysis based on the recent statistics released in the month of July and complemented with two box articles namely Impact of Malaysian Fiscal Stimulus Package on the Economy: Input-Output Analysis and Household Income of B20 in Malaysia.

DOSM has consistently disseminated comprehensive narratives on COVID-19 since the lockdown for users to dwell more information pertaining to statistics and facts on current issues. As of now, DOSM has released 76 newsletters, 28 special bulletins and 59 summaries of news coverage on the effect of COVID-19 to the economy. These enable the public to have detailed information on the current situation in order to plan wise action in the forthcoming months.

By looking at the current scenario, reviving the economy has become the main concern among countries around the world. Recently, the European Commission projected the EU economy for the year 2020 will contract sharply, substantially worse than predicted two months ago. Similar trend was observed in the economy of Japan, South Korea and Singapore. Nonetheless, the surge in labour market and exports signalled positive economic growth in United States and China for the month of June 2020.

The Leading Index (LI) comprises selected economic indicators shows Malaysian economy will recover gradually in the months ahead and this was also supported by the performances of manufacturing sales and production, sales and volume of wholesale & retail trade, external trade, labour force and prices related to consumers and producers. A significant improvement in business sentiment and rebound in operation activities contributed to the Industrial Production Index (IPI) surged at 18.2 per cent in May 2020 as compared with the previous month. The wholesale & retail trade sales value also rebounded at 26.3 per cent and manufacturing sales at 19.1 per cent in May 2020 as against the previous month. Robust and befitting policies such as PRIHATIN and PENJANA packages have been the catalysts to balance the overall consequences of Movement Control Order (MCO) and COVID-19 outbreak to the economy. These packages not only helped to ease households' financial burden but have also stimulated the domestic spending that incite the local businesses.

The Malaysia's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in May 2020 was 68.0 per cent, slightly lower than April 2020 as outflows into outside labour force continued to increase. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate was 5.3 per cent after recording 5.0 per cent in the previous month. This situation will further affect the income level of the people. Thus, as the poverty line has been reviewed recently at RM2,208 per month, an inclusive plan for vibrant economy is crucial to boost the socioeconomic wellbeing.

I hope the information in this document will be useful and beneficial to all Malaysians and appreciate feedback and suggestions for the next volume.

Thank you.

DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

JULY 2020

CHRONOLOGY OF MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (MCO)

First MCO

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

Second MCO

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

Third MCO

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

Fourth MCO

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

CMCO

Prime Minister has announced that Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) implementation will be extended for 4 additional weeks. The end date for CMCO was 9th June 2020.

RMCO

On 7th June 2020, Prime Minister announced that the CMCO would end on 9th June 2020, with the country entering into the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) phase between 10th June 2020 and 31st August 2020. Interstate travel would be allowed from 10th June 2020 under the RMCO except in areas remaining under the Enhanced Movement Control Order (EMCO).

- Effective monitoring and interventions require timely statistics. Comprehensive and timely statistics have become even more pressing in this challenging time as it provides mean for the government to react swiftly with appropriate actions. In this regard, many countries published preliminary or advance GDP estimates either on a monthly or quarterly basis to gauge early insights of the economic situations and prepare appropriate measures for the country.
- Countries of the world are at different phases of economic trajectory or recovery. Malaysia's Leading Index increased 4.9 per cent in May 2020 as against 0.2 per cent in the previous month, reflecting positive signal of the economy for the next four to six months.
- The CMCO kicked-off on the first week of May 2020, resulting most of the businesses in various economic sectors to recommence with strict operating procedures under the new norm. This was reflected in Malaysia's overall economic performance for May 2020 showing signs of improvements as the Coincident Index (CI) rebounded 10.6 per cent month-on-month.
- The pandemic did not affect the oil palm subsector very much as reflected by the indicators of productions and exports of palm oil products. Meanwhile, rubber production and stocks in May 2020 declined. Sales of Wholesale & retail trade recorded an increase of 26.3 per cent or RM17.5 billion to RM84.4 billion month-on-month. Volume index also surged by 30.3 per cent attributed to Motor Vehicles which achieved an exceptional triple-digit growth of 763.3 per cent.
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose 18.2 per cent as against April 2020 due to the increase in all indices; Manufacturing (25.9%), Electricity (13.7%) and Mining (0.4%). Sales of the Manufacturing sector stood at RM90.2 billion, rebounded 19.1 per cent month-on-month.
- In June 2020, Malaysia's exports performance signals recovery from the impact of COVID-19 pandemic by registering a positive growth of 8.8 per cent to RM82.9 billion resulting trade surplus attained RM20.9 billion, the largest value ever recorded. Meanwhile in May 2020, Malaysia's trade contracted by 27.8 per cent year-on-year. Exports performance declined 25.5 per cent while imports dropped 30.4 per cent.
- A sector with higher linkages should be promoted as it has higher spillover effects on other sectors. Out of the five major economic sectors, Construction posted the highest backward linkage, demonstrating the ability of this sector to create opportunity for growth of other sectors. Simultaneously, Manufacturing and Services also recorded high backward linkages as elaborated in Box Article 1. Thus, focus should be given to industries with high backward linkages as this would drive the economy at a faster pace.
- Labour force increased 1.8 thousand persons as against April 2020 to record 15.71 million persons where the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) during the month was 68.0 per cent. The number of employed persons decreased 0.3 per cent. Meanwhile the unemployment rate went up by 0.3 percentage points month-on-month to 5.3 per cent, where the number of unemployed persons rose 47.3 thousand to 826.1 thousand persons.
- Since private final consumption made up more than half of GDP, the decline in number of employed persons is expected to reduce the income received by households, hence affecting their purchasing power. Recent release by DOSM found that income gap among households has broadened where the share of income among households in the top 20 per cent made up nearly 50 per cent as against less than 20 per cent among households in the bottom 40 per cent. As we strive towards becoming a high-income developed nation, it is pertinent to address this widening gap through stimulation of healthy labour market condition, which would subsequently create job opportunities and provide potential income generation activities. This would in turn escalate the purchasing power, encourage private final consumption and further stimulate the Malaysia's economy.

In monitoring the country's economic performance, timely Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data is vital, particularly during the outbreak that requires the government to take swift and appropriate actions. In this regard, to assess the real situation of the country's economy, the latest GDP is often required by data users. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in some countries have long begun the work of developing GDP flash estimation. A flash estimate is a preliminary estimate for an economic variable of interest over the most recent reference period using a well-specified statistical or econometric model.

There are countries that published the preliminary GDP estimates on a monthly and quarterly basis. Among the countries that published the monthly GDP estimates are the United Kingdom (UK) and Canada, while Singapore and China published on quarterly basis. This report will highlight the performance of the said countries.

Monthly & Quarterly GDP Estimates

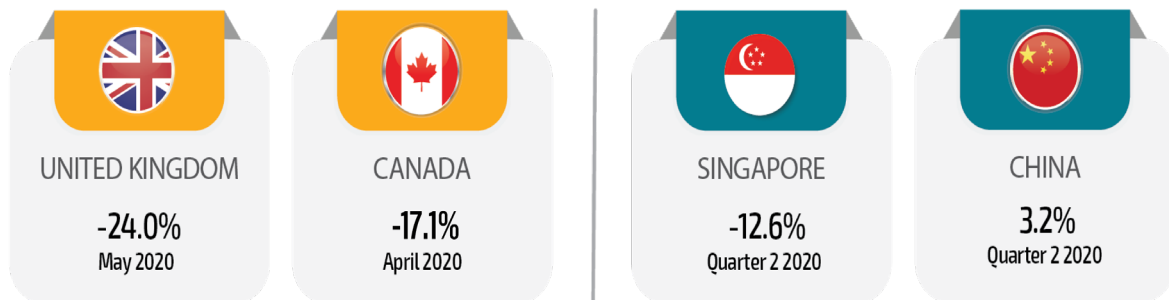
UK is one of the countries in the world besides Canada that published monthly GDP. They have started their monthly compilation of GDP back in year 1997. Recently, on the 14th July 2020, UK published their GDP estimates for May 2020. According to the **Office of National Statistics**, UK GDP dropped by 19.1 per cent in the three months to May 2020 due to government restrictions on movement that drastically decreased all economic activities. Year-on-year comparison, the GDP decreased 24.0 per cent (**Exhibit 1**). All main sectors recorded sluggish performance in the three months to May 2020. The Services sector dropped 18.9 per cent, production by 15.5 per cent and Construction by 29.8 per cent. Nearly all sub-sectors decreasing in the three months to May due to the COVID-19.

In Services sector, Food & beverage activities dropped 69.3 per cent as a result of the closure of bars and restaurant throughout March, April and May. Meanwhile, Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles dropped 71.0 per cent, which mainly caused by a reduction in new car registrations. Manufacturing sector fell 18.0 per cent and the Manufacture of transport equipment showed a significant drop at 45.7 per cent as many factories remained closed. The decrease in Construction sector to 29.8 per cent was mainly due to the decline in private new housing and commercial which dropped 42.5 per cent and 29.5 per cent respectively.

According to **Statistics Canada**, real GDP for Canada declined 11.6 per cent in April, after 7.5 per cent fall in March. Ever since the monthly series started in 1961, this is the greatest fall in all industrial sectors in Canada. The Manufacturing sector declined 22.5 per cent as all sub-sectors shrunk due to the closure of many factories. The Construction sector also fell 22.9 per cent in April 2020, especially in non-residential construction dropped 36.0 per cent due to double-digit contraction in all commercial, public and industrial construction. Retail trade contracted 22.9 per cent as activities at traditional brick-and-mortar stores declined in all sub-sectors. Motor vehicle and parts dealers also contributed to the drop at 41.8 per cent due to the closure of showrooms and service centres, although car dealerships remained open and categorised as an essential service. In terms of year-on-year, Canada's GDP in April 2020, declined 17.1 per cent as compared to April 2019.

In the meantime, Canada preliminary indicators showed an approximate 3.0 per cent growth in real GDP for May 2020. The growth will be supported by output of several economic activities in Manufacturing, Retail and wholesale as well as the public sectors which have gradually resume. This estimate will be revised on 31st July with the release of the official monthly GDP for the reference month of May.

Exhibit 1: GDP of Selected Countries



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on advance estimates released by **Ministry of Trade & Industry Singapore** for the second quarter of 2020, the economy contracted 12.6 per cent year-on-year. It was explained that, the contraction was due to the Circuit Breaker measures that implemented from 7th April to 1st June as well as the suspension of non-essential services and closure of most workplace premises to curb the spread of COVID-19. Quarter-on-quarter seasonally-adjusted annualised rate, the Singapore economy shrank by 41.2 per cent in the second quarter.

It was also reported that Singapore's Manufacturing sector grew by 2.5 per cent year-on-year basis (Q1 2020: 8.2%). The growth was primarily supported by the surge in output in the biomedical manufacturing cluster. Meanwhile, the Construction sector decreased 54.7 per cent in the second quarter (Q1 2020: 1.1%). Circuit Breaker which caused all construction activities stopped and also the manpower disruption due to the movement restrictions at foreign worker dormitories has weakened the construction output.

The Services producing industries dropped 13.6 per cent in the second quarter (Q1 2020: 2.4%). The report also stated that tourism-related sectors like Accommodation and the Air transport sectors were severely affected by global and domestic travel restrictions, which brought visitor arrivals and air travel to a standstill. It was further detailed out that the other outward-oriented Services sector such as Wholesale trade and Water transport were adversely affected by a fall in external demand as many countries around the world grappled with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Whereas, according to data released by the **National Bureau of Statistics**, China's second quarter of 2020 economy grew 3.2 per cent over the same period of last year (Q1 2020: -6.8%). Successful pandemic control, orderly resumption of work and factory production as well as economic stimulus packages have been identified as reasons for their rapid GDP recovery. Among the main sectors, Information transmission, software and information technology services recorded a double-digit growth of 15.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. Meanwhile, Accommodation & restaurants and Renting & leasing activities & business services remained negative at 18.0 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively.

Besides that, China's Customs office reported that exports of notebook computers increased 9.1 per cent in the first half of the year, with the gains made almost entirely in the second quarter. The export of medical equipment also skyrocketed in the first six months whereby exports of medical devices increased 46.0 per cent. Exports of textiles, which include surgical masks, increased 32.0 per cent as factories restructured to meet surging demand. It was also stated that apart from medical supplies and electronics, the rest of China's exports of goods remained quite weak.

Accurate and timely data is vital in making evidence-based policies. Various methods have been used by most NSOs such as making predictions and projections for the required data. Thus, these data requirements lead to monthly or quarterly GDP production either published as flash, advance or preliminary estimates prior to the official estimate.



Conclusion

The second-wave of COVID-19 has made the economic situation worldwide in precarious measures. The latest projection by International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported that the global economy to contract by 4.9 per cent in 2020, the lowest since 2008–2009 financial crisis. Subsequently, the Malaysian economy is projected to contract by 3.8 per cent. Meanwhile, the present official forecast indicates that Malaysia's GDP growth is between negative 2.0 per cent and positive 0.5 per cent during the same period. It was affected by weak global demand, supply chain disruptions and COVID-19 containment measures both abroad and domestic. To respond to the present economic situation, governments in respective countries have announced their advanced GDP estimates to gauge the recent economic condition as one of the efforts in producing timely macro-economic indicators.

IMPACT OF MALAYSIAN FISCAL STIMULUS PACKAGE ON THE ECONOMY: AN INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

Rusnani binti Hussin@Isa, Intan Nazira binti Mohd Idris, Mohd Azam Aidil bin Abd. Aziz, Nurul Naqiah binti Mansor ¹

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is seen as the catalyst for a slumped global economic growth as the pandemic has disrupted the economic transaction between China and the rest of the world. As new cases and casualties escalated and affected globally, most of the governments in the world took action by temporarily or conditionally shut down their economy. Borders between countries were closed, and only selected domestic businesses were allowed to operate.

Malaysia announced a nationwide MCO on 18th March 2020. People were advised to stay at home while only essential sectors were allowed to operate. Individuals and businesses were affected during the closure where the economic impacts were seen in terms of lower production, investments, earnings, and thus, higher unemployment.

The pandemic has two significant effects on the economies, one is related to the supply of goods and services due to value chain disruptions at both national and international level, and the other one is demand-side due to loss of income and rising uncertainties. This has exposed firms to revenue losses, reduced investments and production capacity as well as lay off workers.

To ease the financial burden of individuals and businesses, Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package or PRIHATIN, an enhancement to the Economic Stimulus Package was announced by the Malaysian government on 27th February 2020 amounted to RM250 billion^[1] with a fiscal injection of RM25.0 billion (**Table 1a**).

Table 1a: Allocation of PRIHATIN to the economy

Sources	Fund	RM million
Federal Government	Bantuan Prihatin Nasional	10,000
	Wage Subsidy	5,900
	Small Infrastructure Projects	2,000
	Healthcare (COVID-19)	1,500
	Food Security Fund	1,000
	Micro Credit Scheme	500
	Assistance for Tertiary Student	270
	Others	630
	Economic Stimulus Package (PRE1)	3,200
		25,000
Public and Private Institution	Loan Moratorium	100,000
	Danajamin: Financing Guarantee Scheme	50,000
	EPF: i-Lestari Scheme	40,000
	EPF: Employer Advisory Services	10,000
	BNM: Facilitation Fund	4,000
	Others	4,500
	Economic Stimulus Package (PRE1)	16,500
		225,000
TOTAL		250,000

Source: Booklet of PRIHATIN Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package (PRIHATIN), 8th July 2020

¹ The authors are from Economic Indicators Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Additional measures of PRIHATIN or PRIHATIN PLUS for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) was then announced on 6th April 2020 valued at RM10 billion^[2]. This package includes an additional wage subsidy programme (RM7.9 billion) and grant for eligible micro-enterprise (RM2.1 billion). With that, the total amount of Fiscal Stimulus Package injected to the economy was RM32.9 billion.

This analysis only studies the impact of the Fiscal Stimulus Package on the Malaysian economy^[3]. Fiscal stimulus is an additional government spending or tax cuts designed to increase aggregate demand when the economy is not performing up to its potential. Money-finance fiscal stimulus is shown to have a much more significant effect than a debt-financed fiscal stimulus^[4].

An Input-Output (IO) analysis is adopted in this study. The IO table makes it possible to analyse sectorial linkages within the economy in a particular period and allows us to have a clear understanding of the relationship between final demand, output and income. IO model is also used to investigate the effect of multiplier across sectors to the economy. For the analysis purpose, the industries were grouped into 21 activities.

In this study, the allocation of Fiscal Stimulus Package by initiative is obtained from the PRIHATIN booklet published by the Ministry of Finance. However, due to the limitation of information on the detailed disbursement of the stimulus package, the authors distributed the fund according to the industry structure based on the IO table^[5]. The study also assumes that the fiscal injection is fully disbursed into the economy in the forms of expenses and production. Nonetheless, other factors of production in the economy remain the same.

In measuring the spill over effects of the industry to the overall economy, key sectors are identified based on two commonly used measurements that are linkages and multiplier. For this study, only linkages are analysed. A sector with higher linkages should be promoted because it could have higher growth spill over effects on other sectors.

Backward linkage measures the level of economic integration between sectors and their input suppliers. If one sector increases its output, there will be an increasing demand for other sectors as suppliers whose outputs are used as inputs for the production of that particular sector. Forward linkage measures the level of economic interdependencies between sectors and buyers for the output produced by that specific sector. Thus, additional outputs are available to be used as inputs by other sectors for their production and consumption.

Besides that, the Dispersion Index is used to identify potential key sector in the economy. A normalised backward linkage is known as Power of Dispersion, and forward linkage is Sensitivity of Dispersion. A sector is considered to have a robust economic integration if the indexes are above 1 (implying that the sector performs above than the average of all sectors in the economy).

FINDINGS

From the study, the RM32.9 billion of Economic Stimulus Package that was injected in the economy is expected to induce a value-added of RM21.5 billion (**Table 1b**). Manufacturing sector receives the highest fiscal stimulus package with RM19.2 billion (58.4%), which is estimated to induce RM10.6 billion (49.1%) value-added in the economy. In terms of sub-sector, the inducement in value-added is mainly contributed by Oil & Fats sub-sector with 10.5 per cent.

Table 1b: Fiscal Economic Stimulus Packages and Value-Added Induced by Five Main Sector

Sector	Fiscal Economic Stimulus Packages		Induced Value Added	
	RM Million	Share (%)	RM Million	Share (%)
Agriculture	2,484.90	7.6	2,151.80	10.0
Mining & Quarrying	310.20	0.9	288.50	1.3
Manufacturing	19,218.50	58.4	10,556.30	49.1
Construction	2,569.70	7.8	1,624.60	7.6
Services	8,316.70	25.3	6,873.60	32.0
Total	32,900.00	100	21,494.90	100.0

Source: Based on authors' calculation and estimation

Based on the Sensitivity of the Dispersion Index at 1.03 and Power of Dispersion Index at 1.18, Manufacturing is considered as a key sector in the overall economy (**Table 1c**). This shows that the manufacturing sector plays an important role in supporting the growth of other sectors. The output of the Manufacturing sector also requires various inputs from other economic sectors and creates a backward linkage. At the same time, the output from this sector is redistributed to the manufacturing sector and other sectors, which in turn forms a forward linkage.

The highest backward linkage in the Manufacturing sector is recorded by Oils and Fats sub-sector with 2.58 which indicates that a higher degree of backward linkage implies that this sub-sector is essential in pulling other sub-sectors by consuming their output. Meanwhile, Refined petroleum sub-sector has the highest forward linkage with 2.24, where its output is used as an intermediate input for other sub-sectors.

Table 1c: Linkages and Dispersion Index by Five Main Sector

Activity	Forward Linkage	Sensitivity of Dispersion Index	Backward Linkage	Power of Dispersion Index
Agriculture	2.01	1.12	1.35	0.81
Mining & Quarrying	2.02	1.13	1.29	0.78
Manufacturing	1.84	1.03	1.96	1.18
Construction	1.33	0.74	2.04	1.23
Services	1.74	0.97	1.67	1.01

Source: Based on authors' calculation and estimation

The findings show that for Services sector, an RM8.3 billion or 25.3 per cent of Fiscal Stimulus Package is anticipated to induce RM6.9 billion of value-added in the economy with Food & beverages sub-sector induces the most, 12.1 per cent. The highest backward linkage proves this by this sub-sector at 2.06, which illustrates that the sub-sector can create demand among a wide range of suppliers. However, Finance & Insurance sub-sector has the highest forward linkage at 2.02, which indicates that a wide-ranging industrial chain is using its output. Looking into both Dispersion Indexes above 1, Transportation sub-sector is the key industry in the Services sector which could influence the economy.

The Fiscal Stimulus Package in Construction sector amounted to RM2.6 billion with mainly allocated for infrastructure projects in FELDA, upgrading dilapidated schools in Sabah and Sarawak and Perumahan Rakyat Termiskin. The injection is expected to induce RM1.6 billion worth of value-added. In terms of linkages, the Construction sector has the highest backward linkage among the five main sectors with 2.04, which indicates that the sector is capable of boosting the growth of other sectors.

Agriculture sector posted a fiscal injection of RM2.5 billion with a share of 7.6 per cent to the total Fiscal Stimulus Package. The injection is expected to induce RM2.2 billion of value-added in the economy with Oil Palm sub-sector induces the most, 31.6 per cent. The highest forward linkage proves this by this sub-sector at 2.72, which illustrates that the sub-sector is being used extensively by other sub-sectors.

CONCLUSION

Malaysia has announced RM260 billion of the economic stimulus package to strengthen the economy due to business disruptions and ease the burden of rakyat, especially for sole proprietor amidst COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. This package is intended to benefit the rakyat in terms of income assistance, businesses aids namely loans, grants, moratorium and others to sustain their businesses and retain their workers.

Given the RM32.9 billion Fiscal Stimulus Package, an RM21.5 billion worth of value added is induced in the economy. Out of the total, the Manufacturing sector, which is the key sector induces the most with RM10.6 billion. This sector plays a vital role in the economy as it has a wide range of industries along its supply chain. Furthermore, the Fiscal Stimulus Package is expected to soften the impact of the pandemic in other sectors.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Puan Jamia Aznita bt Jamal for the effortless guidance in preparing the article.

References:

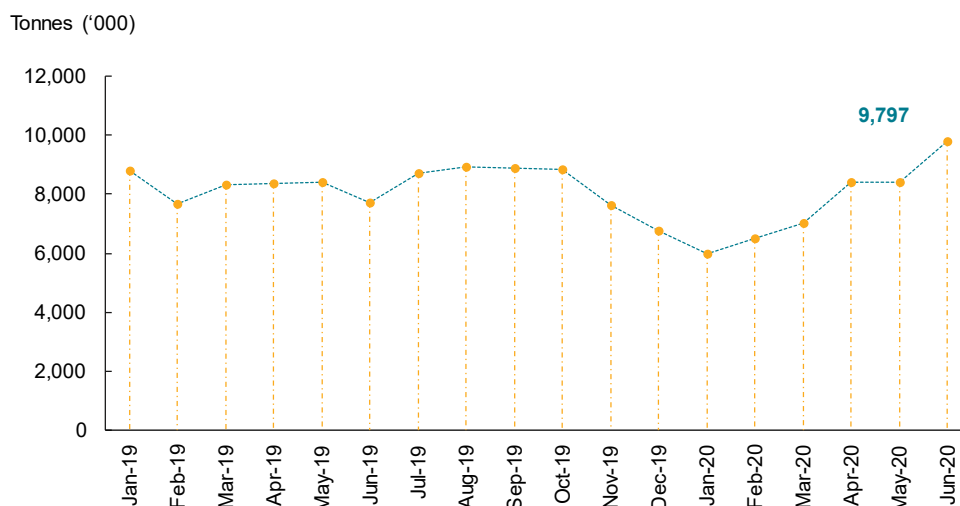
- [1] PRIHATIN Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package (2020). Ministry of Finance Malaysia.
- [2] Teks Ucapan YAB Tan Sri Dato' Haji Muhyiddin bin Haji Mohd Yassin, Perdana Menteri Malaysia. Langkah Tambahan Bagi Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi PRIHATIN Rakyat (2020). Ministry of Finance Malaysia.
- [3] He, D., Zhang, Z., & Zhang, W. (2009). How large will be the effect of China's fiscal stimulus package on output and employment?. *Pacific Economic Review*, 14(5), 730-744.
- [4] Galí, J. (2019). The effects of a money-financed fiscal stimulus. *Journal of Monetary Economics*.
- [5] Input-Output Tables, Malaysia 2015 (2018). Department of Statistics Malaysia

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

Palm oil

In June 2020, the production of fresh fruit bunches increased by 16.7 per cent month-on-month to record 9,796,624 tonnes (May 2020: 8,394,245 tonnes). When compared year-on-year, it rose at a larger momentum of 27.0 per cent from 7,715,554 tonnes in June 2019 (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, Jan 2019 – June 2020

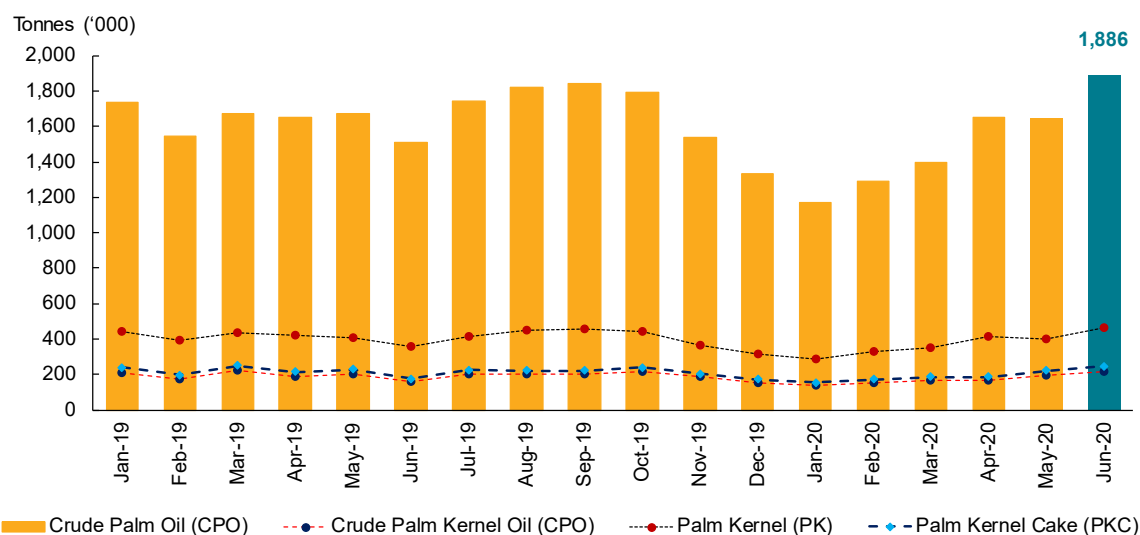


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Towards the duration of MCO, followed by conditional and the subsequent recovery MCO periods from March to June 2020, the production of fresh fruit bunches was 33,598,690 tonnes, grew 2.4 per cent as against the same period last year. Thus, it can be deduced that the production of fresh fruit bunches was not affected by the implementation of strict measures to curb the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the meantime, production of crude palm oil in June 2020 went up 14.2 per cent month-on-month to 1,885,742 tonnes. Year-on-year, a growth of 24.8 per cent was recorded as compared to 1,510,957 tonnes in June 2019. The other three major oil palm products also registered positive annual growth of more than 30 per cent each; namely palm kernel which went up 30.8 per cent (465,797 tonnes), crude palm kernel oil expanded 34.5 per cent (215,741 tonnes) and palm kernel cake rose 39.5 per cent (245,479 tonnes) as shown in Chart 2.

Chart 2: Production by Palm Oil Products, Jan 2019 – June 2020

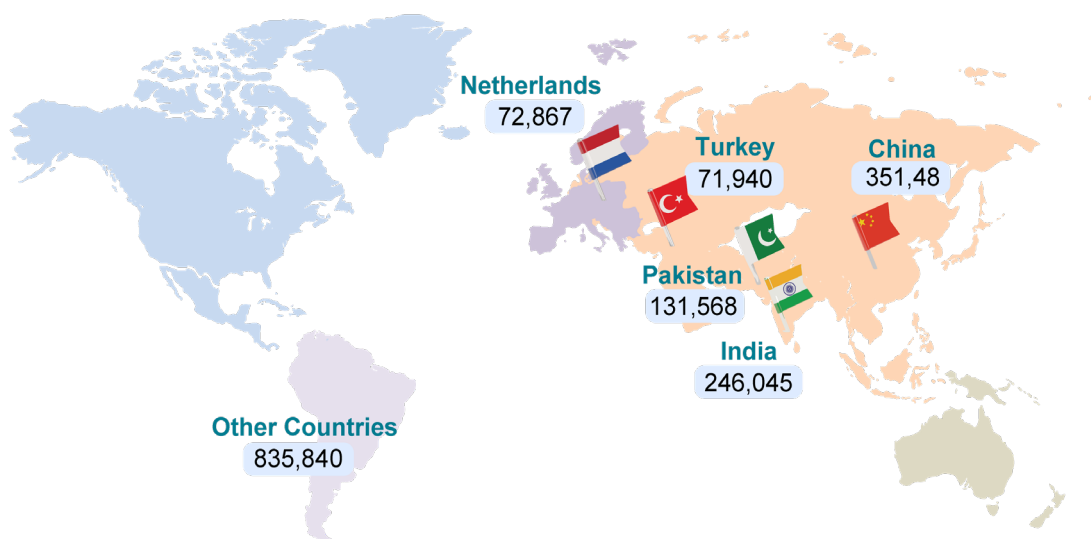


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of oil palm products grew 19.4 per cent year-on-year in June 2020, amounting to 2,571,749 metric tonnes with a value of RM6,197.20 million. An increase of 26.4 per cent (May 2020: 2,034,204 metric tonnes). Of the total oil palm products, palm oil exports contributed 66.5 per cent, rose 24.9 per cent compared to May 2020. The main destination was to China which comprised of 20.6 per cent (351,483 tonnes) of total palm oil exports. The second highest exporting country was India with 14.4 per cent (246,045 tonnes). Exports to India recorded triple-digit growth of 347.7 per cent compared to 54,961 tonnes in May 2020. This is mostly due to India's decision to re-import crude palm oil and halt restrictions on refined palm oil.

China and India combined with Pakistan (7.7%), Netherlands (4.3%) and Turkey (4.2%) made up the top five exporting countries, and together accounted for more than 50 percent of palm oil exports (**Exhibit 2**).

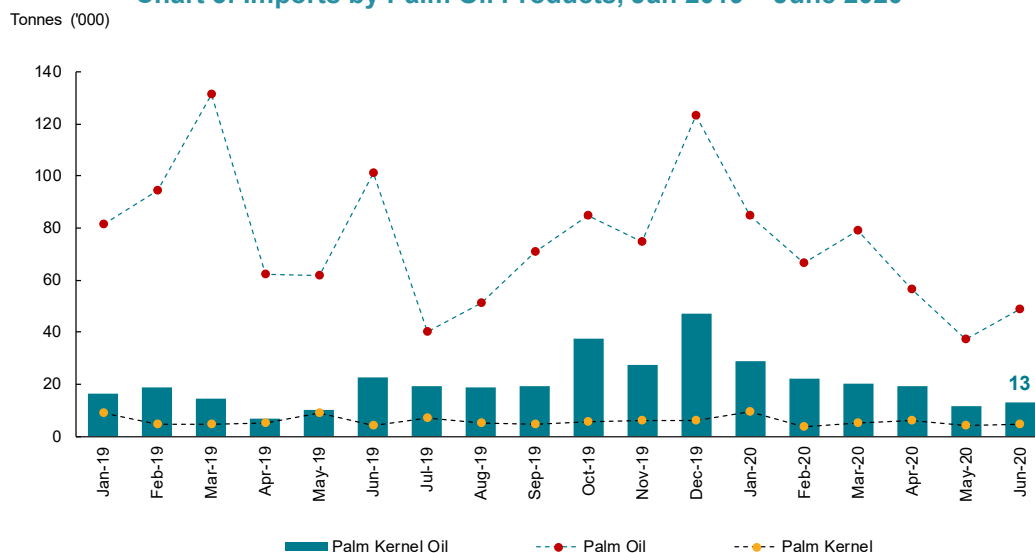
Exhibit 2: The Main Destination for Palm Oil Exports, June 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In June 2020, imports of palm oil dropped by 51.8 percent (48,841 tonnes) while palm kernel oil decreased 43.5 per cent to 12,929 tonnes. In the meantime, imports for oil palm kernels increased to 4,664 tonnes as compared to 4,133 tonnes in June 2019 (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3: Imports by Palm Oil Products, Jan 2019 – June 2020



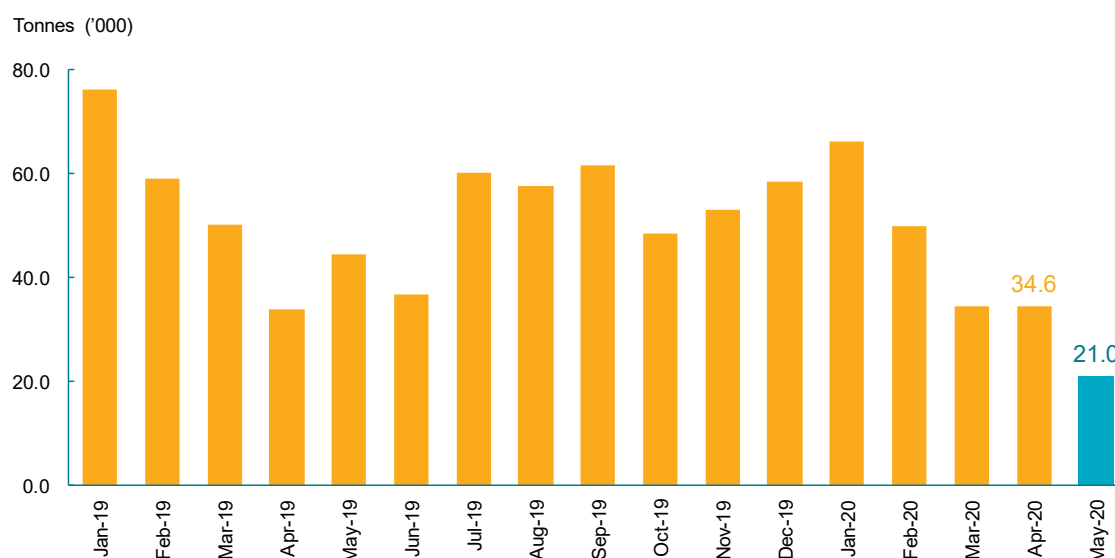
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The average production of fresh fruit bunches per hectare increased to 1.66 tonnes as compared to 1.44 tonnes in May 2020. The average yield also increased compared to June of the previous year (1.34 tonnes per hectare).

Rubber

The Monthly Rubber Census found that rubber processing activities was still affected by the CMCO that occurred throughout May 2020. The production of natural rubber in May 2020 dropped by 39.2 per cent from the previous month to record 21,044 tonnes (April 2020: 34,616 tonnes). A downward trend of 52.7 per cent was also registered as against the same month of the preceding year (**Chart 4**).

Chart 4: Production of Natural Rubber, Jan 2019 – May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholders contributed 84.5 per cent (17,789 tonnes) to the natural rubber production while another 15.5 per cent was production by estates (3,255 tonnes). However, production of smallholders dropped significantly by 56.5 per cent as against May 2019 while estates was reduced by 8.5 per cent. On a monthly basis, estates grew 5.9 per cent (April 2020: 3,074 metric tonnes).

In this regard, the government's effort to uplift the economy of 500,000 smallholders nationwide is proven through the role of Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA). Various initiatives were implemented including approving the allocation for RISDA Development Program amounting to RM461 million for this year. The main programmes implemented are the development of replanting areas with an allocation of RM261 million, increased productivity and the development of smallholders RM38.2 million and redevelopment activities with an allocation of RM20 million.

From the viewpoint of international trade, exports of natural rubber in May 2020 fell 40.6 per cent year-on-year to 33,780 tonnes (May 2019: 56,850 tonnes). Month-on-month, exports decreased 16.8 per cent (April 2020: 40,596 tonnes). The main destination for natural rubber exports was China at 50.4 per cent of total exports, followed by Germany (13.4%), United States (5.2%), Turkey (4.1%) and Egypt (2.5%).

Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R.) accounted for 96.0 per cent of total natural rubber exports (32,418 tonnes) and of that amount S.M.R. 20 accounted for 57.8 per cent (18,731 tonnes). Exports of rubber gloves worth RM2,129.4 million increased 7.3 per cent as against April 2020. The highest exports of gloves were to the United States at 22,229 tonnes. Nevertheless, exports of rubber gloves to Australia posted the highest increase of 65.3 per cent with 3,227 metric tonnes.

Initially there were heavy criticisms and allegations by the United States that one of Malaysia's local companies were using forced labour in its operations. Although the government has verified and enforced the necessary actions, the US Custom and Border Protection enacted the restriction to import disposable rubber gloves from Malaysia. Nonetheless, the surge in demand and lack of supply following the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic left the United States with no option but to comply and lift the restrictions on 23 March this year (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Top 10 Export Countries of Rubber Gloves, April - May, 2020

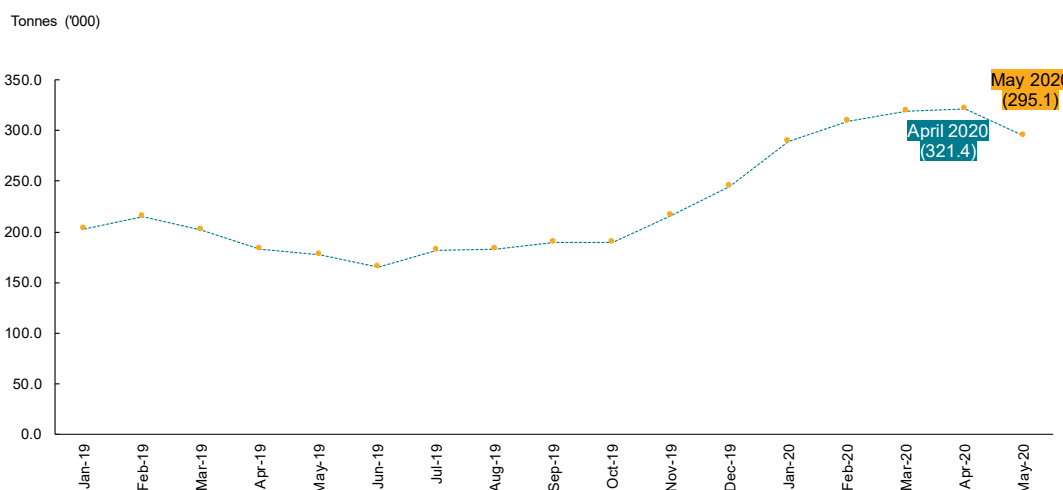
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	April	May	April	May
United States	26,061	22,229	686.8	612.8
Germany	4,672	5,052	118.5	134.3
Japan	3,812	4,283	114.6	129.8
Australia	1,952	3,227	41.8	97
China	6,958	4,305	140.1	94.7
Spain	1,956	2,751	44.1	81.2
Brazil	2,907	3,137	64.2	72.1
United Kingdom	2,150	2,680	55.5	71.9
Turkey	2,714	3,205	49.1	62.6
Italy	2,080	2,247	45.8	56.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports of natural rubber declined 35.0 per cent month-on-month to 49,658 tonnes compared to 76,383 tonnes in April 2020. The three main types of imported natural rubber are Latex Concentrated (25,727 tonnes), Standard Rubber (6,928 tonnes) and Ribbed Smoked Sheets (1,659 tonnes). Natural rubber was imported mainly from Thailand amounting to 31,498 tonnes. As for the type of item, the highest imports for tyres was from China at 212 tonnes, lower as compared to 395 tonnes during the previous month.

Stocks of natural rubber for May 2020 decreased 8.2 per cent to 295,146 tonnes as against 321,413 tonnes in April 2020. Since the production of natural rubber has been declining, stocks were used to support the shortage. This situation is among the remedial measures taken to address the shortage of production (**Chart 5**).

Chart 5: Stocks of Natural Rubber, Jan 2019 – May 2020

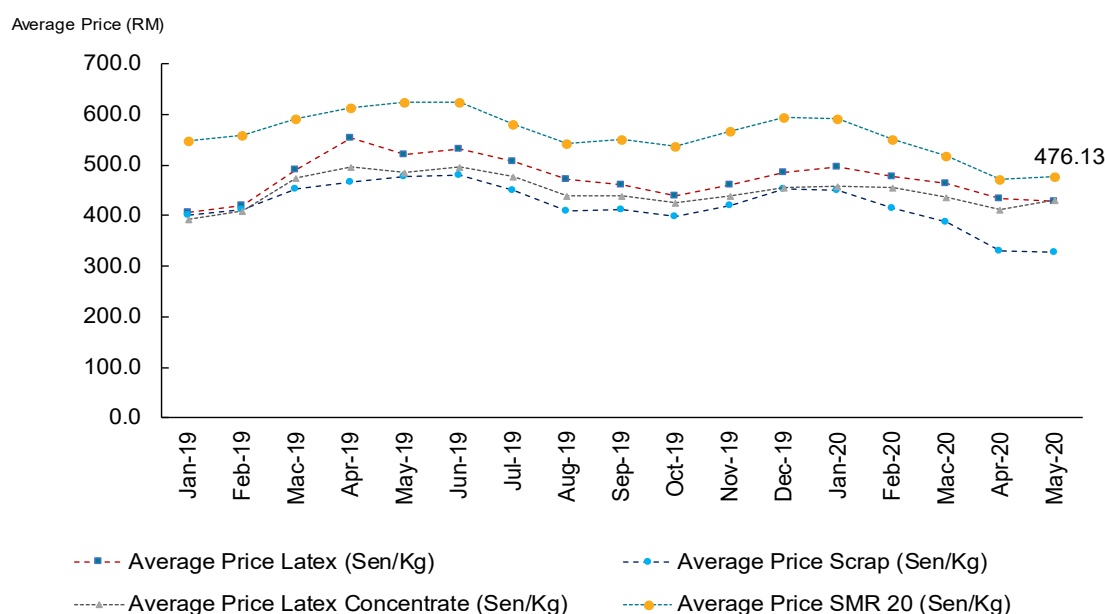


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption of natural rubber improved 10.5 per cent month-on-month to 39,692 tonnes. Meanwhile, on annual basis, it fell 8.8 per cent. The rubber gloves industry was the largest user of natural rubber, comprising of 84.9 per cent (33,679 tonnes). The other industries were the tyres and tubes industry with 4.3 per cent (1,713 tonnes) and 3.2 per cent by rubber thread industry (1,285 tonnes).

Average price of latex concentrated rose 4.6 per cent to 432.16 cent per kilogramme compared to April 2020. During the same period, Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R.) average price also increased marginally by 0.7 per cent to 476.13 cent per kilogramme. Meanwhile, year-on-year, average prices for the two products dropped by 10.8 per cent and 23.9 per cent respectively as compared to May 2019 (**Chart 6**).

Chart 6: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, Jan 2019 – May 2020

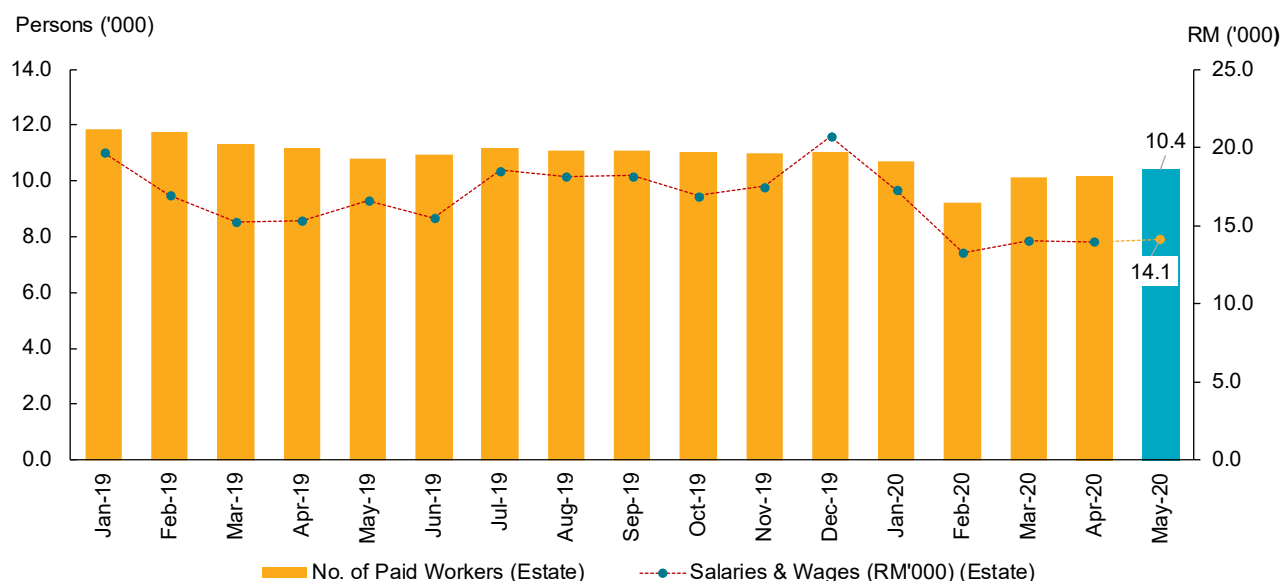


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Employees in rubber estates increased 2.3 per cent as against April 2020 to record 10,412 persons. Nevertheless, when compared against the same month of the previous year, the number decreased by 3.4 per cent. The highest share of employees in rubber estate was those directly employed, encompassing 63.9 per cent (6,655 persons). This was followed by estate workers who were taken on a contract basis which comprised of 18.7 per cent (1,942 persons).

In line with the monthly increase in the number of employees, salaries and wages went up by 1.1 per cent to RM14.1 million. Conversely, on annual basis, salaries and wages dropped by 15.2 per cent as compared to RM16.6 million in May 2019 (**Chart 7**).

Chart 7: Number of Employees and Salaries & Wages, Jan 2019 – May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

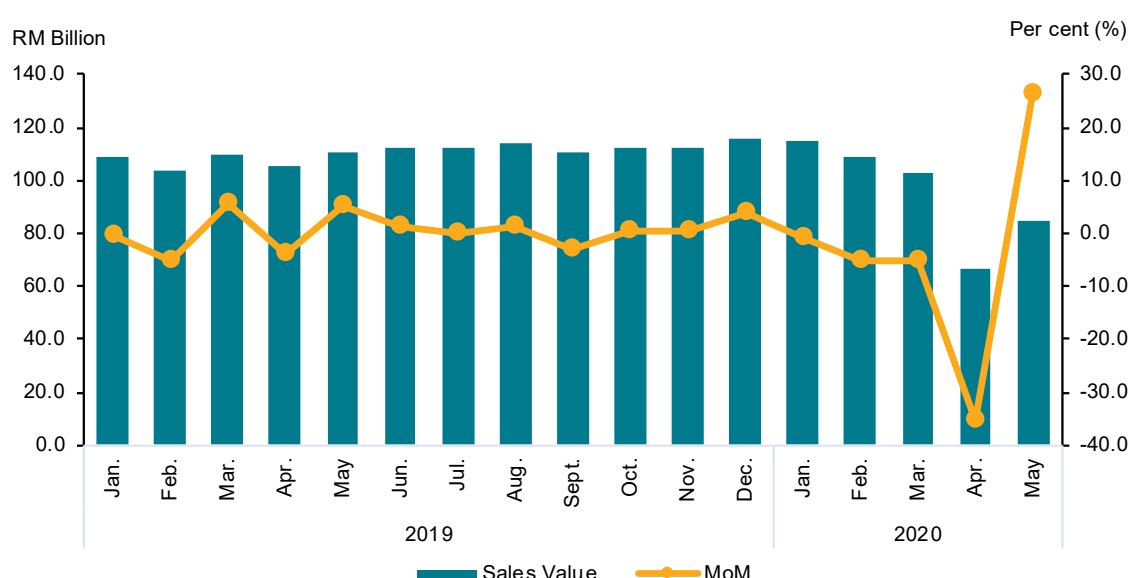
Productivity of rubber estate production rose by 5.0 kg/hectare from April 2020 to 75.0 kg/hectare. Year-on-year, productivity decreased as against 83.8 kg/hectare in May 2019.

Malaysia is one of the nine major producing countries of natural rubber under the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPA). In May 2020, Malaysia ranked seventh with 21.0 thousand metric tonnes, outperformed by Thailand which recorded the highest production (302.0 thousand tonnes), followed by Indonesia (220.0 thousand tonnes), Vietnam (50.0 thousand tonnes), China (48.2 thousand tonnes), India (25.0 thousand tonnes) Cambodia (22.8 thousand tonnes).

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Services sector has been the catalyst of Malaysia's economic growth since 1990's of which, the Wholesale & retail trade plays a major role in boosting the performance of the Services sector till date. The reopening of almost all economic sectors and business activities in May 2020 has marked the sales of Wholesale & Retail Trade to record RM84.4 billion, an increase of RM17.5 billion or 26.3 per cent as compared to the previous month (**Chart 8**). Motor Vehicles sub-sector contributed the most with RM6.8 billion, registering a surge of RM6.0 billion or 709.0 per cent. This was followed by Retail Trade which rose RM8.6 billion or 30.5 per cent to attain RM36.9 billion. Similarly, Wholesale Trade increased RM3.0 billion to record RM40.7 billion or 8.0 per cent.

Chart 8: Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade, Jan 2019 - May 2020

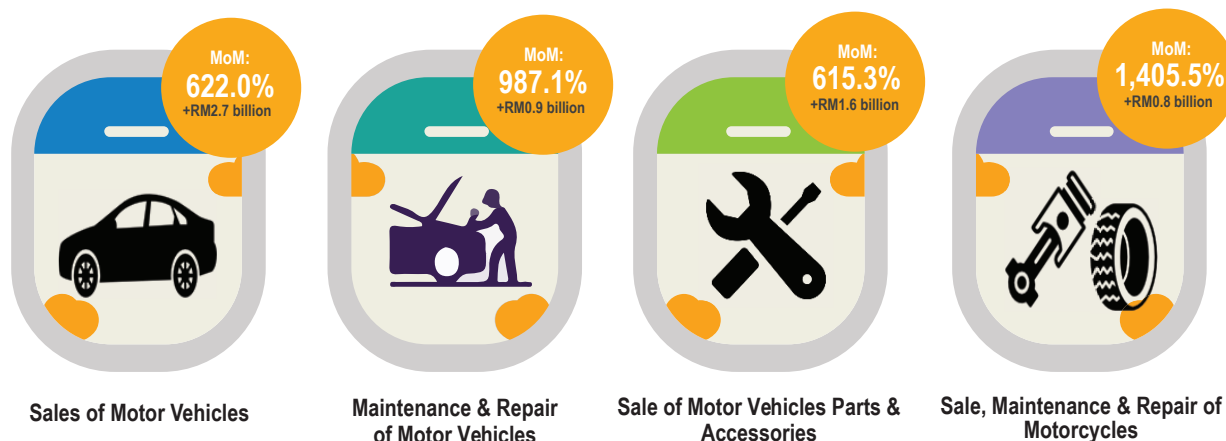


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Despite the positive month-on-month growth in May 2020, sales of Wholesale & retail trade remained negative at 23.8 per cent from a year earlier. This was the third consecutive decline after March and April 2020. Wholesale Trade sub-sector registered the biggest year-on-year fall among the sub-sectors with RM12.6 billion or -23.6 per cent. Similarly, Retail Trade and Motor Vehicles decreased RM7.2 billion (-16.2%) and RM6.6 billion (-49.5 %) respectively.

Looking at the performance of Motor Vehicles sub-sector, the sales of Motor Vehicles spearheaded the increment to register sales of RM3.2 billion, up RM2.7 billion or 622.0 per cent month-on-month. Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories also increased RM1.6 billion or 615.3 per cent to record RM1.8 billion. This was followed by Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles which generated sales of RM 1.0 billion, an additional of RM0.9 billion or 987.1 per cent as against April 2020 as in **Exhibit 3**.

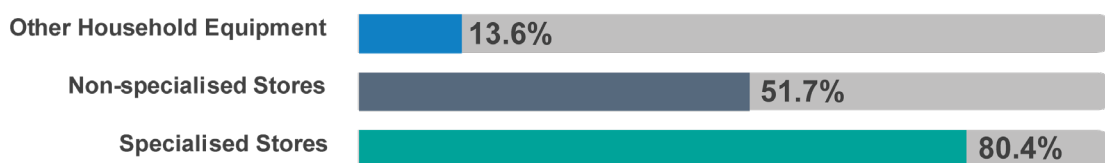
Exhibit 3: Sales Value of Motor Vehicles Sub-sector, May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All Retail Trade activities recorded positive growth in May especially Retail Sale in Specialised Stores with RM6.9 billion, increased RM3.1 billion or 80.4 per cent. This was followed by Retail Sale in Non-specialised Stores which rose RM1.5 billion or 13.6 per cent to RM14.6 billion. Retail Sale of Household Equipment also expanded to record RM4.4 billion, an increase of RM1.5 billion or 51.7 per cent as shown in **Exhibit 4**.

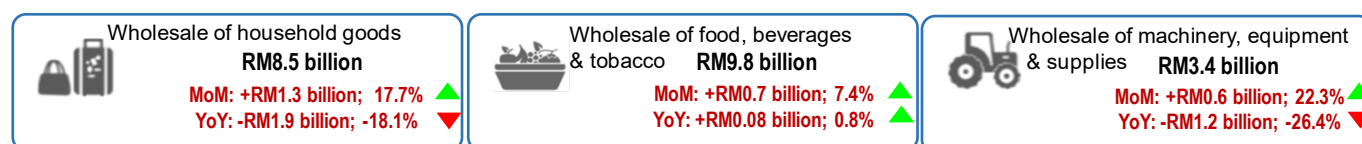
Exhibit 4: Sales Value of Retail Trade Sub-sector, May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Wholesale Trade rebounded in May due to the loosening of restrictions on business. Wholesale of household goods recorded the highest month-on-month increase of RM1.3 billion, expanded 17.7 per cent to achieve RM8.5 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco which registered a sales value of RM9.8 billion, increased RM0.7 billion, equivalent to 7.4 per cent. Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies also depicted an increment to RM3.4 billion, up RM0.6 billion or 22.3 per cent (**Exhibit 5**).

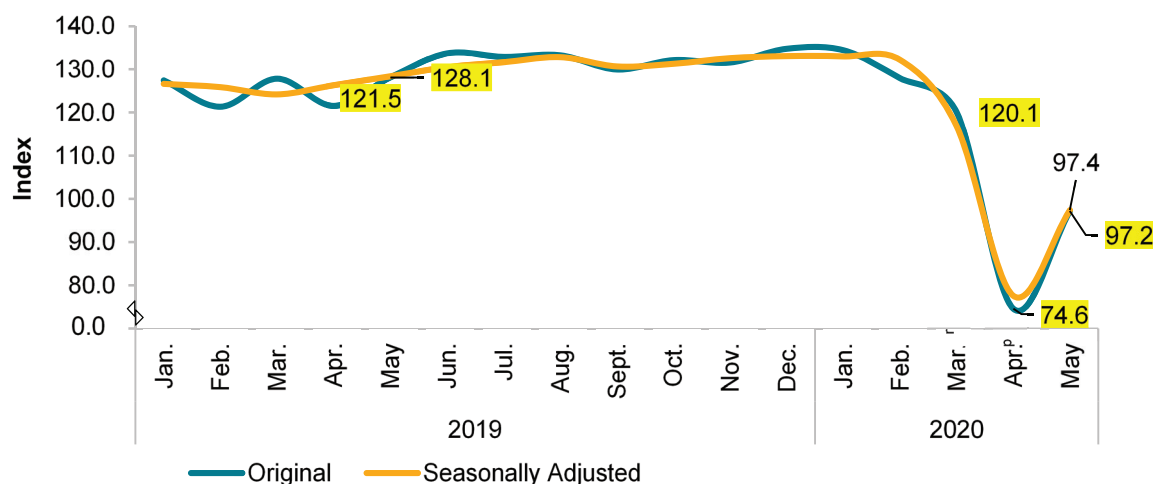
Exhibit 5: Sales Value of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector, May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade also surged to 30.3 per cent as against the preceding month. The rise was attributed to Motor Vehicles which achieved an exceptional growth of 763.3 per cent. Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade also posted positive growth of 32.9 per cent and 12.0 per cent respectively in this month. As for seasonally adjusted volume index, it also recovered 25.5 per cent after recording a negative growth in April 2020 (**Chart 9**).

Chart 9: Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, Jan 2019 - May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Beyond May 2020, the performance of Wholesale & Retail is expected to be better in June 2020. Reopening of economic sectors, business premises as well as the interstate travel permission starting from 10th June 2020 will revive the overall economic chain and act as catalyst for the growth of this sector. Incentives and ongoing government assistance through the PRIHATIN and PENJANA Economic Stimulus Package are expected to drive the household expenditure which in turn will give an impact on the sales of retail trade. Same goes with sales tax exemption initiative that has been introduced by the Government to encourage the purchase of motor vehicles. This includes 100 per cent SST exemption for completely-knocked down passenger vehicles or CKD and 50 per cent tax exemption for completely-built up cars or CBU from 15th June to 31st December, 2020.

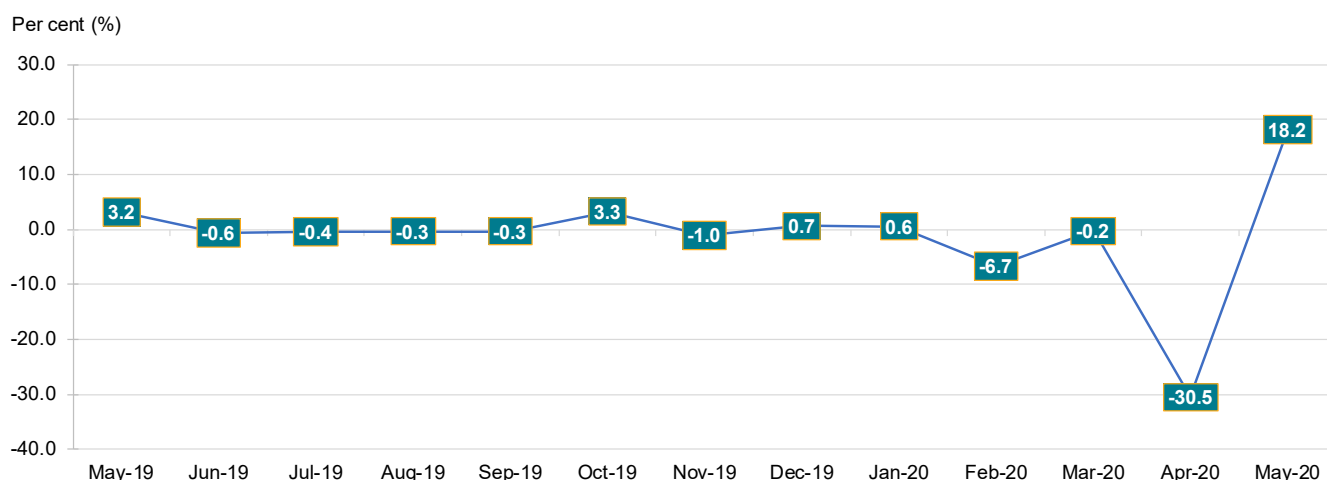
Although the country's borders are still closed, citizens are not allowed to travel abroad and tourists are not allowed to enter our country, Government has reopened the domestic tourism through Recovery Movement Control Order effective on 10 June 2020. This relaxation definitely attracts the people to travel. Additionally, it is one of the ways to maintain cash flow in the local economy. Amongst the activities allowed are art exhibitions, culture and heritage, hotel and homestay accommodation premises, adventure tourism activities, extreme activities, scuba diving and snorkelling. Domestic tourism accounts for 48.6 per cent of overall tourism and it continues to increase every year in which for 2019, it recorded RM103.2 billion, expanded 11.5 per cent compared to 11.4 per cent in 2018. Out of which, shopping is the largest component of expenditure which posted 37.6 per cent. Thus, the reopening of this sector is able to be a catalyst for growth, especially for the Retail Trade sector.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

IPI surged 18.2 per cent in May 2020 as compared with the previous month since the government permitted more industries to resume operations in May 2020 (**Chart 10**). Based on the month-on-month comparison, the increment of IPI in May 2020 was due to the increase in all indices; Manufacturing (25.9%), Electricity (13.7%) and Mining (0.4%).

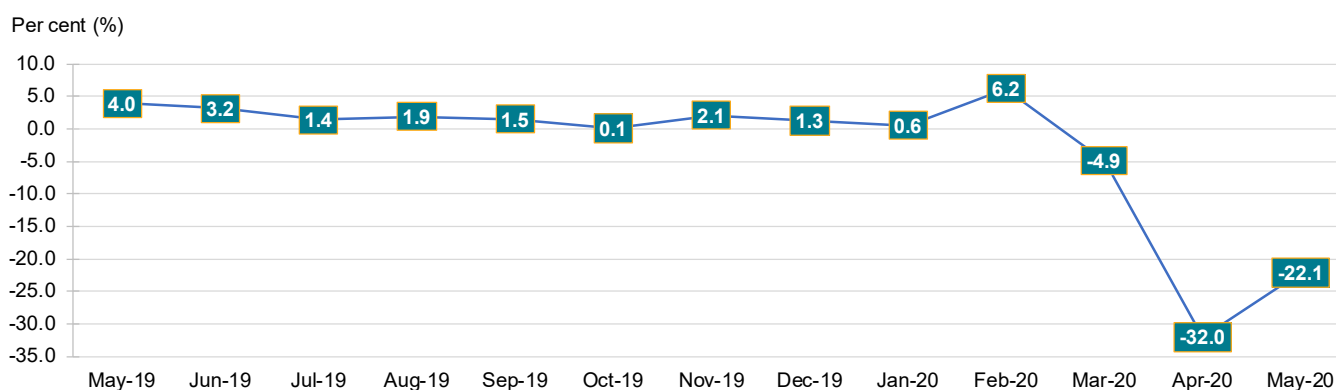
However, on annual basis, the IPI tumbled 22.1 per cent in May 2020 as compared with the same month of the previous year (**Chart 11**). The decline of IPI in May 2020 was due to Manufacturing (-23.2%), Mining (-22.2%) and Electricity (-10.3%).

Chart 10: Industrial Production Index (MoM), May 2019 - May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

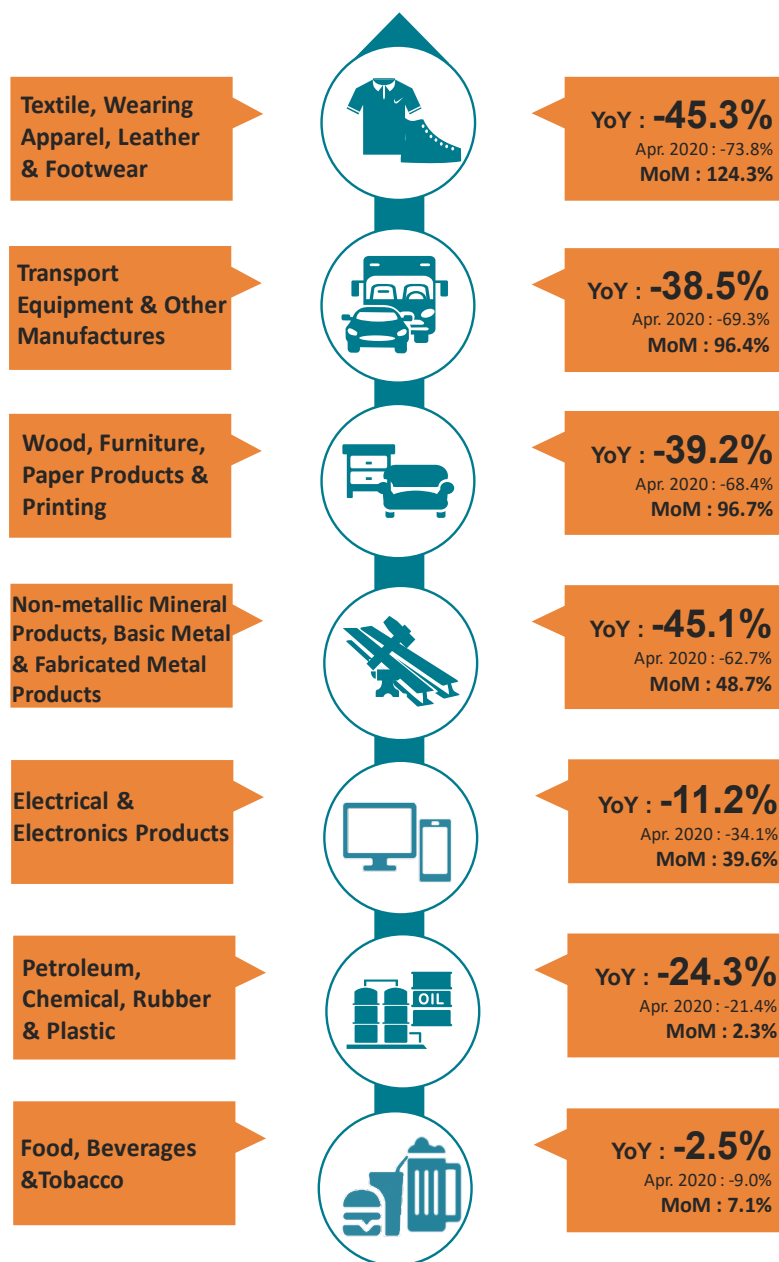
Chart 11: Industrial Production Index (YoY), May 2019 - May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing output in May 2020 contracted 23.2 per cent year-on-year after a decline of 37.2 per cent in April 2020. The main sub-sectors contributing to the decrease in the Manufacturing sector in May 2020 were Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (-45.1%); Transport equipment and other manufactures (-38.5%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (-24.3%) as shown in **Exhibit 6**.

Exhibit 6: Manufacturing Index by Sub-sector, May 2020



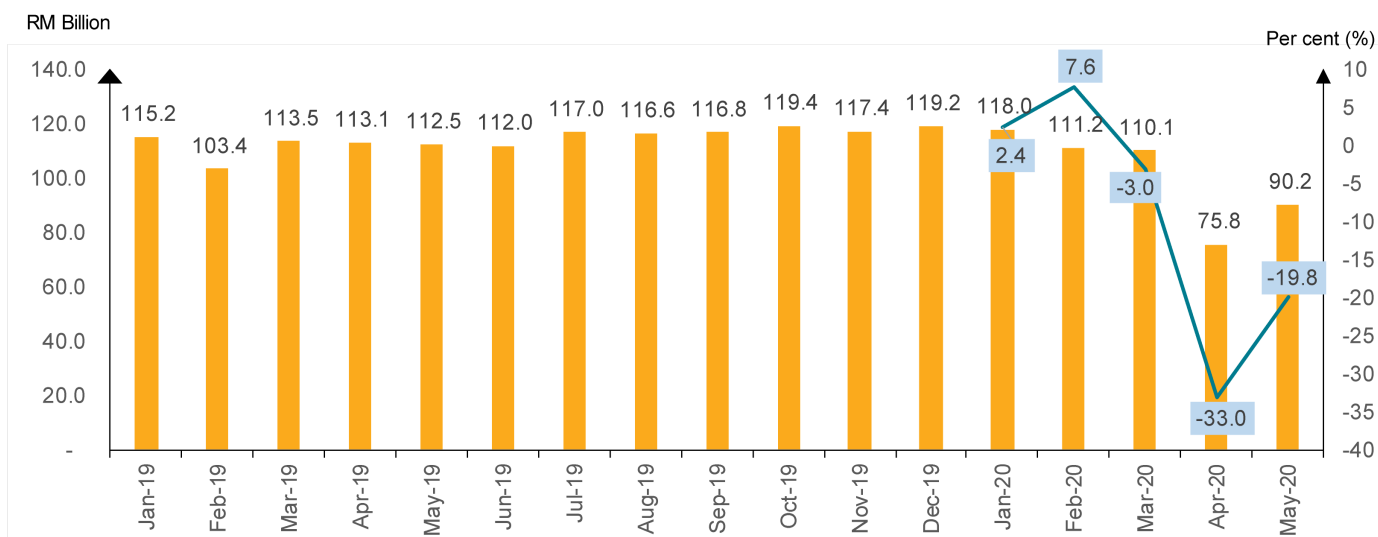
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

IPI for some of the major trading partner countries of Malaysia continued to show signs of recovery in May 2020, such as China, 4.4 per cent (April 2020: 3.9%) and the United States, -15.3 per cent (April 2020: -16.2%). Meanwhile, some neighbouring countries continued to record declining trends such as Singapore, -7.4 per cent (April 2020: 13.6%), South Korea, -9.6 per cent (April 2020: -5.1%) and Japan, -25.9 per cent (April 2020: -15.0%).

Manufacturing

In May 2020, Malaysia's Manufacturing sales stood at RM90.2 billion, rebounded 19.1 per cent as compared to the previous month (**Chart 12**). However, the sales value continued to record a negative growth of 19.8 per cent on a year-on-year basis.

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

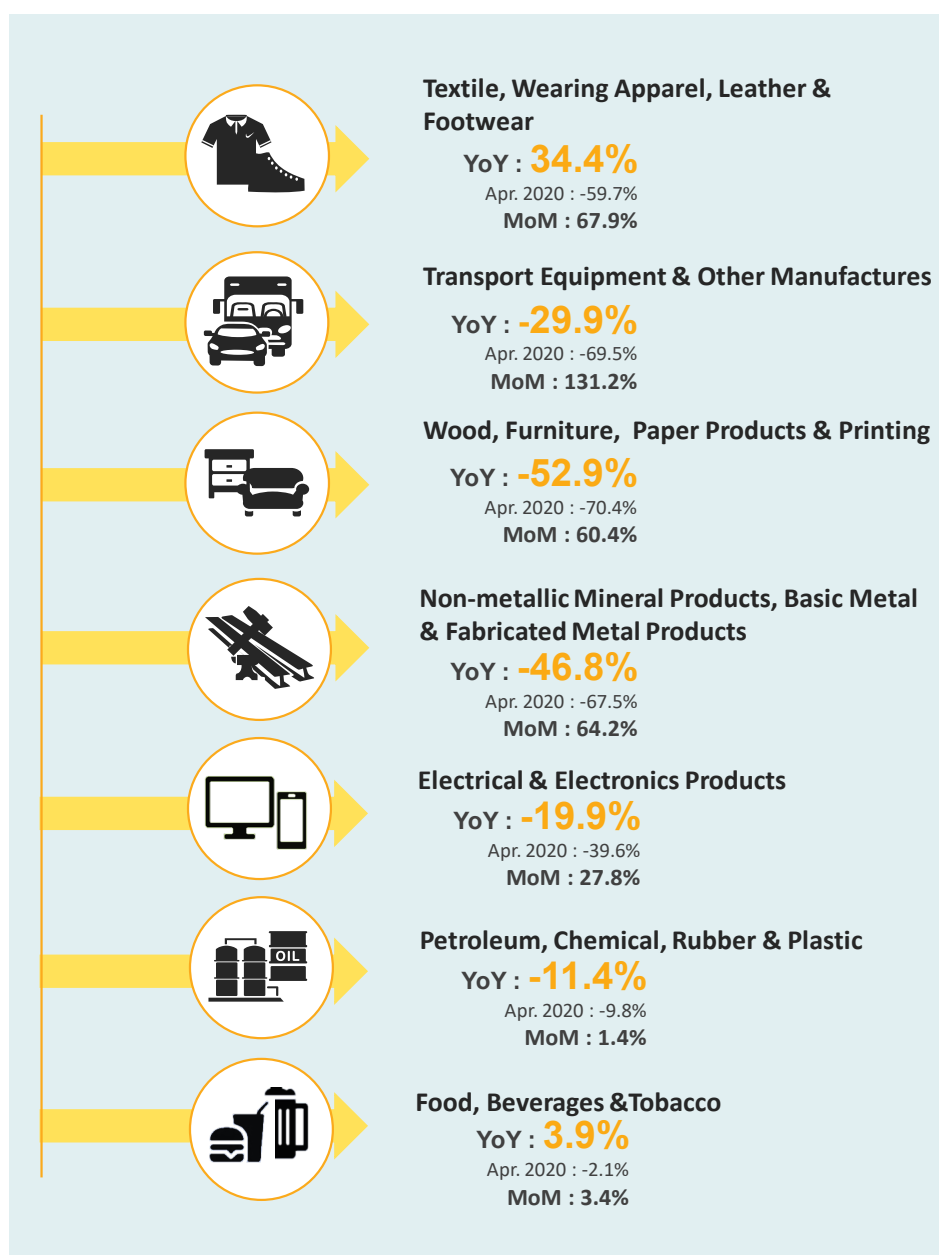


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

On a monthly basis, the sub-sectors that grew at a faster pace were Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures Products (131.2%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (64.2%) and Electrical & electronics Products (27.8%).

Meanwhile, year-on-year basis, the sales value declined in May 2020 due to the decrease in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (-46.8%); Transport equipment & other manufactures products (-29.9%) and Electrical & electronics products (-19.9%) as shown in **Exhibit 7**.

Exhibit 7: Sales Value by Sub-sector, May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Total employees engaged in May 2020 were 2.18 million persons, a decrease of 2.8 per cent as compared to 2.24 million persons in May 2019. The drop in total employees was mainly in the Wood, furniture, paper products & printing (-6.4%), Transport equipment & other manufactures (-6.0%) and Electrical & electronics products (-2.9%). Salaries & wages paid was RM6,967.9 million, decreased by 3.9 per cent or RM285.3 million in May 2020 as against the same month of the preceding year. The decline was mainly attributed by the Transport equipment & other manufactures products (-15.4%), wood, furniture, paper products & printing (-7.6%) and Electrical & electronics products (-3.3%). Simultaneously, the sales value per employee declined by 17.5 per cent to record RM41,476 (May 2019: RM50,265). Meanwhile, the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,203 (May 2019: RM3,242).

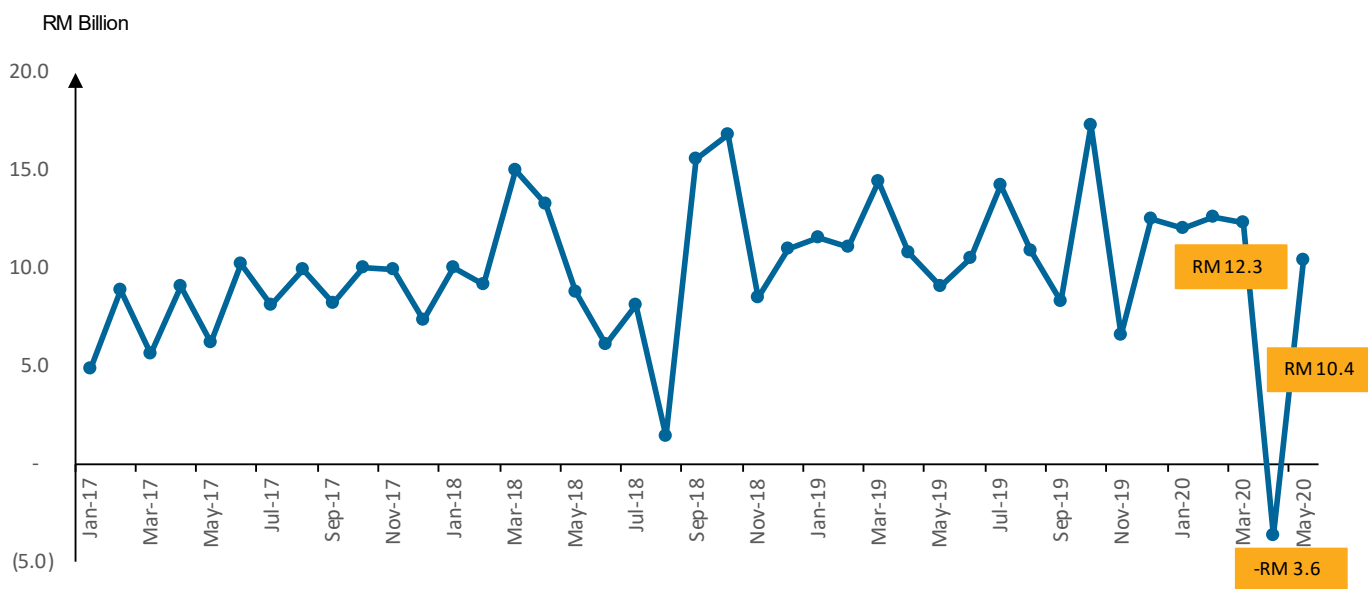
In the coming months, barring any second wave of infections, the Manufacturing sector should see signs of stabilisation as restrictions to contain the virus are gradually eased both at local and external markets.

Merchandise Trade

Based on the latest updates on COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia, the government has gradually eased the restrictions whereby companies that have been approved to operate during MCO have been allowed to operate at full capacity beginning 29 April 2020 while the CMCO has been implemented starting 4th May 2020. The CMCO allowed more industries and economic activities to resume operations. However, the domino effect from the implementation of MCO for the full month of April 2020 has affected the overall performance of Malaysia's trade in May 2020.

Malaysia's trade in May 2020 amounted RM115.0 billion, contracted by 27.8 per cent year-on-year. Exports performance continued to show a higher downward trend as compared to April 2020, declining 25.5 per cent (April: -23.9%) to RM62.7 billion, the biggest fall since May 2009. This performance was in line with Indonesia and Thailand, which also contracted above 20 per cent in their exports. Meanwhile, imports in May 2020 reached RM52.3 billion, dropped 30.4 per cent year-on-year, the largest decline since January 2009 during the global financial crisis in 2009. The decline in exports was driven by lower shipments to India (-RM3.2 billion), Singapore (-RM2.5 billion), Thailand (-RM2.1 billion), Japan (-RM2.0 billion), and the European Union (-RM1.9 billion), meanwhile exports to China increased by RM505.2 million. The decrease in imports was due to lower imports from China (-RM3.3 billion), Singapore (-RM3.1 billion), the European Union (-RM2.3 billion), Thailand (-RM2.1 billion) and Indonesia (-RM1.4 billion). Trade balance rebounded to record a surplus after recording a deficit in April 2020. The trade surplus in May 2020 recorded a double-digit growth of 14.7 per cent year-on-year to RM10.4 billion (**Chart 13**). Nevertheless, Malaysia's exports performance signal recovering phase from the impact of COVID-19 pandemic by registering a positive growth in June 2020, whereby exports bounced to record an increase of 8.8 per cent to RM82.9 billion resulting trade surplus attained RM20.9 billion, the largest value ever recorded.

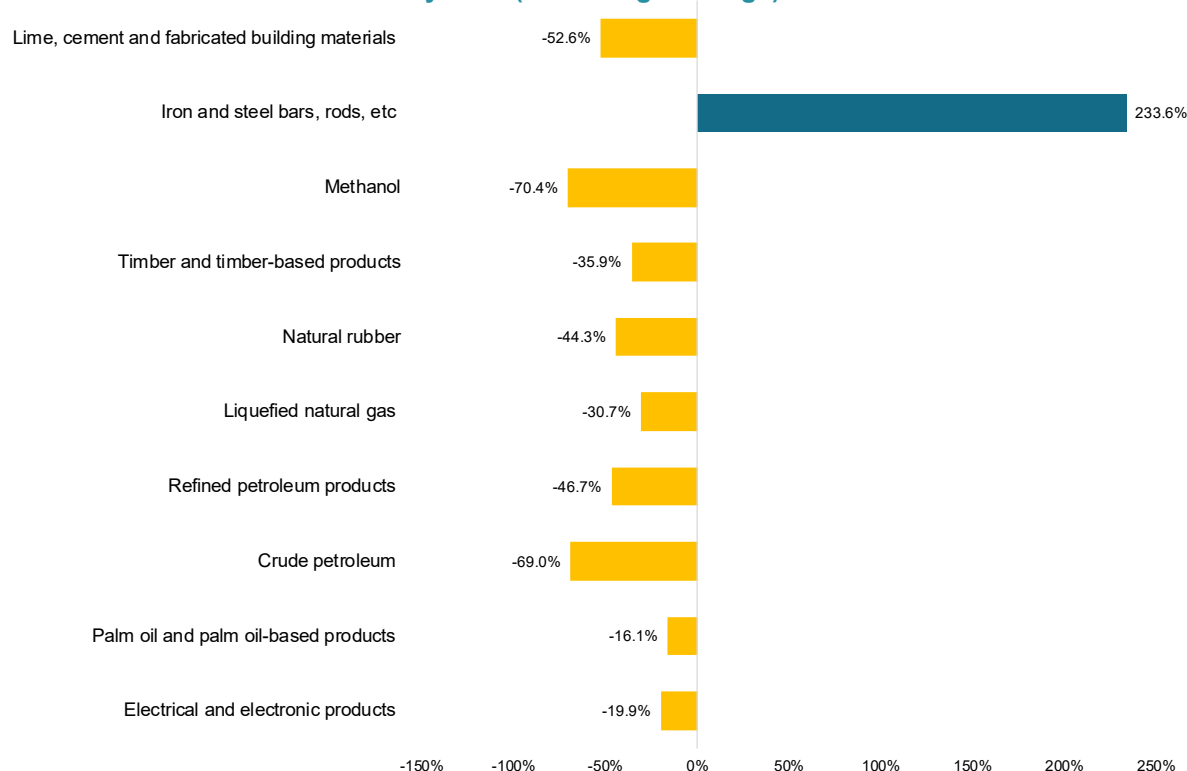
Chart 13: Malaysia's Trade Balance, Jan 2017 – May 2020 (RM Billion)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The weak performance of exports in May 2020 was driven by the decline in all major products except Iron & steel bars, rods (+RM773.7 million, +233.6%) as shown in **Chart 14**. Electrical and electronic products, representing 37.5 per cent of total exports, declined RM5.8 billion or 19.9 per cent, followed by refined petroleum products (-RM2.8 billion, -46.7%), crude petroleum (-RM1.7 billion, -69.0%) and Palm oil and palm oil based products (-RM996.5 million, -16.1%). Natural rubber, which accounted for 0.3 per cent of total exports, also declined RM156.1 million or 44.3 per cent. However, exports of rubber products recorded a significant growth (+20.5%) underpinned by growing demand of rubber gloves which benefited from the outbreak.

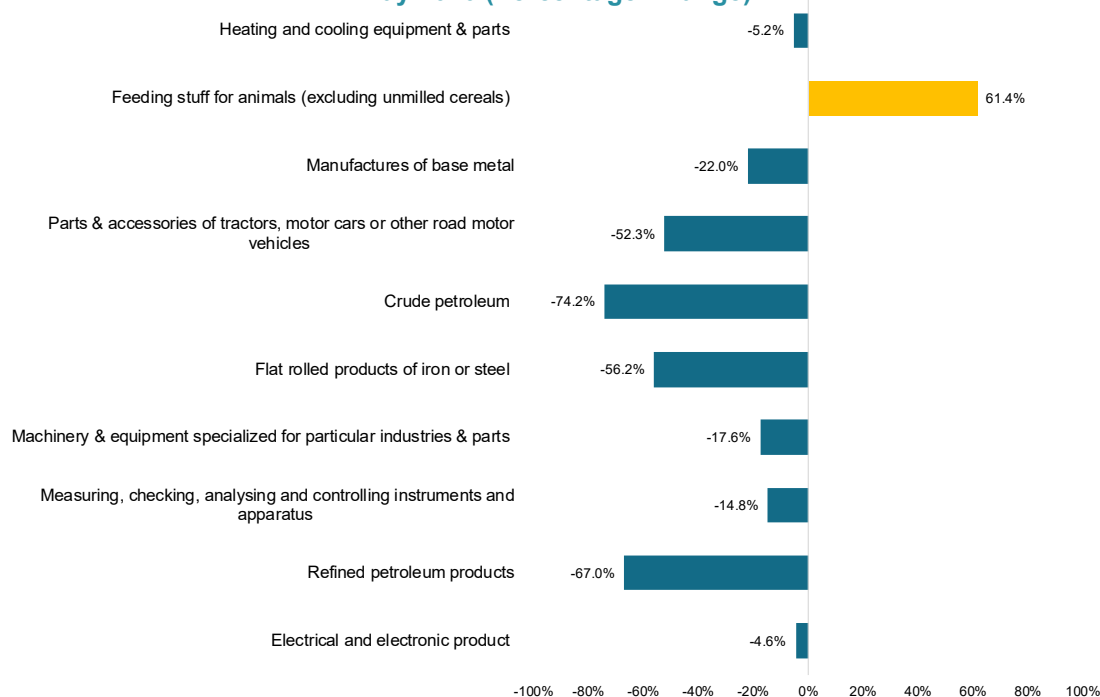
Chart 14: Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, May 2020 (Percentage Change)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The decline in imports was also contributed by the poor performance of all major products except Feeding stuff for animals (+RM165.5 million, +61.4%). Electrical and electronic products, representing 36.7 per cent of total imports, declined RM4.8 billion or 4.6 per cent, followed by crude petroleum (-RM1.8 billion, -74.2%) and Flat rolled products of iron or steel (-RM842.5 million, -56.2%) as depicted in **Chart 15**.

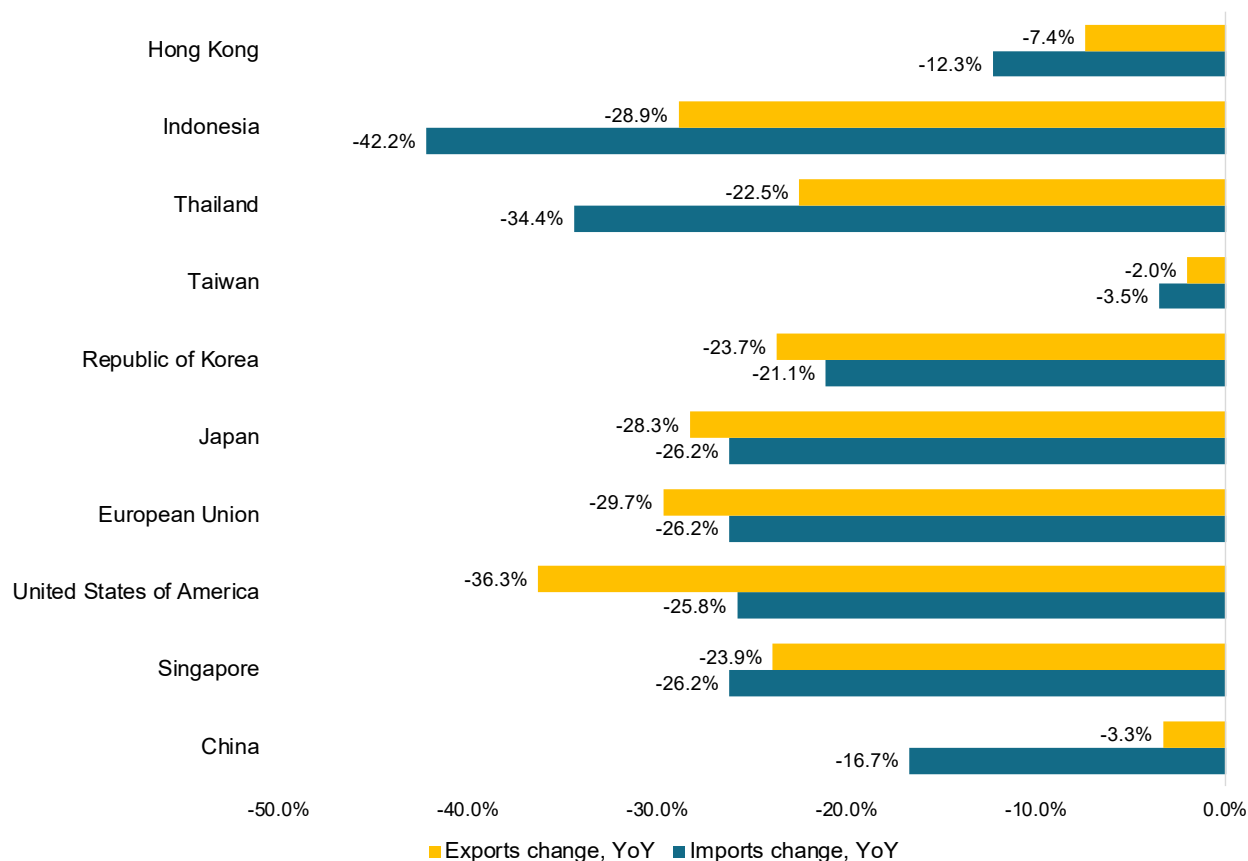
Chart 15: Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, May 2020 (Percentage Change)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The trade performance by Malaysia's major trading partners also reflected similar trend including China, Singapore, United States and European Union (**Chart 16**).

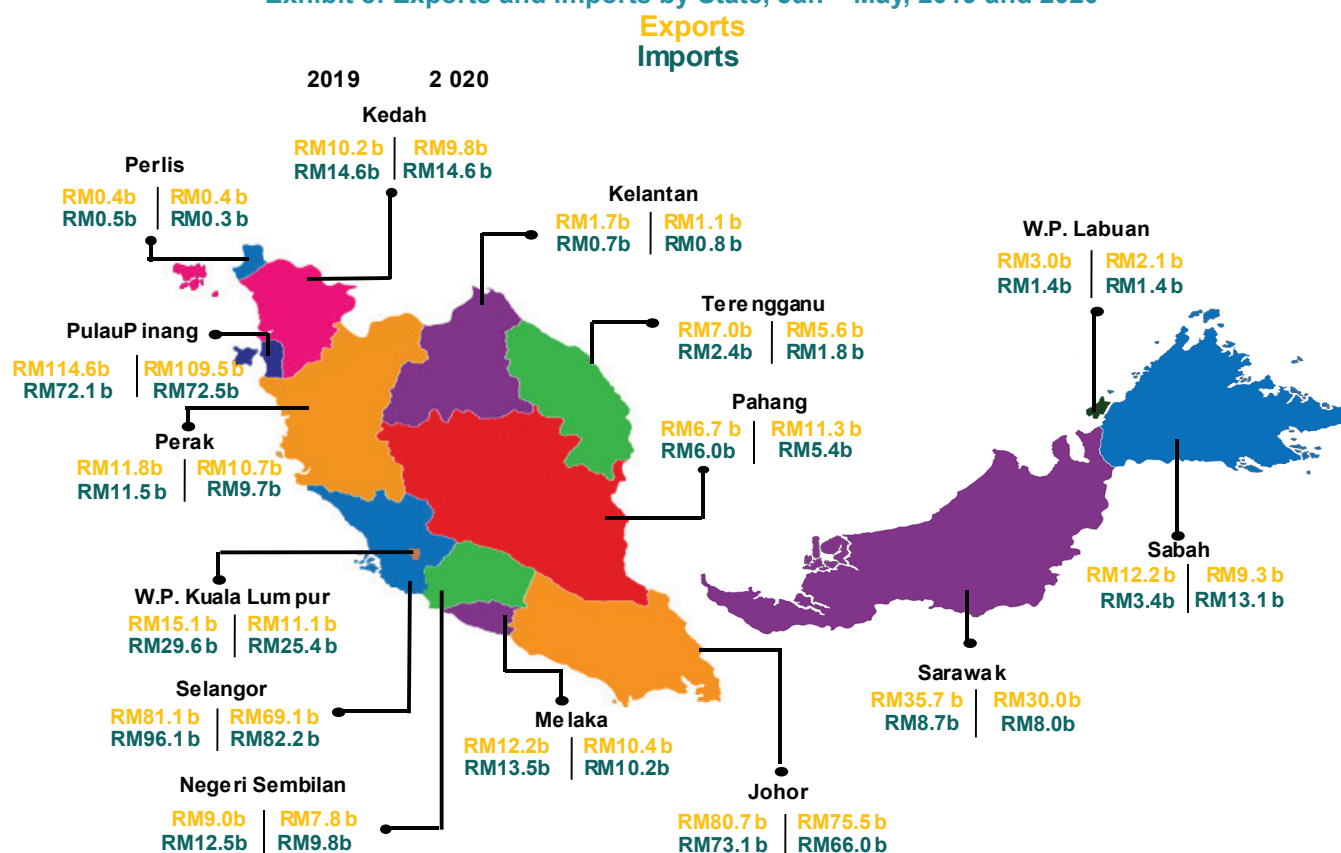
Chart 16: Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, May 2020 (Percentage Change)



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

External Trade Statistics by State for the period of January to May 2020 showed that the total trade fell 8.7 per cent to RM688.6 billion compared to the same period last year. The decline was attributed to unfavourable performance for Pulau Pinang (-RM37.0 billion), Sarawak (-RM22.0 billion), Johor (-RM9.5 billion), Pahang (-RM5.9 billion) and Terengganu (-RM3.8 billion). Total exports down 9.7 per cent to RM366.2 billion compared to the same period last year. At the same time, imports also dropped 7.5 per cent to RM322.4 billion. The decline in exports was driven by lower exports from Selangor (-RM12.0 billion), Sarawak (-RM5.7 billion), Johor (-RM5.2 billion), Pulau Pinang (-RM5.1 billion) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM4.0 billion). Meanwhile, imports contracted by 7.5 per cent due to lower imports from Selangor (-RM13.9 billion), Johor (-RM7.0 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM4.2 billion), Melaka (-RM3.3 billion) and Negeri Sembilan (-RM2.7 billion). 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 29.9 per cent, followed by Johor (20.6%), Selangor (18.9%), Sarawak (8.2%) and Pahang (3.1%). Meanwhile, for imports, Selangor was the largest contributor (25.5% of total imports), followed by Pulau Pinang (22.5%), Johor (20.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.9%) and Kedah (4.5%) as shown in **Exhibit 8**.

Exhibit 8: Exports and Imports by State, Jan – May, 2019 and 2020



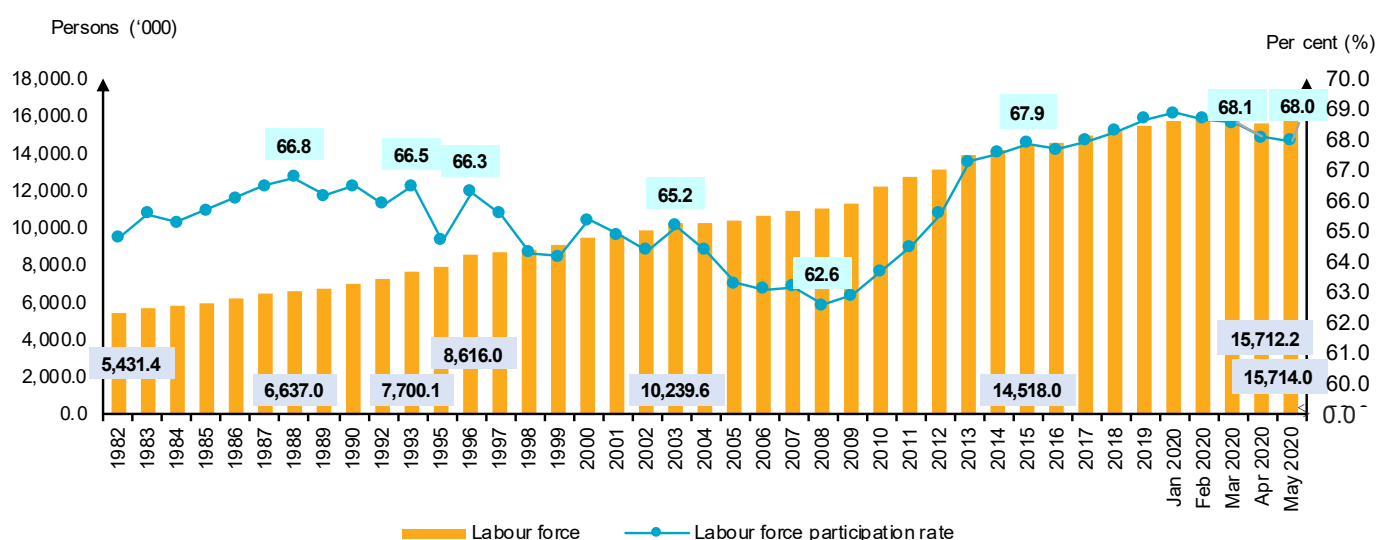
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the World Trade Organization (WTO) projected that trade in 2020 will be sluggish with a decrease of between 13.0 to 32.0 per cent, with Malaysia's exports and imports were forecasted to decline at 4 to 6 per cent respectively. For the first six months of 2020, Malaysia's exports and imports recorded a decline of 6.8 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively. Nonetheless, the re-emergence of US-China and US-European Union tensions, China-India war and the resurgence of COVID-19 cases in major exports destinations are downside risks to estimate the performance of global trade balance.

CMCO since 4th May 2020 has permitted more businesses to operate under strict standard operating procedure. This situation has allowed more employed person to work during the month as compared to April 2020. However, the labour utilisation has yet to resume to the optimum level.

In May 2020, the number of labour force increased by 1.8 thousand persons as against April 2020 to record 15.71 million persons. On year-on-year basis, labour force recorded an increase of 71.7 thousand persons (0.5%). The LFPR during the month was 68.0 per cent, declined 0.1 percentage point month-on-month as outflows into outside labour force continued to increase. Since 1982, the lowest LFPR was recorded in year 2008 which was 62.6 per cent (**Chart 17**).

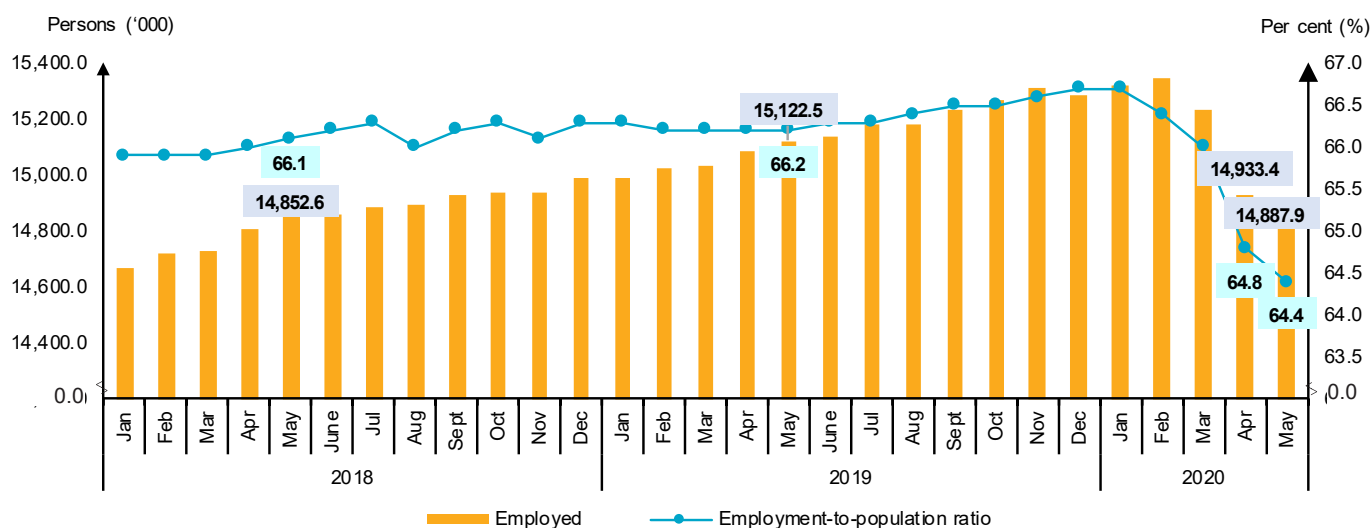
Chart 17: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982-2019 and Jan – May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Since March 2020, the number of employed persons started to show a declining trend. Out of the total labour force in May 2020, employed persons accounted for 14.89 million persons, recorded a marginal decline of 0.3 per cent (April 2020: -2.0%) month-on-month. In line with this, employment-to-population ratio which provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment dropped further by 0.4 percentage points to post 64.4 per cent (**Chart 18**).

Chart 18: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, Jan 2018 - May 2020

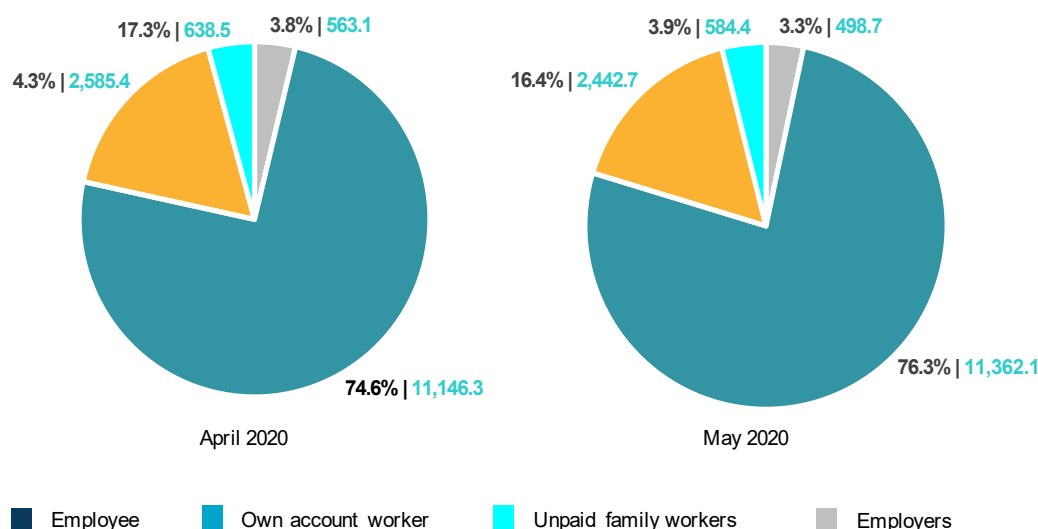


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, among the affected employed persons were in the Services sector; mainly from industries related to tourism, such as accommodation, event management and arts, entertainment, sports & recreational activities as well as other services. As the health authority increased detection of COVID-19 clusters among foreign workers, noticeable decline was also observed for employed persons in the Construction sector.

It was also observed that own-account workers continued to decrease during the same period. This group encompassed 2.42 million persons, dropped 161.5 thousand persons as against April 2020. Most of them were daily wage earners working in farmer's market, night markets and stalls; freelancers; as well as smallholders. As the CMCO still restricted their business operations to run as usual, this group of workers were and may continue to be at high risk of job and income losses (**Chart 19**).

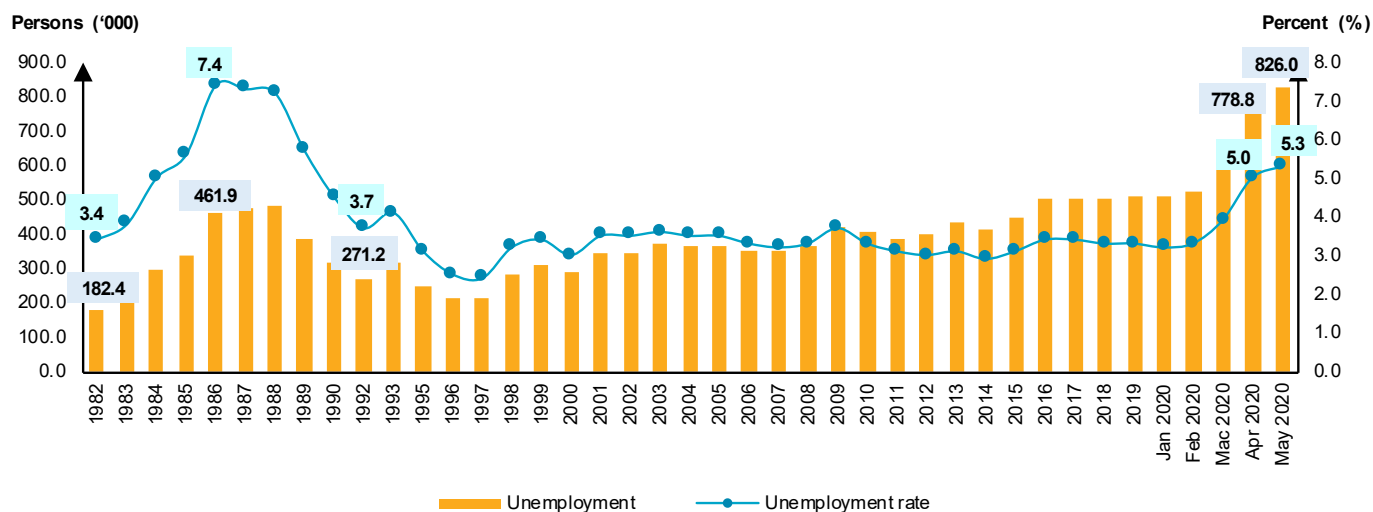
Chart 19: Employed Persons by Status in Employment, April and May 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The unemployment rate in May 2020 increased 0.3 percentage points month-on-month to 5.3 per cent after registering 5.0 per cent in April 2020 (**Chart 20**). During the same period, the number of unemployed persons went up by 47.3 thousand to 826.1 thousand persons as against 778.8 thousand persons. Year-on-year comparison, the unemployed rose by 306.3 thousand persons.

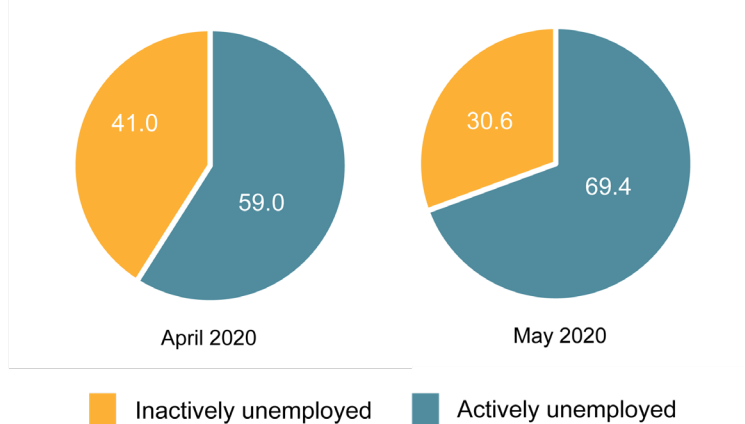
Chart 20: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 1982-2019 and January-May 2020



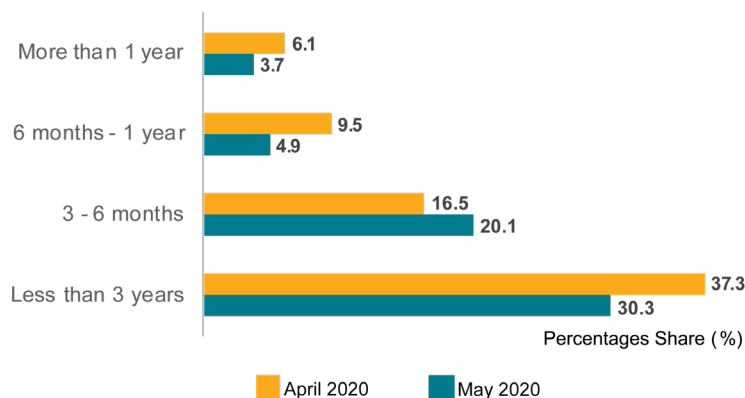
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Narrowing the unemployment situation by category, the number of actively unemployed for less than three months went up by 30.6 per cent (+72.2 thousand persons) to 308.2 thousand persons as compared to the previous month. In the meantime, the inactively unemployed or discouraged group whom believed there were no jobs available decreased by 20.9 per cent (-66.6 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 21**.

Chart 21: Actively Unemployed by Duration of Unemployment, April and May 2020



Duration of unemployment



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working has reduced more than half to 2.27 million persons (April 2020: 4.87 million persons). This group of people, who were most likely not able to work from home was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to. As for outside labour force, the number has increased 0.6 per cent, recording inflows of 47.0 thousand persons as against April 2020 (+105.3 thousand). This brought the total number to 7.39 million persons. The largest share of 43.4 per cent was outside labour force due to housework/ family responsibilities while schooling comprised of 39.1 per cent.

Conclusion

Looking at the initiatives of 'Short-Term Economic Recovery Plan' (PENJANA), it should be grasped as the opportunity for the businesses to enhance their digital platform towards optimization of the businesses operation. With the adoption of technology, more skilled jobs will be created. To fulfil the job demand, businesses need workers with better skills and knowledge through reskilling and upskilling programme to increase efficiency and productivity.

In regard to own account workers, the Special PRIHATIN Grant of RM3,000 was introduced by the Government in May 2020 and is expected to assist and benefitting nearly 700 thousand small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF B20 IN MALAYSIA

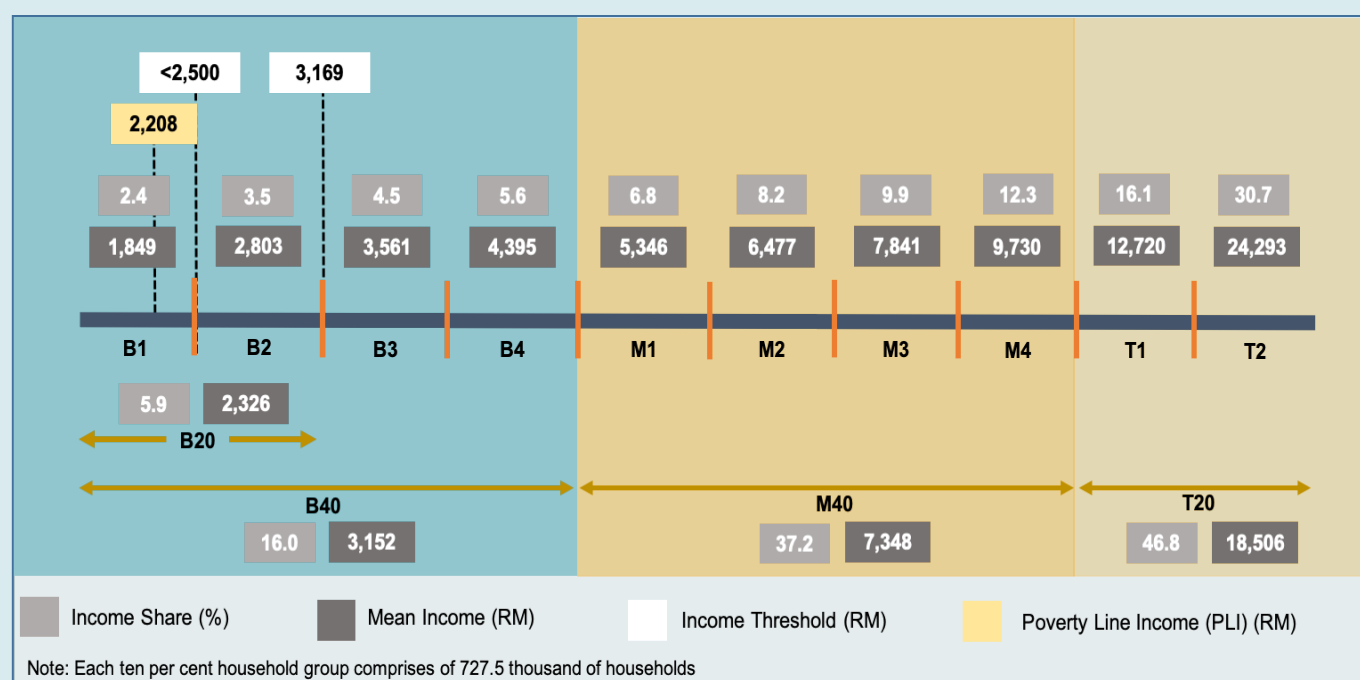
Siti Asiah Ahmad, Nur Aseken Md Ya'cob¹

INTRODUCTION

As a multi-racial country, Malaysia often prioritises the agenda of equality and inclusivity in the planning and development programmes. In corresponding to that, through the 2030 Shared Prosperity Vision (SPV 2030), Malaysia continues its commitment to become a nation that is sustainably developing commensurate with equitable, fair and inclusive economic distribution across all levels of income, ethnicities, regions and supply chains. The main vision is to provide a decent living standard for the people by 2030. Based on the findings of Household Income and Expenditure Survey that was announced recently, it was found that income gap among households has widened from 0.399 in 2016 to 0.407 in 2019. This finding was in line with the increase in income distribution among households in the top 20 per cent (T20) group from 46.2 per cent in 2016 to 46.8 per cent in 2019. Meanwhile, households in the bottom 40 per cent (B40) group only held 16.0 per cent of income distribution, lower than recorded in 2016 (16.4 per cent). If further detailed, those in the bottom 20 per cent (B20) group only constituted 5.9 per cent of total income distribution.

In addition, the B20 group which is also a reference group in determining the Poverty Line Income (PLI) especially in terms of their expenditure patterns; only had mean income amounted to RM1,849 for the lowest ten per cent (B1) and RM2,803 for the second lowest ten per cent (B2). The income threshold of this B20 group was RM3,169 (**Exhibit 2a**). In response to the findings, the Minister in the Prime Minister's Office (Economy) stated that accurate strategies will be formulated to ensure that those who are in the B40 category can increase their income based on the target groups, particularly those earning below RM2,500 (Siti Rohana, 2020).

Exhibit 2a: Household Group by Income Distribution and Mean Income, Malaysia, 2019



Source: Report on the Household Income & Basic Amenities Survey, 2019

Hence, the objective of this article is to describe the characteristics of B20 households in terms of demographics, location, employment and source of income as well as its relation to poverty.

¹The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of Department of Statistics, Malaysia

WHO ARE THE B20 HOUSEHOLDS?

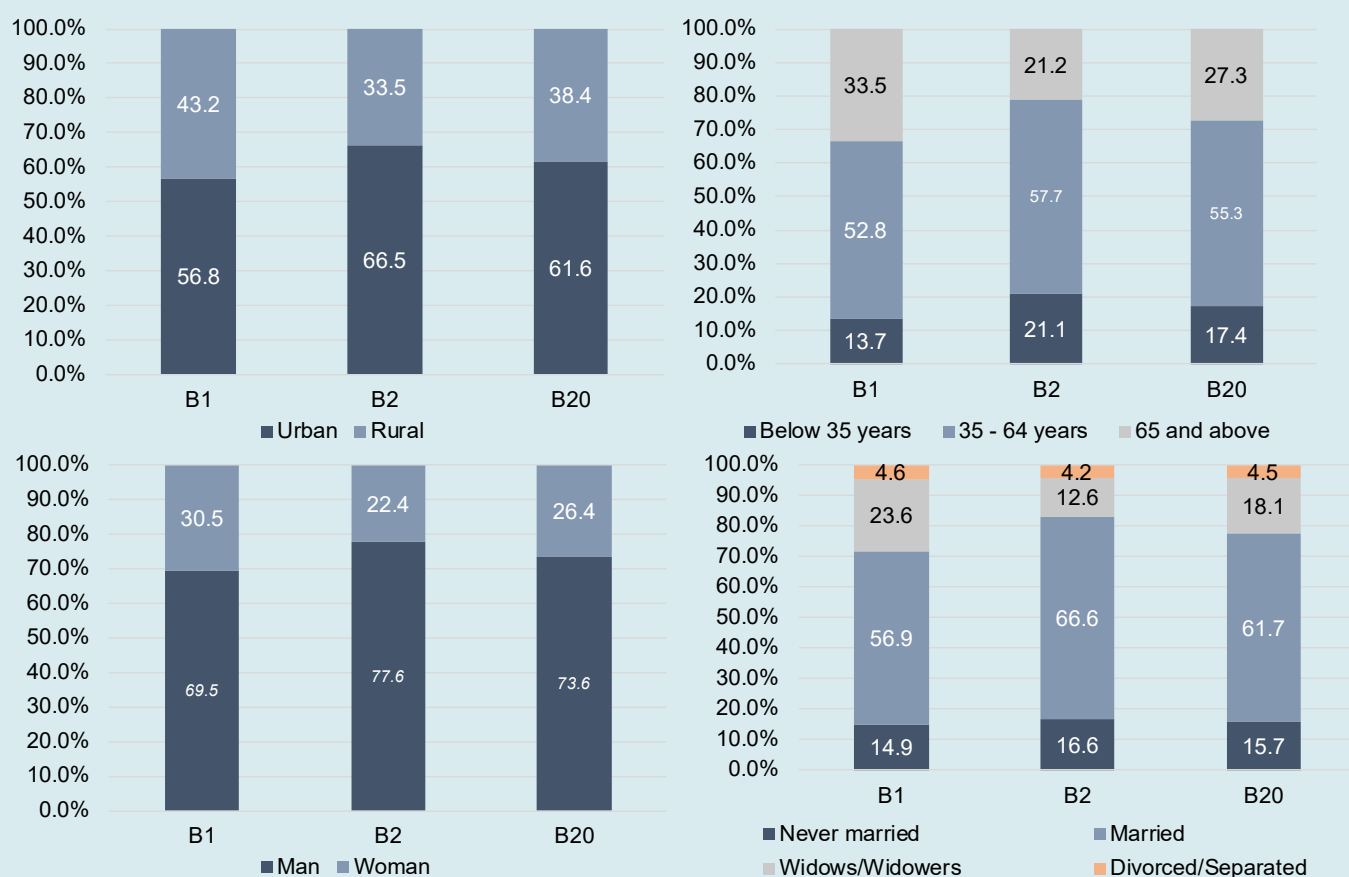
B20 households group comprised of 1.46 million households receiving the lowest income in 2019, irrespective of the household size. In terms of income threshold, B1 were households in the first ten groups earning below RM2,500. Meanwhile, B2 made up of the second ten groups who earned between RM2,500 to RM3,169.

Chart 2a shows the percentage of households by selected demographic characteristics of the head of households. In overall, a total of 61.6 per cent of the B20 households were in urban areas as against 38.4 per cent in rural. Further breakdown found 56.8 per cent of B1 group in urban, while among the B2 group, 66.5 per cent lived in urban.

In terms of age group, over half (55.3%) of the B20 households were headed by those aged between 35 to 64 years, followed by more than a quarter (27.3%) with head of households aged 65 years and above. A total of 17.4 per cent was led by those aged below 35 years. Looking at the details of the two groups, B1 group headed by those aged 65 years and above was higher at 33.5 per cent as compared to only 21.2 per cent for the B2. In contrast, the B2 had the highest percentage for households with head of households aged below 35 years (21.1%) as compared to only 13.7 per cent for the B1 group.

Furthermore, a total of 73.6 per cent of the B20 households were headed by male as compared to 26.4 female-headed households. In terms of marital status, head of households who were married made up 61.7 per cent, followed by 18.1 per cent widowed, 15.7 per cent never married and 4.5 per cent of those who were divorced or separated.

Chart 2a: B20 Group by Strata, Age Group, Gender and Marital Status, Malaysia, 2019



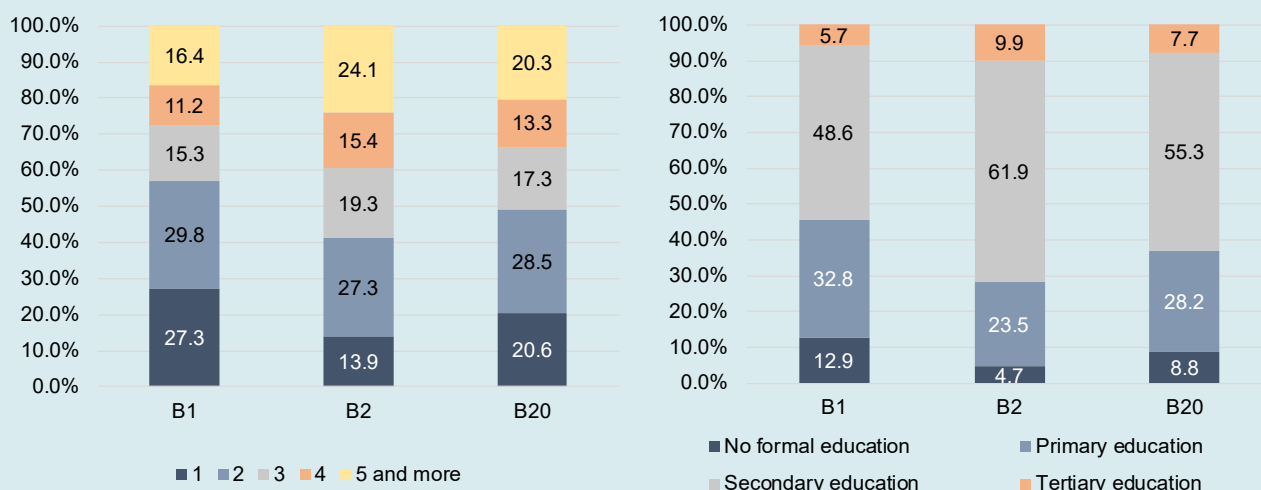
Source: Report on the Household Income & Basic Amenities Survey, 2019

Household size is often related to standard of living of a household. As depicted in **Chart 2b**, a total of 20.3 per cent of B20 groups had five and more household members, while 30.6 per cent has three to four household members. Another 28.5 per cent were two-member households while single households comprised of 20.6 per cent.

Among the B1 group, more than half (57.1%) were a combined total of single and two-member households, while those with three and more members made up of 42.9 per cent. In contrast, 58.8 per cent of B2 households had three and more members as compared to 41.2 per cent of single and two-member households.

As far as education is concern, those with no formal education and primary education together encompassed more than a third (37.0%) of the household heads in the B20 group. The largest proportion (55.3%) was with secondary education while a mere 7.7 per cent was headed by those with tertiary education. Nearly half (45.7%) in B1 group either had no formal education or attained primary education while these two categories made up more than a quarter (28.2%) of B2 group.

Chart 2b: B20 Group by Household Size and Highest Education Level, Malaysia, 2019

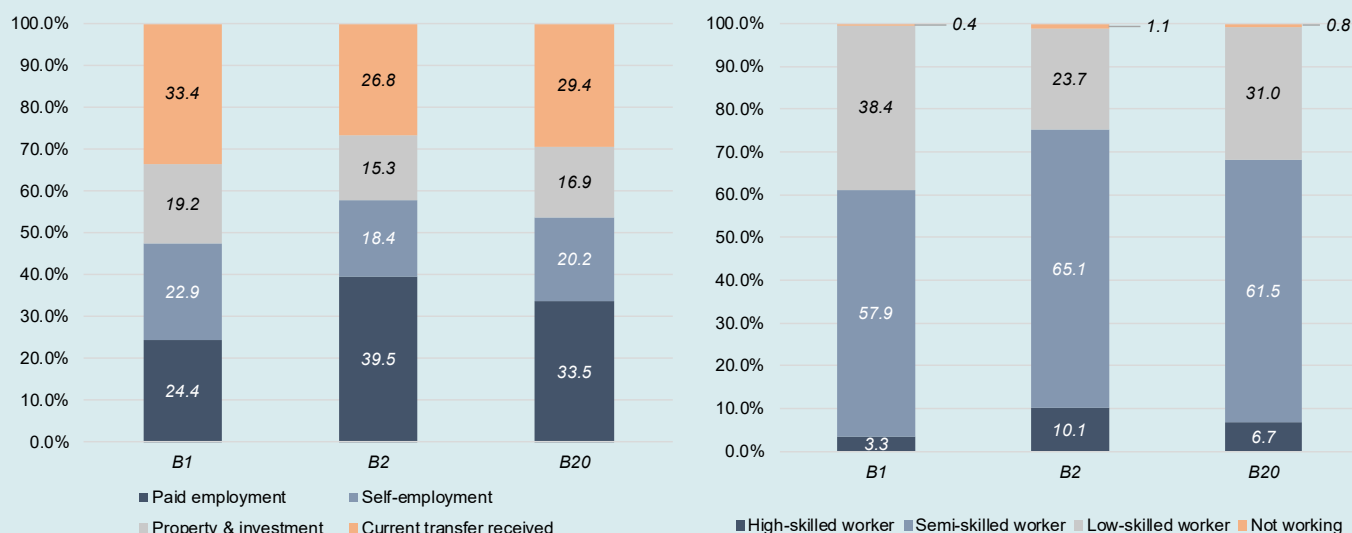


Source: Report on the Household Income & Basic Amenities Survey, 2019

A stable source of income is essential for the survival of a household. At the national level, 61.6 per cent of household income were from paid employment. As shown in **Chart 2c**, a different scenario was observed for households in the B20 group, where although paid employment was still a dominant source, the share was much lower at 33.5 per cent, followed by current transfer at 29.4 per cent. The distribution of income source for B2 group was similar to the overall B20 group with 39.5 per cent from paid employment and 26.8 per cent from current transfer. Interestingly, the highest share of income source for B1 group was current transfer which comprised of 33.4 per cent. Apart from paid employment which ranked second with a share of 24.4 per cent, this group also depended on self-employment as a source of income (22.9%).

In overall, a total of 40.2 per cent of heads of household fall under the skilled category, 51.8 per cent were semi-skilled workers and 8.0 per cent were low-skilled workers. However, for the B20 group, a different scenario can be seen where lower academic qualifications led to involvement in low skilled occupations. A total of 31.8 per cent of households in the B20 group headed by household heads who worked as low-skilled workers (31.0%). As for the share within the two groups, B1 recorded share of 38.8 per cent in low-skilled occupations, while B2 posted 23.7 per cent. As for skilled occupations, only 3.3 per cent were registered by the B1 group, while the B2 group noted 10.1 per cent. This situation could have also attributed to higher dependency to current transfer and lower share of paid employment income among the B20 group.

Chart 2c: B20 Group by Source of Income and Occupation, Malaysia, 2019



Source: Report on the Household Income & Basic Amenities Survey, 2019

MEAN INCOME OF B20 HOUSEHOLDS, POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI) AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Poverty Line Income (PLI) that was announced together with the findings on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey recently was also connected to this B20 group. The PLI was set using a new methodology which refers to B20 group to determine the expenditure needs of poor households. Despite the mean national PLI set at RM2,208, each household does have its own PLI and is different according to the household size, locality, demographic characteristics and price. Within the household size perspective, the mean PLI for single households was RM734, while for households with two and three members, the mean PLI were RM1,303 and RM1,816, respectively. The PLI of households with four and more members was higher than the overall mean PLI at RM2,860.

The mean PLIs for households with three members or less were lower than the mean income of B20 and the two groups within it, namely B2 and B1. Thus, households within the B20 group would only be living under the PLI if there were to have four or more household members, considering the other factor remained constant (Table 2a).

The 2019 Household Income and Expenditure Survey also depicted that single households in the B2 group can be assumed to have decent income when its mean income from paid employment and self-employment were above the mean PLI. Nevertheless, for the other groups, the mean income from paid employment and self-employment were lower than the mean PLI of respective groups, causing the dependencies on current transfer received being on a higher side for them to exit the poverty.

Table 2a: Mean PLI and Mean Income of the B20 by Household Size, Malaysia, 2019

Category	Household size				Total
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons and more	
	Mean PLI/Mean income (RM)				
PLI	734	1,303	1,816	2,860	2,208
B20	2,045	2,298	2,417	2,475	2,326
B2	2,783	2,795	2,806	2,815	2,803
B1	1,670	1,842	1,927	1,990	1,849

Source: Report on the Household Income & Basic Amenities Survey, 2019

CONCLUSION

The widening gap of inequality between households requires specific interventions in accordance with the characteristics of targeted households. As the condition of each household is dynamics with respect to multiple demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, details and comprehensive studies of specific household groups are vital. The findings of these studies may provide insights and guidance to the related parties as they work to formulate appropriate strategies and action plans towards channelling a more targeted and focused assistance. This in turn will improve the living condition of the affected groups, help to increase the livelihood and create opportunities for income generating activities, and ultimately raise income of households. In the medium to long term, this will ensure the nation's well-being, encourage household consumption and subsequently increase the country's wealth.

References:

- [1] Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2020). The Key Findings 2019 - Income, Poverty, Inequality, Expenditure, Basic Amenities.
- [2] Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2020). Report of Household Income & Basic Amenities Survey, 2019.
- [3] Siti Rohana Idris (2020, 12 July) Pendapatan Bersasar diguna Basmi Kemiskinan, Berita Harian, 6.

Data has always been essential to monitor various progresses, prove effectiveness of initiatives, as well as evaluate outputs and outcomes. As the world faces socioeconomic tribulations and predicaments brought about by COVID-19 pandemic, the role of data and statistics has become increasingly crucial. In this instance, it is observed that more and more countries are producing advance or flash economic estimates as a mean to gauge preliminary insight into the countries' economic situations. Moving forward, the initiatives such as this will be beneficial for the nation to withstand the present economic climate and towards swift recovery.

At the global front, countries are at different phases of economic trajectory or recovery as evident in the flash or advance estimates produced by these countries, in addition to the findings of the monthly economic indicators. As for Malaysia, the Leading Index (LI) which is a combination of selected economic indicators that provide advance signal in the future economic direction, increased 4.9 per cent month-on-month as againsts 0.2 per cent in April 2020. This reflects positive signal for the next four to six months.

The CMCO which kicked-off on the first week of May 2020, albeit strict operating procedures, saw majority of businesses in various economic sectors allowed to recommence under the new norm. This has resulted in Malaysia's overall performance in May 2020 showing signs of improvements as the Coincident Index (CI) which reflects the overall economic condition in May 2020 rebounded 10.6 per cent month-on-month as compared to negative 15.6 per cent in April 2020. Year-on-year, the CI registered a lower negative growth of 11.1 per cent as against negative 19.3 per cent in the previous month.

Looking at the sectoral performances, most sectors showed month-on-month improvements. Nevertheless, as compared to the same month of the preceding year, all sectors registered negative growth except for oil palm subsector. As for the Services sector, sales of Wholesale & Retail Trade increased by 26.3 per cent as compared to the previous month, while volume index rebounded 30.3 per cent. Sales of the Manufacturing sector also rebounded 19.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the IPI rose due to the increase in the three sectors namely Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining. However, as for the Agriculture sector, the performance of production of palm oil sustained while rubber production, stocks and prices registered negative month-on-month growth. If we can successfully continue to control the spread of COVID-19, the economic performance of these sectors can be further elevated.

A sector with higher linkages should be promoted as it has higher spillover effects on other sectors. Out of the five major economic sectors, Construction posted the highest backward linkages, demonstrating the ability of this sector to create opportunity for growth of other sectors. Simultaneously, Manufacturing and Services also recorded high backward linkages as elaborated in Box Article 1. Thus, focus should be given to industries with high backward linkages as this would drive the economy forward at a faster pace.

Private final consumption made up 59.8 per cent of the GDP in 2019. As the number of employed persons declined 0.3 per cent in May 2020, it is expected that lesser income will be received by households and thus affect their purchasing power. From the recent release by DOSM, income gap among households has broadened to 0.407 in 2019 as against 0.399 in 2016. During the same period, the share of income among households in the top 20 per cent (T20) group increased from 46.2 per cent to 46.8 per cent. Meanwhile, households in the bottom 40 per cent (B40) group only held 16.0 per cent of income share, lower than recorded in 2016 (16.4 per cent). Therefore, as we strive towards becoming a high-income developed nation, it is pertinent to address this widening gap through stimulation of healthy labour market condition, which would subsequently create job opportunities and provide potential income generation activities. This would in turn escalate the purchasing power, encourage private final consumption and further stimulate the Malaysian economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019								2020					DATA SOURCE
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
COMMODITIES															
RUBBER															
Production															
Rubber	Tonne	44,479.0	36,796.0	60,088.0	57,599.0	61,731.0	48,528.0	53,019.0	58,437.0	66,259.0	49,894.0	34,506.0	34,616.0	21,044.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Prices															
SMR 20	RM/Kg	6.26	6.24	5.81	5.42	5.51	5.37	5.66	5.96	5.90	5.50	5.17	4.73	4.76	Malaysian Rubber Board
Scrap	RM/Kg	4.78	4.81	4.51	4.10	4.12	4.00	4.21	4.52	4.51	4.15	3.88	3.29	3.27	Malaysian Rubber Board
Field Latex	RM/Kg	5.22	5.32	5.08	4.73	4.61	4.39	4.60	4.84	4.96	4.76	4.64	4.33	4.28	Malaysian Rubber Board
Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	4.84	4.97	4.76	4.39	4.38	4.26	4.41	4.55	4.60	4.57	4.36	4.13	4.32	Malaysian Rubber Board
Exports															
Natural Rubber	Tonne	56,850.2	54,546.9	67,273.4	55,878.9	48,058.1	50,599.8	47,487.6	50,515.5	45,826.6	51,843.2	45,177.9	40,596.5	33,780.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OIL PALM															
Exports															
Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,580,493.0	2,153,685.0	2,344,033.0	2,532,930.0	2,170,315.0	2,512,368.0	2,157,349.0	2,194,976.0	1,962,191.0	1,708,551.0	1,982,878.0	1,856,730.0	2,034,204.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil	Tonne	1,715,719.0	1,397,140.0	1,486,485.0	1,736,216.0	1,409,089.0	1,641,973.0	1,405,638.0	1,398,049.0	1,213,539.0	1,082,417.0	1,184,602.0	1,236,438.0	1,368,746.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	96,441.0	87,890.0	86,865.0	93,473.0	87,129.0	101,382.0	89,886.0	92,431.0	97,331.0	73,898.0	77,481.0	84,118.0	75,049.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
CRUDE PETROLEUM															
Prices															
Crude oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	70.53	63.30	64.00	59.25	62.33	59.37	62.74	65.85	63.60	55.00	32.98	23.34	31.02	World Bank
Crude oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	60.84	54.68	57.52	54.84	56.95	53.98	57.06	59.80	57.52	50.53	29.88	16.52	28.56	World Bank
Exports															
Crude Petroleum	'000 Tonne	1,104.2	1,368.7	920.6	936.9	710.8	895.4	1,070.5	1,156.7	976.8	785.2	1,200.5	799.2	777.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products	'000 Tonne	2,489.3	2,394.8	2,443.5	2,509.0	2,172.8	2,275.8	2,440.0	2,779.6	2,695.3	2,279.4	3,704.7	3,397.2	2,856.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Imports															
Crude Petroleum	'000 Tonne	1,202.2	923.5	1,374.2	810.0	1,179.6	762.8	532.4	1,237.6	1,769.1	1,041.9	2,158.0	766.2	695.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products	'000 Tonne	2,850.4	2,440.7	2,420.3	2,273.1	2,739.3	2,582.2	3,488.9	2,499.3	2,554.5	2,968.9	3,155.1	2,762.0	1,972.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
Exports															
Liquidified Natural Gas	'000 Tonne	1,979.2	1,938.4	2,182.9	1,849.8	1,979.3	2,329.4	2,128.0	2,347.0	2,587.2	2,182.5	2,213.9	1,884.6	1,553.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR															
MANUFACTURING															
Industrial Production Index	Point	119.9	121.4	123.8	122.0	122.1	124.5	121.3	122.7	123.1	115.0	113.8	73.1	92.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Sales	RM '000	112,456,462.7	112,034,785.1	116,985,100.5	116,587,355.1	116,845,280.5	119,356,904.3	117,361,545.1	119,150,932.2	117,991,922.2	111,240,489.3	110,188,150.3	75,754,208.7	90,217,287.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports	RM '000	70,858,336.5	63,762,714.0	75,739,735.4	68,652,983.2	66,358,831.4	77,760,097.0	68,756,155.0	72,923,184.7	71,034,031.0	63,116,465.2	67,621,737.1	55,374,761.6	54,214,169.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
CONSTRUCTION															
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and Housing advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	94.0	58.0	121.0	100.0	69.0	122.0	125.0	83.0	98.0	107.0	58.0	9.0	26.0	National Housing Department
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and housing advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	138.0	124.0	187.0	204.0	133.0	219.0	190.0	146.0	229.0	183.0	191.0	113.0	182.0	National Housing Department
Prices															
Steel	RM per Tonne	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	Ministry of Works
Cement	RM per 50 kg bag	17.15	17.14	17.20	17.25	17.30	17.32	17.32	17.35	17.50	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.75	Ministry of Works
MINING AND QUARRYING															
Industrial Production Index	Point	102.9	98.9	88.3	92.0	91.1	99.2	104.1	103.1	103.9	96.1	98.6	79.8	80.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
UTILITIES															
Electricity															
Local Generation															
Public Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	14,434.2	13,294.7	14,248.5	14,105.0	13,714.1	13,844.1	13,460.8	13,534.5	13,848.6	13,232.1	13,128.2	11,371.3	12,949.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Private Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	180.2	179.5	178.0	176.5	177.2	183.5	191.6	192.4	198.0	188.5	188.2	188.0	184.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS		2019								2020					DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
COMMODITIES															
RUBBER															
Production															
Rubber		24.4	-11.0	6.4	-8.4	28.4	-5.2	1.6	6.2	-12.9	-15.5	-31.1	2.0	-52.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Prices															
SMR 20		11.5	14.4	10.0	-0.1	1.3	-1.2	11.1	14.9	7.6	-1.5	-12.7	-22.9	-23.9	Malaysian Rubber Board
Scrap		16.3	19.4	15.9	2.6	2.3	-1.1	14.9	22.9	12.4	0.9	-14.3	-29.5	-31.5	Malaysian Rubber Board
Field Latex		6.6	15.5	16.8	11.4	7.9	4.9	18.1	29.4	22.2	13.4	-5.4	-21.6	-18.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
Latex Concentrate		-0.6	12.9	14.6	7.9	7.1	6.0	15.7	20.7	17.0	11.2	-8.0	-16.7	-10.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
Exports															
Natural Rubber		-0.7	4.1	19.1	-3.1	-8.2	-6.6	-10.3	4.8	-8.0	26.1	-15.2	-27.4	-40.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OIL PALM															
Exports															
Palm Oil Product		29.4	19.7	22.4	37.2	-3.9	5.7	3.8	5.2	-18.6	-16.4	-19.8	-19.6	-21.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil		32.8	23.7	24.2	57.9	-13.0	4.0	2.2	1.1	-27.8	-18.3	-26.9	-25.3	-20.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Kernel Oil		43.7	19.8	16.3	18.3	38.5	31.0	-9.9	51.0	16.5	-23.5	-4.0	-6.4	-22.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
CRUDE PETROLEUM															
Prices															
Crude oil, Brent		-8.0	-15.8	-14.0	-19.0	-21.0	-26.2	-3.7	16.6	7.3	-14.2	-50.3	-67.2	-56.0	World Bank
Crude oil, WTI		-13.1	-19.0	-18.8	-19.3	-18.9	-23.7	0.7	22.2	11.6	-8.0	-48.6	-74.1	-53.1	World Bank
Exports															
Crude Petroleum		-23.7	30.6	-45.0	-34.2	-38.1	-40.8	-5.7	-23.2	-22.0	-19.1	2.0	-10.0	-29.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products		-24.0	2.5	1.3	32.9	-13.4	-13.0	-4.3	35.3	51.1	26.9	60.4	24.0	14.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Imports															
Crude Petroleum		-11.1	72.1	61.5	-43.3	202.5	-18.2	-14.9	38.7	47.9	-4.1	96.2	-42.9	-42.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products		-11.3	-10.8	-20.0	10.5	-1.2	-25.9	4.8	0.0	2.2	74.8	11.8	-6.9	-30.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
Exports															
Liquefied Natural Gas		-5.4	15.2	44.6	2.8	17.3	2.4	-15.6	4.5	-12.2	24.2	-1.5	-18.3	-21.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR															
MANUFACTURING															
Industrial Production Index		4.2	3.8	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.2	6.2	-4.1	-37.2	-23.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Sales		5.0	3.1	4.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.9	2.4	7.6	-3.0	-33.0	-19.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
CONSTRUCTION															
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and Housing advertisement (New Permit)		56.7	-30.1	218.4	16.3	30.2	50.6	81.2	38.3	-10.1	75.4	-32.6	-90.6	-72.3	National Housing Department
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and housing advertisement (Renewals Permit)		22.1	-13.3	36.5	4.6	-2.2	18.4	24.2	-7.6	42.2	16.6	29.9	-5.8	31.9	National Housing Department
Prices															
Steel		-3.4	-1.6	-1.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	Ministry of Works
Cement		-4.1	-0.7	-0.3	-2.3	-2.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	0.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	Ministry of Works
MINING AND QUARRYING															
Industrial Production Index		2.8	1.5	-7.5	-3.0	-2.6	-6.9	0.5	-4.9	-3.9	6.1	-6.5	-19.6	-22.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
UTILITIES															
Electricity															
Local Generation															
Public Installations ^p		5.7	1.7	2.0	0.3	4.8	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	6.8	-8.6	-19.5	-10.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
Private Installations ^p		16.3	15.3	14.8	13.7	14.6	3.5	7.1	-1.1	9.0	17.8	3.5	4.7	2.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019								2020					DATA SOURCE
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Local Consumption															
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^a	Million kilowatt-hours	10,016.7	9,842.2	9,329.8	10,000.6	9,826.4	9,631.1	9,791.4	9,620.7	9,658.3	9,551.1	9,644.5	8,442.8	7,620.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Domestic and Public Lighting ^b	Million kilowatt-hours	2,987.6	2,856.8	2,812.5	2,843.6	2,865.9	2,720.9	2,663.4	2,649.8	2,735.6	2,882.8	2,876.5	2,945.5	3,949.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
SERVICES															
Wholesale & Retail Trade															
Volume Index															
Wholesale Trade Index	Point	129.3	129.8	126.5	131.9	136.0	134.6	129.3	131.4	131.8	124.8	123.8	88.5	99.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	Point	133.8	146.7	146.5	142.5	134.8	139.5	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	Point	108.9	108.8	114.5	111.3	97.5	103.7	105.2	102.8	104.3	99.3	89.3	6.3	54.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle															
Vehicle Production															
Passenger	Unit	48,650.0	34,891.0	45,748.0	44,363.0	42,369.0	52,191.0	43,300.0	40,274.0	42,527.0	37,893.0	21,087.0	240.0	12,022.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	2,832.0	2,186.0	3,164.0	2,637.0	2,732.0	3,584.0	3,217.0	2,889.0	2,889.0	2,478.0	1,570.0	35.0	264.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	51,482.0	37,077.0	48,912.0	47,000.0	45,101.0	55,775.0	46,517.0	43,299.0	45,416.0	40,371.0	22,657.0	275.0	12,286.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales															
Passenger	Unit	55,914.0	38,513.0	46,189.0	46,802.0	40,267.0	48,987.0	47,754.0	49,318.0	39,153.0	36,702.0	20,260.0	131.0	20,456.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	4,866.0	4,013.0	4,664.0	4,346.0	4,399.0	4,883.0	4,830.0	5,524.0	3,499.0	3,701.0	2,218.3	10.0	2,504.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	60,780.0	42,526.0	50,853.0	51,148.0	44,666.0	53,870.0	52,584.0	54,842.0	42,652.0	40,403.0	22,478.3	141.0	22,960.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	Number	119,397	80,700	112,978	107,895	95,984	108,730	102,494	112,317	106,067	104,735	59,315	1,570	59,820	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism															
Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	2,098,267.0	2,400,561.0	2,415,097.0	2,342,438.0	1,997,093.0	2,031,198.0	1,969,315.0	1,991,068.0	2,164,459.0	1,397,912.0	671,084.0	n.a.	n.a.	Ministry of Tourism Art and Culture
Finance															
Money Supply															
M1	RM Million	434,537.4	431,751.0	429,595.3	426,560.7	434,260.0	435,747.0	438,099.1	452,559.0	449,232.1	444,417.8	461,694.5	466,194.3	479,419.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	RM Million	1,907,296.0	1,899,144.3	1,899,917.4	1,895,997.9	1,904,683.4	1,922,422.5	1,923,912.4	1,950,567.4	1,950,873.0	1,948,485.9	1,960,826.9	1,986,579.5	2,000,159.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	RM Million	1,917,074.1	1,912,073.8	1,913,308.5	1,908,652.5	1,916,354.0	1,934,741.9	1,934,899.7	1,961,553.3	1,961,429.7	1,958,708.1	1,968,375.0	1,994,098.6	2,006,707.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,721,857.5	1,728,436.8	1,728,783.9	1,739,001.1	1,747,492.1	1,751,687.9	1,759,123.6	1,771,589.1	1,770,493.1	1,774,653.5	1,783,587.8	1,785,015.5	1,789,165.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,133,041.2	1,135,428.2	1,133,855.0	1,138,763.1	1,142,054.6	1,142,488.2	1,146,451.9	1,153,597.1	1,150,505.1	1,151,857.4	1,159,220.2	1,159,471.8	1,160,302.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	582,165.2	586,323.4	588,264.0	593,475.5	598,726.6	602,324.7	605,791.6	611,068.4	613,135.5	615,696.9	618,050.4	619,096.9	622,394.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,651.1	6,685.2	6,664.9	6,762.4	6,711.0	6,875.0	6,880.2	6,923.6	6,852.5	7,099.2	6,317.2	6,446.8	6,468.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	1,962,366.5	1,960,210.5	1,965,654.4	1,972,866.4	1,974,751.5	1,984,156.1	1,980,524.9	2,000,372.8	1,986,937.3	1,992,909.9	2,009,948.9	2,019,540.1	2,017,510.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,351,415.6	1,341,068.5	1,342,053.8	1,347,641.4	1,344,629.8	1,352,420.0	1,357,902.5	1,370,540.5	1,362,598.9	1,362,944.2	1,381,635.0	1,385,671.8	1,387,826.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	584,586.0	593,065.7	599,038.2	601,322.0	607,320.3	608,534.9	599,908.4	606,596.5	600,990.3	606,022.4	605,251.6	610,852.4	607,232.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	26,365.0	26,076.3	24,562.4	23,903.0	22,801.4	23,201.2	22,713.9	23,235.7	23,348.2	23,943.3	23,062.2	23,015.9	22,451.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	997,259.5	1,000,298.2	999,168.3	1,006,845.6	1,013,147.4	1,011,160.5	1,001,895.8	1,002,298.4	1,003,973.0	1,008,272.2	992,019.2	988,327.1	984,279.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	591,166.7	588,965.4	585,526.3	588,271.8	587,610.8	588,526.9	586,250.5	587,253.7	591,542.4	592,294.3	589,186.3	587,448.1	590,238.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	390,068.3	395,214.7	398,112.4	403,779.3	410,731.9	407,522.4	400,867.6	399,767.9	396,844.5	400,216.0	387,852.6	385,323.3	378,801.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,024.5	16,118.1	15,529.6	14,794.5	14,804.7	15,111.1	14,777.7	15,276.9	15,586.1	15,761.9	14,980.4	15,555.6	15,239.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	RM Million	166,481.7	164,853.9	165,834.5	167,132.0	167,115.6	167,489.8	168,329.4	169,974.8	172,797.0	175,413.4	182,362.4	192,707.2	196,447.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	121,861.9	121,310.4	122,025.7	122,730.4	122,706.0	123,107.9	123,447.7	124,749.7	126,434.4	127,811.4	131,934.8	137,678.4	140,576.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	44,619.9	43,543.5	43,808.8	44,401.6	44,409.6	44,381.9	44,881.7	45,225.1	46,362.6	47,601.9	50,427.6	55,028.8	55,870.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis point	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
Commercial Banks	%	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	%	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Based Lending Rate (BLR)	%	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	%	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Based Financing Rate (BFR)	%	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

^p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019								2020					DATA SOURCE
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Local Consumption														
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	3.9	1.7	0.5	-0.1	-1.2	1.4	-1.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	7.2	-16.1	-23.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	9.7	3.5	6.5	2.4	6.5	6.5	2.7	4.0	1.1	5.8	2.8	6.7	32.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
SERVICES														
Wholesale & Retail Trade														
Volume Index														
Wholesale Trade Index	3.5	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	-2.5	-27.5	-23.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	9.4	9.6	8.4	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	9.1	-0.1	0.3	1.4	4.5	3.3	3.2	4.4	0.9	3.6	-14.4	-93.6	-49.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle														
Vehicle Production														
Passenger	19.5	-4.1	-10.3	2.6	27.2	10.1	-7.9	5.1	-15.9	3.2	-54.5	-99.5	-75.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	0.8	-26.8	-24.1	-36.3	-26.0	-17.6	-1.6	-25.6	-25.1	-22.3	-52.5	-98.9	-90.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	18.3	-5.8	-11.3	-0.8	21.9	7.7	-7.5	2.1	-16.6	1.1	-54.3	-99.5	-76.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales														
Passenger	39.0	-33.3	-24.5	-16.1	49.0	15.6	10.1	16.2	-11.5	-0.1	-59.6	-99.7	-63.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	76.2	-40.6	-35.7	-55.6	4.3	-0.5	-1.8	-4.1	-16.4	19.8	-52.5	-99.8	-48.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	41.4	-34.1	-25.7	-22.0	43.0	14.0	8.9	13.8	-12.0	1.4	-59.0	-99.7	-62.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	40.7	-29.3	-13.1	-17.4	21.3	6.2	11.6	16.8	-7.4	-46.9	-47.0	-98.6	-49.9	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism														
Tourist Arrivals ¹	6.1	5.5	4.8	3.9	-4.8	-3.5	-1.0	-15.4	-1.4	-35.5	-71.3	n.a.	n.a.	Ministry of Tourism Art and Culture
Finance														
Money Supply														
M1	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.8	4.9	5.2	7.9	9.6	10.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-8.5	-6.4	-5.7	-3.1	-3.3	1.7	0.5	3.7	1.6	7.0	-5.1	-3.3	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	3.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	10.3	12.8	13.0	11.4	12.5	12.4	10.0	8.2	7.2	6.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-5.0	-6.4	-7.2	-10.4	-17.1	-12.5	-17.6	-13.6	-14.1	-12.5	-11.8	-11.6	-14.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	7.9	7.7	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	-0.3	-1.5	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	4.3	3.4	2.1	2.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	14.3	15.3	14.2	12.3	14.5	14.3	12.2	9.4	7.1	6.0	1.1	-2.3	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-3.5	0.2	0.1	-4.8	-7.3	-0.2	-7.6	-5.1	-4.1	-3.6	-7.3	-0.9	-4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	6.7	5.4	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.0	6.6	8.0	12.8	17.3	18.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	5.8	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.3	6.0	7.3	11.1	14.3	15.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	9.4	6.7	8.2	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.9	8.4	9.9	17.3	25.7	25.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-15.4	-15.4	-23.1	-23.1	-33.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending/Financing Rate														
Commercial Banks	-3.3	-15.5	-24.8	-15.8	-17.5	-22.1	-25.3	-32.6	-8.0	-8.5	-12.5	-15.1	-18.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	-0.3	12.7	1.5	-9.6	-11.0	-12.2	-19.3	-19.0	-6.2	-7.6	-9.7	-12.7	-15.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-3.1	-13.8	-15.1	-2.1	-2.9	2.2	-2.7	-5.4	4.5	-1.6	-3.0	-3.1	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Based Lending Rate (BLR)	-19.1	-19.1	-19.5	-19.5	-19.5	-19.5	-19.5	-20.0	-6.0	-6.3	-9.4	-9.5	-13.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks														
Based Financing Rate (BFR)	-19.2	-19.5	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9	-22.7	-6.9	-6.7	-10.2	-10.6	-14.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks														

Note:

- p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019										2020					DATA SOURCE
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May			
Savings Deposits Interest Rate																	
Commercial Banks	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Islamic Banks	%	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Loans Approved by Sector																	
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	2,208.7	491.8	465.8	326.9	644.7	729.0	1,206.8	776.2	628.0	349.6	287.8	205.6	349.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	629.9	365.1	451.0	138.2	289.6	132.2	246.7	69.0	224.5	475.6	92.9	46.7	500.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Manufacturing	RM Million	5,329.2	1,657.5	3,819.0	3,196.5	3,202.5	3,161.4	2,660.6	4,924.6	2,956.2	2,618.4	3,134.1	2,388.0	2,115.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Services	RM Million	6,812.0	10,341.1	6,690.1	7,157.9	6,709.0	5,866.0	8,517.1	6,860.5	6,546.2	6,315.4	6,554.6	8,727.1	6,331.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Construction	RM Million	2,090.5	2,538.5	2,669.0	2,085.6	2,696.0	2,184.2	2,764.2	1,777.6	1,623.0	1,856.8	1,746.8	824.0	1,198.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Real Estate	RM Million	2,263.2	1,823.4	2,115.6	2,410.3	3,195.6	1,982.4	2,037.6	2,902.2	1,618.7	1,656.7	1,737.4	1,334.5	1,060.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household Sector	RM Million	20,443.1	17,358.3	20,944.8	19,901.5	16,935.2	19,573.8	17,798.8	16,267.9	15,737.9	15,860.9	13,870.6	4,321.9	6,602.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Other Sector	RM Million	62.0	62.5	148.4	41.0	13.7	298.6	420.1	157.1	204.0	691.7	104.8	344.7	26.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Total	RM Million	39,838.6	34,638.0	37,303.8	35,257.9	33,686.2	33,927.6	35,651.8	33,735.1	29,538.5	29,825.2	27,529.1	18,192.5	18,185.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Loans Disbursed by Sector																	
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	3,812.5	3,859.0	3,104.5	3,846.4	3,475.6	2,969.1	3,405.2	6,270.1	3,628.9	3,279.8	3,391.6	3,060.1	2,832.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	522.1	489.1	484.6	525.6	956.7	430.6	874.2	1,374.4	374.2	1,045.7	662.4	538.8	432.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Manufacturing	RM Million	20,801.9	18,960.0	22,352.9	19,671.8	20,615.3	21,762.0	21,454.8	28,435.0	21,365.4	20,342.0	21,756.5	20,212.9	18,956.3	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Services	RM Million	30,869.9	29,029.2	33,678.7	33,731.3	31,667.0	30,742.7	31,799.9	36,291.1	34,787.3	31,585.6	38,586.1	27,776.6	27,134.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Construction	RM Million	8,658.6	8,003.0	7,233.0	7,886.1	7,176.2	7,247.2	7,085.2	8,665.0	7,708.2	6,276.5	7,172.5	5,010.9	4,703.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Real Estate	RM Million	5,048.3	5,435.2	3,621.1	3,312.7	5,630.1	3,708.3	4,448.3	6,655.7	3,852.7	3,857.2	4,700.2	2,796.5	2,625.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household Sector	RM Million	29,391.2	25,767.8	29,578.3	29,453.3	26,940.8	30,477.9	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Other Sector	RM Million	3,172.0	3,298.7	2,308.7	2,931.2	3,045.7	2,399.6	1,916.6	2,583.4	2,041.6	1,844.4	2,943.1	2,723.8	2,458.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Total	RM Million	102,276.4	94,842.0	102,361.8	101,358.5	99,507.5	99,737.3	99,924.4	120,714.0	104,553.7	95,274.6	103,667.1	73,726.3	75,845.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Loans Disbursed by Purpose																	
Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	3,951.0	3,180.0	3,866.7	3,651.5	3,134.3	3,762.7	3,631.3	3,552.2	3,834.7	3,093.9	2,431.1	147.8	1,143.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Personal Uses	RM Million	2,922.4	2,478.4	3,184.5	3,216.9	2,939.8	3,257.2	3,177.2	3,128.7	3,000.0	3,017.4	2,978.0	1,107.8	1,312.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Credit Cards	RM Million	12,689.8	11,763.4	12,670.6	12,753.2	12,345.4	12,945.4	12,960.3	14,392.9	13,525.0	11,467.7	10,103.2	6,543.8	9,116.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household Sector	RM Million	29,391.2	25,767.8	29,578.3	29,453.3	26,940.8	30,477.9	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	91,371.2	93,327.3	92,401.1	93,664.5	93,835.4	93,855.2	91,680.4	91,192.0	91,511.8	91,541.3	92,573.1	92,233.4	92,104.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Banking System: Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector																	
Primary agriculture	RM Million	1,187.2	1,243.4	1,244.3	1,205.4	1,145.9	1,141.5	1,151.0	1,093.1	1,096.1	1,197.2	1,222.8	1,237.2	1,244.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Mining and quarrying	RM Million	541.6	520.2	517.3	508.0	501.4	465.9	451.7	447.3	443.9	269.2	272.0	264.5	265.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	RM Million	2,484.1	3,438.3	3,640.7	3,944.2	3,899.9	3,927.1	3,801.0	3,507.2	3,455.9	3,711.3	3,883.7	3,915.7	4,270.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Electricity, gas and water supply	RM Million	112.4	147.2	147.2	169.6	170.9	170.0	170.2	135.6	135.6	136.6	123.1	121.5	121.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Wholesale & retail trade, and restaurants & hotels	RM Million	2,310.8	2,231.4	2,223.3	2,311.4	2,388.2	2,384.3	2,360.4	2,172.4	2,216.3	2,218.7	2,222.7	2,251.9	2,296.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Construction	RM Million	2,340.9	2,425.8	2,507.9	2,563.0	2,500.4	2,712.3	2,672.9	2,721.3	2,850.1	2,755.2	2,639.1	2,639.7	2,559.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Transport, storage and communication	RM Million	2,337.4	2,324.3	2,292.3	2,285.3	2,251.5	2,234.6	2,225.2	1,935.0	1,935.0	2,031.4	2,034.7	2,025.5	1,742.3	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Finance, insurance and business activities	RM Million	3,801.9	3,457.3	3,380.8	3,268.2	3,371.4	3,278.2	3,257.8	3,272.1	3,241.3	3,258.3	3,256.5	3,466.9	3,448.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Education, health & others	RM Million	474.4	474.2	476.9	471.4	487.6	491.2	493.1	566.4	572.9	578.2	581.4	597.9	632.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household sector	RM Million	10,099.7	10,261.9	10,440.3	10,493.8	10,825.1	10,848.3	10,936.5	10,728.1	11,065.9	11,151.5	11,458.4	11,014.9	10,594.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Other sector n.e.c	RM Million	707.9	705.8	725.5	713.2	635.6	651.5	551.2	529.9	525.1	551.9	581.6	584.0	577.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Total non-performing/ impaired loans	RM Million	26,398.4	27,229.8	27,596.6	27,933.5	28,177.8	28,304.9	28,071.0	27,108.4	27,538.3	27,859.4	28,275.9	28,119.7	27,752.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
OTHERS																	
LABOUR																	
Labour Force	(000)	15,642.3	15,655.9	15,704.6	15,706.0	15,751.2	15,777.7	15,828.9	15,803.0	15,829.3	15,869.8	15,842.9	15,712.2	15,714.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Employed	(000)	15,122.5	15,134.6	15,179.8	15,185.8	15,229.9	15,265.6	15,315.0	15,286.0	15,317.6	15,344.5	15,232.4	14,933.4	14,887.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Unemployed	(000)	519.8	521.4	524.8	520.2	521.4	512.1	513.9	517.0	511.7	525.2	610.5	778.8	826.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.5	68.6	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Loss of Employment ²	Number of cases	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,778.0	4,562.0	5,262.0	6,143.0	10,036.0	Social Security Organisation		
COMPANIES REGISTRATION																	
Local	Number	4,081.0	3,132.0	4,226.0	4,351.0	3,758.0	4,274.0	3,945.0	3,623.0	3,600.0	3,805.0	2,375.0	895.0	1,937.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia		
Foreign	Number	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	-	-	-	Companies Commission of Malaysia		

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
 n.a. not available
 - not applicable

INDICATORS		2019									2020					DATA SOURCE	
Annual Percentage Change (%)		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May			
Savings Deposits Interest Rate																	
Commercial Banks		-4.5	-4.5		-5.2	-6.3	-7.0	-8.4	-8.9	-9.9	-16.0	-18.7	-26.9	-28.2	-38.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Islamic Banks		1.9	-0.9	-8.1	1.8	1.5		-0.5	-3.1	-6.1	-22.1	-25.1	-31.7	-34.5	-43.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Loans Approved by Sector																	
Primary Agriculture		59.3	-44.5	-18.6	-70.6	-25.8	-60.8	8.7	95.9	-42.3	11.6	-56.2	-68.7	-84.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Mining & Quarrying		187.0	197.6	726.7	362.2	509.7	70.7	-43.2	75.6	-54.2	432.1	243.2	-76.8	-20.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Manufacturing		156.8	-45.6	40.5	0.6	8.7	4.2	-4.3	85.0	41.0	32.5	22.6	17.2	-60.3	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Services		7.0	18.4	22.4	18.0	-44.8	-30.3	-8.2	-12.5	32.7	36.6	-29.1	4.0	-7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Construction		-16.6	30.0	-7.3	28.2	55.4	-18.3	55.7	48.4	-13.6	-29.3	-44.0	-59.1	-42.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Real Estate		-11.0	-10.9	45.6	-7.7	23.0	-22.7	6.4	-14.8	-12.0	79.5	8.5	-36.0	-53.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household Sector		23.2	-6.3	5.5	-2.8	3.0	-3.0	3.3	4.6	-13.2	16.8	-23.2	-77.9	-67.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Other Sector		-33.3	-84.4	-79.9	-54.5	-87.4	286.2	187.7	-40.7	-67.3	681.5	-59.7	17.6	-57.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Total		25.4	-3.0	10.6	0.2	-8.7	-12.8	2.8	7.6	-4.9	23.2	-22.5	-48.4	-54.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Loans Disbursed by Sector																	
Primary Agriculture		10.0	-11.9	-9.1	4.8	-10.5	-27.8	-7.1	61.2	-9.8	10.6	4.0	-10.3	-25.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Mining & Quarrying		-11.5	-57.3	-2.1	-7.3	39.2	-46.4	171.0	43.5	-0.3	310.8	-38.3	-22.2	-17.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Manufacturing		6.0	-7.0	15.5	0.3	4.8	3.2	14.1	34.9	1.7	13.7	-2.2	5.8	-8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Services		5.6	-21.7	1.5	2.6	-10.7	-19.4	-15.7	-20.8	-6.0	13.3	12.6	-18.9	-12.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Construction		27.3	17.6	-7.6	22.3	13.5	-10.4	4.6	8.4	4.8	16.6	-8.6	-32.9	-45.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Real Estate		52.2	-18.0	-14.6	-25.5	-15.0	-23.9	22.1	6.0	-24.1	40.5	-35.8	-44.9	-48.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household Sector		12.8	-5.8	0.9	2.1	3.3	5.9	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Other Sector		52.3	-10.9	-14.4	-23.8	-30.2	-2.1	-38.9	-29.8	-37.3	-24.0	-12.3	-15.5	-22.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Total		12.2	-11.8	1.8	1.0	-3.5	-7.9	-1.7	0.7	-4.3	13.2	-5.2	-28.1	-25.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Loans Disbursed by Purpose																	
Purchase of Passenger Cars		38.6	-24.8	-17.6	-26.7	-3.1	6.4	16.2	14.1	5.6	6.5	-34.8	-95.9	-71.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Personal Uses		9.9	-8.9	5.1	6.4	4.1	4.6	14.9	3.6	4.3	33.0	4.2	-59.0	-55.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Credit Cards		12.8	1.4	7.4	1.3	7.6	6.7	6.6	7.3	3.1	8.0	-18.1	-45.9	-28.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods		19.9	-1.8	-11.5	-14.6	4.9	-37.6	-10.9	-1.5	140.1	0.9	-12.0	-29.2	-58.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household Sector		12.8	-5.8	0.9	2.1	3.3	5.9	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector		8.8	10.4	8.0	9.1	8.7	7.2	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.0	3.1	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Banking System: Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector																	
Primary agriculture		637.8	458.6	676.2	638.2	598.7	588.1	599.3	550.3	352.0	295.0	381.8	6.0	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Mining and quarrying		-32.7	-29.7	-22.4	-16.3	-16.3	-31.5	-29.1	-16.6	-17.5	-50.2	-51.7	-51.3	-51.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Manufacturing (including agro-based)		-20.7	9.7	14.5	21.9	34.3	36.8	46.1	40.2	37.1	51.5	55.4	60.7	71.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Electricity, gas and water supply		-30.4	-22.6	-22.7	-26.4	-10.8	-11.6	-11.9	27.3	27.6	21.6	9.4	9.9	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Wholesale & retail trade, and restaurants & hotels		-11.2	-14.5	-13.7	-10.0	-6.2	-6.5	-5.3	-5.8	-5.9	-6.9	-5.7	-6.4	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Construction		8.0	14.6	11.5	8.9	10.3	16.4	15.5	9.3	15.4	-9.2	5.7	6.9	9.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Transport, storage and communication		-4.8	-5.2	-6.4	-7.7	-9.0	-8.1	-6.2	-15.8	-11.0	-7.4	-7.3	-9.9	-25.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Finance, insurance and business activities		-1.4	-9.2	-11.5	-11.2	-7.6	-9.1	-8.7	-18.2	-13.1	-12.5	-9.8	-7.4	-9.3	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Education, health & others		20.2	22.0	24.5	24.9	28.1	27.3	26.3	17.5	20.9	21.0	24.3	25.1	33.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Household sector		-1.6	-1.3	1.1	0.1	4.6	5.7	5.2	8.1	10.8	9.1	14.2	11.1	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Other sector n.e.c		-7.4	-8.7	-6.2	-9.7	-11.3	-10.2	-24.3	-27.0	-28.2	-24.0	-18.2	-17.1	-18.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
Total non-performing/ impaired loans		-1.4	1.5	3.0	3.6	7.4	8.0	8.5	6.4	8.7	6.5	11.8	7.3	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
OTHERS																	
LABOUR																	
Labour Force		1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Employed		1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	-1.0	-1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Unemployed		3.0	1.1	1.2	-0.9	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	1.7	17.1	48.8	58.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Labour Force Participation Rate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Unemployment Rate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Loss of Employment ²		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.6	60.2	67.4	72.0	219.9	Social Security Organisation		
COMPANIES REGISTRATION																	
Local		32.9	-15.5	3.9	10.7	1.6	-9.2	0.1	5.5	-12.5	37.3	-39.8	-81.2	-52.5	Companies Commission of Malaysia		
Foreign		-25.0	-66.7	-40.0	-50.0	400.0	50.0	-60.0	0.0	-62.5	-50.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia		

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019										2020					DATA SOURCE
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May			
STOCK MARKET																	
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,650.8	1,672.1	1,634.9	1,612.1	1,583.9	1,598.0	1,561.7	1,588.8	1,531.1	1,482.6	1,350.9	1,407.8	1,473.3	Bursa Malaysia		
Value Traded	RM Billion	45.0	35.3	45.9	40.2	33.1	41.9	43.6	45.4	44.2	52.8	65.6	58.6	70.4	Bursa Malaysia		
Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,727.0	1,752.6	1,725.2	1,690.3	1,673.6	1,691.5	1,668.2	1,711.8	1,646.4	1,590.7	1,379.2	1,470.3	1,574.8	Bursa Malaysia		
EXCHANGE RATE																	
USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per unit	4.1709	4.1617	4.1244	4.1881	4.1855	4.1879	4.1590	4.1485	4.0797	4.1634	4.2964	4.3553	4.3418	Central Bank of Malaysia		
GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per unit	5.3654	5.2740	5.1551	5.0894	5.1703	5.2824	5.3593	5.4393	5.3343	5.3995	5.3174	5.4047	5.3357	Central Bank of Malaysia		
SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per unit	5.7660	5.7637	5.6996	5.7537	5.7232	5.7434	5.7188	5.7145	5.6315	5.7058	5.9022	5.9400	5.9192	Central Bank of Malaysia		
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per unit	3.0438	3.0540	3.0322	3.0242	3.0329	3.0542	3.0545	3.0566	3.0204	2.9959	3.0329	3.0586	3.0615	Central Bank of Malaysia		
EUR - EURO	RM per unit	4.6670	4.7007	4.6316	4.6583	4.6074	4.6260	4.5978	4.6096	4.5321	4.5408	4.7594	4.7354	4.7335	Central Bank of Malaysia		
CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 units	412.6425	420.9958	417.8204	427.4481	422.3499	421.5200	418.9805	421.7354	420.6014	426.3310	449.0410	448.8177	447.8378	Central Bank of Malaysia		
JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 units	3.7930	3.8524	3.8129	3.9393	3.8928	3.8734	3.8216	3.8010	3.7321	3.7834	4.0015	4.0398	4.0505	Central Bank of Malaysia		
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 units	53.1446	53.1877	52.8096	53.4177	53.4133	53.4041	53.1203	53.1472	52.4788	53.5511	55.3300	56.1859	56.0110	Central Bank of Malaysia		
SELECTED COUNTRIES																	
TRADE																	
Exports																	
Malaysia	RM Billion	84.1	76.1	88.0	81.4	77.7	90.6	80.9	86.4	84.1	74.5	80.1	64.8	62.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Singapore	SGD Billion	46.6	41.4	45.4	45.2	43.5	46.8	45.8	45.1	42.2	40.8	43.9	38.5	35.5	Statistics Singapore		
China	USD Billion	213.8	212.8	221.6	214.8	218.1	212.9	221.5	238.3	n.a	292.4	185.2	200.3	206.8	National Bureau of Statistics of China		
Japan	JPY Billion	5,835.3	6,585.8	6,643.4	6,141.2	6,368.3	6,577.1	6,379.0	6,577.1	5,431.2	6,321.3	6,358.1	5,202.3	4,184.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan		
EU	USD Billion	184.6	164.5	181.2	154.2	168.3	190.1	172.7	172.8	166.5	170.7	167.4	125.4	129.8	European Statistics		
USA	USD Billion	142.4	138.1	132.9	138.7	134.5	142.4	137.1	135.9	129.0	132.2	134.6	95.8	90.7	United States Census Bureau		
Imports																	
Malaysia	RM Billion	75.1	65.6	73.7	70.5	69.4	73.3	74.3	73.9	72.1	61.8	67.8	68.4	52.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Singapore	SGD Billion	42.6	39.0	42.0	41.0	39.5	42.3	42.5	41.6	41.2	39.5	40.4	35.9	31.5	Statistics Singapore		
China	USD Billion	172.2	161.9	176.9	180.0	178.5	169.9	183.9	191.1	n.a	299.5	165.2	154.9	143.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China		
Japan	JPY Billion	6,805.5	5,998.3	6,895.7	6,286.9	6,496.6	6,564.2	6,464.2	6,729.6	6,744.4	5,214.7	6,352.6	6,132.7	5,018.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan		
EU	USD Billion	166.1	158.3	181.3	166.3	173.3	187.8	170.1	149.4	169.0	148.3	145.2	125.1	122.6	European Statistics		
USA	USD Billion	220.8	207.5	219.0	215.9	206.8	219.3	199.4	202.3	196.4	178.3	194.4	165.5	163.9	United States Census Bureau		
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																	
Malaysia	Point	116.0	115.3	114.8	114.5	114.1	117.8	116.6	117.4	118.1	110.2	110.0	76.5	90.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Singapore	Point	96.6	105.1	111.2	94.4	101.4	106.7	89.4	97.8	110.8	87.9	112.8	118.7	89.4	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)		
South Korea	Point	108.2	105.6	110.1	103.0	104.1	111.6	111.1	114.8	102.3	99.7	113.5	102.0	97.8	Moody's Analytics, South Korea		
Japan	Point	98.0	101.4	107.0	92.8	105.0	100.4	99.4	100.7	93.5	94.6	105.3	86.5	72.6	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industr., Japan		
USA	Point	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.9	109.5	109.0	110.0	109.6	109.1	109.3	104.3	92.6	92.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA		
RETAIL TRADE INDEX																	
Malaysia	Point	133.8	146.7	146.5	142.5	134.8	139.5	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Singapore	Point	99.0	98.9	99.4	99.1	99.7	99.6	98.9	98.3	95.3	87.2	88.7	65.3	52.6	Singapore Department of Statistics		
Hong Kong	Point	98.6	86.4	84.4	71.4	72.8	72.9	72.5	88.5	92.3	54.2	55.0	58.0	65.2	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region		
United Kingdom	Point	104.9	105.8	109.2	105.0	103.8	108.1	117.6	134.4	97.6	99.1	96.8	80.8	91.6	Office for National Statistics		
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																	
Malaysia	Point	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.8	121.8	122.0	122.1	122.3	122.4	122.4	120.9	117.6	117.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Thailand	Point	103.3	102.9	103.0	102.8	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.7	101.8	99.8	99.8	Trading economics		
Indonesia	Point	102.7	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.4	103.4	103.6	103.9	104.3	104.6	104.7	104.8	104.9	Trading economics		
Philippines	Point	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.4	120.6	120.8	121.1	121.9	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.3	Trading economics		
Singapore	Point	100.3	100.0	99.6	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.3	99.9	99.0	99.1	Trading economics		
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																	
Malaysia	Point	105.5	104.5	104.4	104.6	105.3	105.1	106.5	107.4	107.3	105.9	102.7	99.9	99.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
Philippines	Point	135.9	135.7	134.7	136.0	134.9	133.7	133.2	132.9	132.3	132.5	132.4	132.4	131.7	Trading economics		
Singapore	Point	98.1	95.7	96.7	97.2	97.6	96.8	95.9	95.2	95.6	95.2	89.3	82.6	84.0	Trading economics		
South Korea	Point	103.8	103.5	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.4	103.7	104.1	103.7	102.8	101.9	Trading economics		
China	Point	108.8	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.2	108.2	107.7	106.6	105.2	104.8	Trading economics		
Japan	Point	101.8	101.2	101.1	100.9	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.0	101.1	99.5	99.1	Trading economics		
USA	Point	118.4	118.2	118.5	118.6	118.3	118.7	118.6	118.8	119.4	118.7	118.5	117.0	117.5	Trading economics		

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS		2019								2020					DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
STOCK MARKET															
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-5.2	-1.1	-8.4	-11.4	-11.7	-6.5	-7.0	-6.0	-9.1	-13.2	-17.8	-14.3	-10.8	Bursa Malaysia	
Value Traded	-33.1	-33.0	-15.4	-21.9	-22.0	-15.4	-2.1	30.8	0.3	37.2	9.4	12.0	56.5	Bursa Malaysia	
Market Capitalisation	-3.6	-1.0	-7.3	-9.4	-8.8	-2.0	-2.6	0.7	-4.8	-9.5	-20.3	-15.9	-8.8	Bursa Malaysia	
EXCHANGE RATE															
USD - U.S. Dollar	-5.0	-3.9	-1.8	-2.3	-1.1	-0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	-2.1	-5.1	-5.5	-3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
GBP - U.K. Pound	-0.5	0.8	3.5	3.5	4.6	2.5	0.8	-2.8	-0.5	-1.9	1.1	-0.8	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
SDR - Special Drawing Right	-2.0	-1.8	-4.7	-0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.8	-0.7	-3.8	-3.8	-2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
SGD - Singapore Dollar	-2.7	-2.8	-2.0	-1.1	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
EUR - EURO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.8	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
CHF - Swiss Franc	-3.7	-4.0	-2.5	-3.3	1.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-4.6	-9.2	-9.0	-7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
JPY - Japanese Yen	-4.8	-5.6	-4.7	-6.5	-5.0	-4.9	-3.4	-2.3	1.3	-2.5	-8.3	-8.8	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-5.0	-4.2	-2.3	-2.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	-3.0	-6.1	-6.7	-5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
SELECTED COUNTRIES															
TRADE															
Exports															
Malaysia	1.5	-3.4	1.7	-0.8	-6.7	-6.7	-5.5	2.7	-1.5	11.8	-4.7	-23.9	-25.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-3.6	-9.3	-6.0	-10.5	-5.1	-9.3	-6.0	3.6	-5.3	2.4	-0.7	-12.8	-23.9	Statistics Singapore	
China	1.1	-1.3	3.3	-1.0	-3.2	-0.9	-1.3	7.6	n.a	-17.2	-6.6	3.5	-3.3	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
Japan	-7.7	-6.6	-1.5	-8.2	-5.2	-9.2	-7.9	-6.3	-2.6	-1.0	-11.7	-21.9	-28.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
EU	14.4	-4.4	6.1	-3.3	4.3	5.6	-0.1	6.2	0.4	1.0	-10.2	-28.2	-29.7	European Statistics	
USA	-2.1	-5.0	-0.6	-1.0	-3.4	-3.2	-1.9	1.3	-0.5	1.2	-9.2	-29.1	-36.3	United States Census Bureau	
Imports															
Malaysia	1.4	-9.8	-6.0	-12.5	2.4	-8.7	-3.6	1.0	-2.4	11.3	-2.7	-8.0	-30.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-0.6	-5.1	-6.5	-6.4	-4.8	-10.3	-5.8	-2.3	-0.8	9.4	0.2	-13.1	-26.2	Statistics Singapore	
China	-8.5	-7.3	-5.6	-5.6	-8.5	-6.4	0.3	16.3	n.a	-4.0	-0.9	-14.2	-16.7	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
Japan	-1.5	-5.2	-1.1	-11.9	-1.5	-14.7	-15.7	-4.9	-3.5	-13.9	-5.0	-7.2	-26.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
EU	3.2	-4.2	6.3	-0.6	6.4	-0.1	-3.8	1.0	-0.2	-2.8	-12.2	-22.7	-26.2	European Statistics	
USA	2.0	-2.1	0.9	-2.9	-2.3	-7.2	-6.8	-2.3	-4.0	-4.1	-6.5	-20.8	-25.8	United States Census Bureau	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
Malaysia	4.0	3.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	6.2	-4.9	-32.0	-22.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-2.4	-3.1	4.7	-7.3	-1.4	3.9	-12.3	-3.7	3.6	-0.8	16.5	12.9	-7.5	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)	
South Korea	0.5	-2.7	0.6	-3.3	0.7	-2.1	-0.3	6.2	-2.8	11.3	7.4	-4.5	-9.6	Moody's Analytics, South Korea	
Japan	-2.1	-3.8	0.7	-4.7	1.3	-7.7	-8.2	-3.1	-2.3	-5.7	-5.2	-14.4	-25.9	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industrv, Japan	
USA	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.3	-4.9	-15.0	-15.3	Federal Reserve Board, USA	
RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
Malaysia	9.4	9.6	8.4	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-2.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.8	-1.1	-1.1	-2.7	0.1	-3.8	-11.8	-10.5	-34.7	-46.9	Singapore Department of Statistics	
Hong Kong	-1.8	-7.6	-13.1	-25.2	-20.3	-26.4	-25.5	-21.1	-23.1	-46.7	-44.0	-37.4	-33.9	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	
United Kingdom	2.1	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	-0.6	3.0	2.5	1.5	-4.6	-23.2	-12.7	Office for National Statistics	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
Malaysia	0.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	-0.2	-2.9	-2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Thailand	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-3.0	-3.4	Trading economics	
Indonesia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	Trading economics	
Philippines	3.2	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	Trading economics	
Singapore	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	Trading economics	
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
Malaysia	-1.5	-1.8	-2.2	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	1.2	3.5	2.8	0.9	-1.9	-5.1	-5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Philippines	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.5	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.6	-5.3	-4.6	-5.1	-3.3	-3.1	Trading economics	
Singapore	-2.7	-5.5	-6.1	-6.0	-6.8	-7.7	-5.0	-1.1	0.6	-1.5	-9.3	-15.0	-14.4	Trading economics	
South Korea	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	-1.8	Trading economics	
China	0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-3.1	-3.7	Trading economics	
Japan	0.7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	-0.4	-2.4	-2.7	Trading economics	
USA	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.3	0.7	-1.2	-0.8	Trading economics	

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019								2020					DATA SOURCE
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
LABOUR FORCE															
Participation rate															
Malaysia	%	68.5	68.6	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
South Korea	%	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	Trading economics
Russia	%	61.9	62.2	62.4	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.9	62.7	61.9	61.7	62.0	n.a.	n.a	Trading economics
Australia	%	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.0	63.5	62.9	Trading economics
Japan	%	62.2	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.5	62.6	62.3	62.1	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	Trading economics
United Kingdom	%	79.3	79.2	79.0	79.2	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.8	79.5	79.6	n.a.	Trading economics
USA	%	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	Trading economics
Canada	%	65.7	65.7	65.6	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.5	63.5	59.8	61.4	Trading economics
Sweden	%	72.9	75.3	74.9	73.5	73.2	72.7	73.3	72.3	72.3	73.4	72.3	72.4	n.a	Trading economics
Finland	%	68.7	69.1	67.8	67.1	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	Trading economics
Unemployment rate															
Malaysia	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	%	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	Trading economics
South Korea	%	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	Trading economics
Russia	%	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	Trading economics
Australia	%	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.2	7.1	Trading economics
Japan	%	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	Trading economics
United Kingdom	%	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	Trading economics
USA	%	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	Trading economics
Canada	%	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	Trading economics
Sweden	%	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.0	7.5	8.2	7.1	8.2	9.0	Trading economics
Finland	%	8.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	Trading economics

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019								2020					DATA SOURCE
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
LABOUR FORCE														
Participation rate														
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Unemployment rate														
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Trading economics

Note:

p preliminary
¹ latest data until March 2020
² published data from January 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2019				2020	2019				2020	DATA SOURCE
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
COMMODITIES												
RUBBER												
Exports												
Natural Rubber	Tonne	144,163.4	167,326.9	171,210.4	148,603.0	142,877.0	-6.5	2.7	2.8	-4.3	-0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OIL PALM												
Exports												
Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,742,307.2	7,086,265.4	7,145,028.6	7,010,642.3	5,653,620.0	5.7	16.6	17.1	5.1	-14.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil	Tonne	4,070,648.5	4,399,120.7	4,249,722.0	4,155,847.0	3,480,558.0	1.9	20.6	16.0	2.5	-20.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Kernel	Tonne	249,797.4	257,282.1	236,914.0	262,509.7	248,710.0	-5.6	20.7	16.4	16.7	-3.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
CRUDE PETROLEUM												
Prices												
Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	63.30	68.30	61.90	62.70	50.5	-5.5	-8.3	-18.0	-7.0	-20.2	World Bank
Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	54.90	59.80	56.40	56.90	46.0	-12.7	-11.9	-19.1	-3.2	-16.2	World Bank
Exports												
Crude Petroleum	'000 Tonne	3,400.3	3,361.0	2,568.3	3,122.6	2,962.4	-18.6	-14.1	-39.5	-24.8	-12.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products	'000 Tonne	5,889.9	7,623.0	7,125.3	7,495.4	8,679.4	-19.4	-6.5	4.7	3.8	47.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Imports												
Crude Petroleum	'000 Tonne	3,383.2	3,468.0	3,363.7	2,532.8	4,969.0	63.8	24.2	26.0	3.3	46.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products	'000 Tonne	7,021.4	8,257.4	7,432.7	8,570.4	8,678.4	-16.9	-11.4	-5.4	-8.0	23.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
Exports												
Liquefied Natural Gas	'000 Tonne	6,951.0	6,223.3	6,011.9	6,804.4	6,983.6	10.0	11.1	20.3	-3.4	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR												
MANUFACTURING												
Industrial Production Index	Point	115.9	119.2	122.6	122.8	117.3	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Sales	RM '000	332,122,590.3	337,617,692.0	350,417,736.1	355,869,381.6	339,420,561.8	3.9	4.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports	RM '000	196,899,106.8	207,062,732.2	210,751,550.1	219,439,436.6	224,919,719.4	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-1.2	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing Project												
Investment												
Projects Number	Number	216.0	185.0	268.0	319.0	214.0	56.5	22.5	49.7	25.6	-0.9	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Projects Domestics	RM Million	5,159.2	4,781.6	8,413.3	10,486.6	14,626.0	128.1	71.0	63.5	-45.2	183.5	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Projects Foreign	RM Million	20,241.3	6,607.2	10,813.9	16,229.4	10,614.3	97.6	32.9	-67.6	51.3	-47.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Total	RM Million	25,400.5	11,388.9	19,227.2	26,716.1	25,240.3	103.1	46.6	-50.1	-10.6	-0.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
CONSTRUCTION												
Quarterly Construction	RM	37,397.5	35,919.1	36,076.6	36,978.5	35,040.2	0.7	0.8	-0.6	1.3	-6.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	105.8	107.1	107.5	107.6	107.9	-1.6	-0.2	2.4	1.5	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and Housing advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	256	248	290	330	263.0	-5.2	2.5	63.8	57.1	2.7	National Housing Department
Issuance of developer license, sales permit and housing advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	465	382	524	555	603.0	24.0	11.7	12.0	11.9	29.7	National Housing Department
Prices												
Steel	RM per metric tonne	2,385.42	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,384.5	-2.4	-2.8	-1.1	-0.8	0.0	Ministry of Works
Cement	RM per 50 kg bag	17.26	17.15	17.29	17.33	17.6	-4.1	-3.0	-1.4	-0.8	1.9	Ministry of Works
MINING AND QUARRYING												
Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	101.4	100.3	90.5	102.1	99.5	-1.2	1.1	-4.4	-3.8	-1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
UTILITIES												
Electricity												
Local Generation												
Public Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	40,615.3	41,847.0	42,067.7	40,839.5	40,208.8	5.8	4.5	2.3	1.0	-1.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Private Installations ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	523.4	539.3	531.7	567.6	574.8	-4.4	13.8	14.4	3.0	9.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

p preliminary
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2019				2020	2019				2020	DATA SOURCE
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
Local Consumption												
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	28,249.1	29,917.2	29,156.7	29,043.1	28,853.9	2.2	3.3	-0.3	-0.2	2.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million kilowatt-hours	8,227.6	8,605.2	8,522.0	8,034.1	8,494.9	11.0	6.1	5.1	4.4	3.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
SERVICES												
Wholesale & Retail Trade												
Volume Index												
Wholesale Trade Index	Point	123.8	127.0	131.5	131.8	126.8	4.2	3.9	5.4	4.9	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	Point	136.1	136.5	141.2	144.2	138.6	9.2	9.0	7.7	6.9	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	Point	101.2	105.6	107.7	103.9	97.6	4.4	4.0	1.9	3.6	-3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle												
Vehicle Production												
Passenger	Unit	133,644	132,418	132,480	135,765	80,420.0	-8.3	14.5	3.9	2.2	-39.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	10,351	8,227	8,533	9,826	5,367.0	-1.5	-9.7	-28.9	-15.9	-48.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	143,995	140,645	141,013	145,591	85,787.0	-7.8	12.8	1.0	0.8	-40.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales												
Passenger	Unit	131,090	139,761	133,257	146,059	96,089.0	8.3	-0.1	-7.5	14.0	-26.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	11,949	13,509	13,410	15,237	9,415.0	-15.0	-7.6	-36.9	-2.2	-21.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	143,039	153,270	146,667	161,296	105,504.0	5.9	-0.8	-11.2	12.2	-26.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	Number	309,091	309,109	316,857	323,541	270,117	6.8	3.4	-6.7	11.4	-12.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism												
Index of Services	Point	120.7	122.7	131.3	133.9	115.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.1	-4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tourist Arrivals	Number	6,696,230	6,658,345	6,754,628	5,991,581	4,233,455.0	2.7	7.2	1.5	-6.5	-36.8	Ministry of Tourism Art and Culture
Transport												
Index of Services	Point	120.5	122.9	126.1	132.5	116.6	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Information & Communication												
Index of Services	Point	131.6	136.0	137.8	134.6	140.0	7.2	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Penetration rate												
Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	131.4	132.4	134.2	135.4	n.a	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	4.0	n.a.	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.7	n.a	-1.5	-1.5	-2.0	-0.5	n.a.	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	127.1	128.9	129.4	131.7	n.a	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	n.a.	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Finance												
Index of Services	Point	117.1	111.7	121.4	123.3	116.2	4.6	4.7	4.1	5.1	4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Money Supply												
M1	RM Million	427,697.2	431,751.0	434,260.0	452,559.2	461,694.5	2.5	3.7	4.8	5.8	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	RM Million	1,889,751.1	1,899,144.3	1,904,683.4	1,950,567.6	1,960,826.9	5.9	5.0	3.8	3.5	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	RM Million	1,898,874.1	1,912,073.8	1,916,354.0	1,961,553.5	1,968,375.0	6.0	5.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,714,978.1	1,728,436.8	1,747,492.1	1,771,590.7	1,783,587.8	7.0	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,132,770.7	1,135,428.2	1,142,054.6	1,153,598.7	1,159,220.2	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	575,553.0	586,323.4	598,726.6	611,068.4	618,050.4	16.4	8.6	8.7	8.3	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,654.5	6,685.2	6,711.0	6,923.6	6,317.2	-4.4	-6.4	-3.3	3.7	-5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	1,957,764.0	1,960,210.5	1,974,751.5	2,000,372.8	2,009,948.9	7.0	5.1	4.2	2.9	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,354,561.9	1,341,068.5	1,344,629.8	1,370,540.5	1,381,635.0	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	577,060.1	593,065.7	607,320.3	606,596.5	605,251.6	17.0	12.8	12.5	8.2	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	26,142.0	26,076.3	22,801.4	23,235.7	23,062.2	1.8	-6.4	-17.1	-13.6	-11.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits	RM Million	994,576.4	1,000,298.2	1,013,147.4	1,002,298.4	992,019.2	11.2	7.7	5.9	2.8	-0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	594,645.2	588,965.4	587,610.8	587,253.7	589,186.3	4.2	3.4	0.9	-1.1	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	383,768.0	395,214.7	410,731.9	399,767.9	387,852.6	24.2	15.3	14.5	9.4	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,163.2	16,118.1	14,804.7	15,276.9	14,980.4	8.5	0.2	-7.3	-5.1	-7.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	RM Million	161,720.4	164,853.9	167,115.6	169,974.8	182,362.4	4.1	5.4	7.1	8.0	12.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	118,719.9	121,310.4	122,706.0	124,749.7	131,934.8	3.3	4.9	6.4	7.3	11.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	43,000.5	43,543.5	44,409.6	45,225.1	50,427.6	6.4	6.7	9.2	9.9	17.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis point	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending Rate CFM												
Commercial Banks	%	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	%	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Based Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Based Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2019				2020	2019				2020	DATA SOURCE
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
		Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
Commercial Banks	%	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Approved by Sector												
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	2,059.5	3,357.5	1,437.3	2,712.0	1,265.4	7.6	7.9	-43.7	-19.4	-38.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	607.1	1,195.9	878.8	447.8	793.0	-45.0	216.4	566.0	-18.7	30.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	6,630.0	9,023.4	10,218.0	10,746.5	8,708.7	-24.2	2.5	15.5	26.8	31.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	18,799.4	25,540.8	20,557.0	21,243.6	19,416.2	15.6	19.0	-13.2	-16.8	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	7,624.5	6,641.6	7,450.6	6,726.0	5,226.7	33.5	3.8	19.4	19.1	-31.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estates	RM Million	4,363.0	6,170.7	7,721.5	6,922.1	5,012.8	-20.7	-11.2	15.9	-12.2	14.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	49,757.0	57,357.3	57,781.5	53,640.6	45,469.4	-1.7	8.3	1.8	1.3	-8.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sectors	RM Million	971.7	417.5	203.2	875.8	1,000.5	120.7	-45.6	-78.4	79.3	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	90,812.0	109,704.7	106,247.9	103,314.5	86,892.7	0.5	8.8	0.4	-1.5	-4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Sector												
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	10,249.2	11,082.0	10,426.5	12,644.4	10,300.2	-10.0	-1.7	-5.0	8.4	0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,703.7	1,703.7	1,966.8	2,679.3	2,082.3	-30.1	-25.2	12.4	28.6	22.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	61,132.3	58,862.5	62,640.0	71,651.8	63,463.9	11.0	0.0	6.8	17.5	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	99,179.9	94,165.8	99,077.1	98,833.7	104,959.1	12.1	-2.5	-2.4	-18.8	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	20,583.1	24,125.5	22,295.4	22,997.4	21,157.3	-17.3	12.1	8.2	0.6	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estates	RM Million	15,145.8	15,556.0	12,563.9	14,812.3	12,410.1	-9.9	16.0	-17.9	0.1	-18.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Foreign	RM Million	85,736.4	84,444.1	85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	-0.9	4.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sectors	RM Million	9,040.7	9,694.2	8,285.6	6,899.6	6,829.1	45.3	22.1	-24.0	-25.6	-24.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	302,771.0	299,633.8	303,227.7	320,375.7	303,495.4	3.7	2.3	-0.2	-2.9	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Purpose												
Purchase of passenger cars	RM Million	10,266.2	10,718.5	10,652.6	10,946.3	9,359.8	-5.2	1.0	-17.5	12.0	-8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Personal uses	RM Million	8,003.3	8,103.7	9,341.2	9,563.0	8,995.4	0.7	-0.1	5.2	7.5	12.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Credit cards	RM Million	36,080.6	36,554.5	37,769.2	40,298.5	35,095.9	1.6	6.1	5.3	6.9	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of consumer durable goods	RM Million	5.8	7.6	6.8	5.9	8.1	-27.1	-11.3	-8.7	-17.8	39.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	85,736.4	84,444.1	85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	-0.9	4.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Outstanding loans to the construction sector	RM Million	90,718.6	93,338.7	93,833.2	91,195.4	92,568.6	14.7	10.4	8.7	2.2	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Owner Occupied Dwelling												
Loan approved (for Residential)	RM Million	23,156.5	30,780.6	30,529.1	28,104.8	20,680.4	0.7	19.8	10.5	2.7	-10.7	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Loan disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	22,446.9	21,487.2	23,160.8	25,428.7	22,104.3	-4.2	0.0	8.7	9.3	-1.5	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Real Estate												
Index of Services	Point	119.0	121.8	123.4	124.8	119.4	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.6	0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Health												
Index of Services - Private Health	Point	121.1	126.5	125.0	125.4	123.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.6	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Education												
Index of Services - Private Education	Point	116.3	119.6	132.8	131.4	120.7	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OTHERS												
LABOUR												
Labour Supply												
Working age (15-64)	('000)	22,591.0	22,686.9	22,763.0	22,832.8	22,953.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force	('000)	15,526.8	15,598.8	15,674.3	15,766.7	15,790.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Employed	('000)	15,010.2	15,078.2	15,162.1	15,254.5	15,243.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployed	('000)	516.6	520.6	512.1	512.2	546.6	1.5	1.9	-2.3	-0.8	5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Actively Unemployed	('000)	373.1	383.3	371.3	363.0	356.9	5.7	15.0	6.8	6.8	-4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Inactively Unemployed	('000)	143.5	137.3	140.8	149.2	189.7	-8.0	-22.8	-20.3	-15.5	32.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,064.2	7,088.1	7,088.7	7,066.1	7,163.1	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.7	68.8	68.9	69.1	68.8	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Demand												
Jobs	('000)	8,549.3	8,619.3	8,651.6	8,661.4	8,566.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Filled Jobs	('000)	8,384.8	8,401.4	8,448.9	8,463.5	8,400.6	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Rate	%	97.7	97.5	97.7	97.7	98.1	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Vacancies	('000)	200.5	217.9	202.6	198.0	166.0	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Rate	%	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Jobs Created	('000)	23.5	27.1	28.1	25.2	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:
 p preliminary
 n.a. not available
 - not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2019				2020	2019				2020	DATA SOURCE
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
Labour Productivity												
Value added per hour worked	RM	39.1	40.2	41.0	42.0	40.0	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
By Economic Activity												
Agriculture	RM	24.8	24.8	28.2	25.2	23.0	3.2	2.3	2.1	-5.8	-7.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM	543.7	563.5	480.4	614.0	564.6	-0.2	-2.5	-3.2	-1.1	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM	49.8	52.0	30.9	31.8	27.1	3.4	2.5	2.8	1.2	2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Construction	RM	18.9	18.6	19.7	18.6	18.6	4.6	3.4	1.7	4.3	-1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Services	RM	36.9	37.8	38.9	40.5	38.2	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Value added per employment	RM	22,760.0	23,158.0	23,777.0	24,263.0	22,578.0	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.4	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
By Economic Activity												
Agriculture	RM	13,113.0	13,041.0	14,812.0	13,229.0	11,948.0	3.6	2.2	2.3	-6.1	-8.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM	340,256.0	338,084.0	292,278.0	279,347.0	339,032.0	3.2	-0.5	-5.2	-4.0	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM	29,843.0	338,084.0	292,278.0	379,347.0	339,032.0	2.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	-0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Construction	RM	11,378.0	11,033.0	11,791.0	11,102.0	10,776.0	4.6	3.3	2.2	3.2	-5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Services	RM	21,541.0	21,844.0	22,642.0	23,463.0	21,656.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification												
Non Tertiary	%	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Tertiary	%	76.0	76.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Postgraduate	%	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
<1 year	%	28.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
1-4 years	%	13.0	14.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
10-14 years	%	16.0	16.0	15.0	17.0	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
15-19 years	%	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
=>20 years	%	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
STOCK MARKET												
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,643.6	1,672.1	1,583.9	1,588.8	1,350.9	-11.8	-1.1	-11.7	-6.0	-17.8	Bursa Malaysia
Value Traded	RM Billion	142.5	132.6	119.2	131.0	162.6	-20.3	-21.9	-19.6	1.7	14.1	Bursa Malaysia
EXCHANGE RATE												
USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per unit	4.0899	4.1489	4.1660	4.1651	4.2	-4.0	-4.8	-1.7	0.2	-2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per unit	5.3273	5.3339	5.1383	5.3603	5.4	2.5	0.8	3.8	0.1	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per unit	5.6927	5.7471	5.7255	5.7256	5.7	-0.3	-1.7	-1.4	1.1	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per unit	3.0189	3.0439	3.0298	3.0551	3.0	-1.5	-2.7	-1.2	-0.7	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR - EURO	RM per unit	4.5824	4.7076	4.5776	4.5852	4.7	3.8	-0.2	5.4	3.2	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 units	410.2643	414.0161	422.5395	420.7453	432.0	0.9	-3.1	-1.5	-0.4	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 units	3.7130	3.7770	3.8816	3.8320	3.8	-2.4	-4.1	-5.4	-3.5	-3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 units	52.1261	52.9253	53.2135	53.2238	53.8	-3.8	-4.9	-1.9	0.1	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary
n.a. not available
- not applicable

EDITORIAL BOARD

Kanageswary Ramasamy
Jamia Aznita Jamal
Riyanti Saari'
Noraliza Mohamad Ali
Shafizaermawaty Shafei
Wan Siti Zaleha Wan Zakaria
Herzie Mohamed Nordin
Rozita Misran
Rusnani Hussin @ Isa
Yusnita Mohd Yusof
Mohd Sawal Shakimon
Siti Salwani Ismail
Noor Masayu Mohd Khalili
Nur Layali Mohd Ali Khan
Khairul Aidah Samah
Ahmad Redzuan Abdul Hadi
Veronica S. Jamilat
Siti Sarah Che Dan
Farrahlizawati Mohd Isa
Zuradi Jusoh
K Megala Kumarran
Lim Kok Hwa
Kumutha Shanmugan
Noraniza Ibrahim
Ahmad Shafique bin Mohamed
Nurul Naqiah Mansor
Diyana Amalina Fadzil
Fatin Ezzati Mohd Aris
Ahmad Najmi Arifin
Nur Syazwin Mansor

AUTHORS

Siti Asiah Ahmad
Kanageswary Ramasamy
Noraliza Mohamad Ali
Siti Zakiah Muhamad Isa
Ab. Rahman Mohamad
Wan Siti Zaleha Wan Zakaria
Herzie Mohamed Nordin
Rozita Misran
Rusnani binti Hussin@Isa
Malathi Ponnusamy
Sayeeda Kamaruddin
Manisah Othman
Nur Layali Mohd Ali Khan
Veronica S. Jamilat
Intan Nazira binti Mohd Idris
K Megala Kumarran
Kumutha Shanmugam
Syed Omar Faizal Syed Mohd Yusof
Mohd Azam Aidil bin Abd. Aziz
Tengku Noradilah Tengku Jalal
Nor Hasnida Mahyudin
Nurul Naqiah binti Mansor
Nurul Ainie Hamid
Nurul Aini Abdul Wahab
Sitie Suria Zakaria
Nur Aseken Md Ya'cob
Siti Aisyah Afifah Azman
Masitah Kamaludin
Siti Hawa Sa'adun
Nur Fathin Mohd Khalil
Mohammad Luqman Humaidi

National Accounts Statistics Division

Services Statistics Division

Price, Income & Expenditure Statistics Division

Institute of Labour Market Information & Analysis

Industrial Production & Construction Statistics Division

International Trade Statistics Division

Balance of Payments Statistics Division

Economic Indicators Division

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics

Agriculture & Environment Statistics Division

StatsMalaysia



www.dosm.gov.my



#StatMalaysia || #MyStatsDay

#MyCensus2020 || #LeaveNoOneBehind

BANCI MALAYSIA



7.7.2020 - 30.9.2020
(e-Census)

7.10.2020 - 24.10.2020
(Bersemuka)

Info Lanjut : www.dosm.gov.my
www.mycensus.gov.my



@StatsMalaysia
@MyCensus2020



20 OKT



2016-2030

