



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 11 | 2024



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS** **R E V I E W**

VOL. 11 | 2024

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
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Tel.	: 03-8885 7000
Fax	: 03-8888 9248
Portal	: https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook / X / Instagram / YouTube	: StatsMalaysia
Email	: info@dosm.gov.my (general enquiries) data@dosm.gov.my (data request & enquiries)

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

The year-end of 2024 is around the corner, and the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has released the 11th edition of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). Hence, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the readers who continuously follow this MESR report for the latest information on Malaysia's economic scenario. MESR Series 11/2024 will provide a brief overview of the latest statistics released by DOSM for September 2024 and the third quarter of 2024, as well as some updates on statistics for October 2024. Additionally, this series includes an article titled "A Shift in Malaysia's Agriculture Landscape" that discusses Malaysia's Agricultural sector, challenges, and the 2024 Agriculture Census to improve policies and ensure food security.

According to the World Economic Outlook (WEO) report released in October 2024, global growth is projected to remain stable at 3.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025. For advanced economies, growth in 2024 and 2025 is projected at 1.8 per cent, reflecting a stable outlook for medium-term growth with moderate but consistent expansion. The United States economy is projected to grow at 2.8 per cent in 2024 and 2.2 per cent in 2025. Meanwhile, for emerging markets and developing economies, growth is forecasted at 4.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025, despite disruptions in commodity production and delivery following oil-related conflicts, social instability, and extreme weather events.

Looking at the domestic economic landscape, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at 5.3 per cent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2024, slower than the 5.9 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. The economic expansion in Q3 2023 was supported by the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. The GDP on the expenditure side was continuously driven by private final consumption expenditure followed by expenditure in Gross Fixed Capital Formation or investment in fixed assets.

The Services sector recorded a growth of 5.2 per cent, compared to 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter. The performance of this sector was supported by the Wholesale and Retail Trade subsector, which grew at 4.2 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.8%). The Manufacturing sector posted a better growth of 5.6 per cent in this quarter as compared to 4.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The growth was underpinned by all subsectors, especially Electrical, Electronics, and Optical Products, which grew at 5.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.0%), and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber, and Plastic Products, which increased by 4.4 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.1%). The Construction sector maintained strong growth of 19.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2024, up from 17.3 per cent recorded in the preceding quarter. The expansion was supported by strong performances in all segments, particularly in the Non-Residential Buildings, which recorded a significant double-digit growth of 28.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.8%), and Specialized Construction Activities, which grew at 21.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 27.0%).

On the demand side of the economy, private final consumption expenditure increased by 4.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 6.0%), attributed to expenditure on Transportation, Restaurants & Hotels, and Non-Alcoholic Food & Beverages. Furthermore, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) increased by 15.3 per cent in this quarter, up from 11.5 per cent in the previous quarter. The performance of GFCF was driven by significant growth in Structures and Machinery & Equipment, which grew at 18.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 12.6%) and 12.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 11.8%), respectively. Meanwhile, Imports increased at a higher rate than Exports, with increases of 13.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.7%) and 11.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.4%), respectively. As a result, Net Exports contracted by 8.8 per cent, compared to an increase of 3.4 per cent in the previous quarter.

As an indicator of economic prospects, Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) remained positive in September 2024, recording a growth of 1.8 per cent, reaching 111.5 points compared to 109.5 points in the same month of last year. Looking at the long-term smoothed trend of LI remained above 100.0 points, Malaysia's economy is poised to sustain growth, supported by optimistic domestic economic performance. However, global challenges may pose potential risks to the growth trajectory. In conclusion, I hope that the MESR can serve as a valuable reference for all users, including those in the public and private sectors, research institutions, universities, and individual analysts. Your feedback and suggestions are always welcome to help us improve this report in the future.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides catalogue data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
November 2024

KEY REVIEW

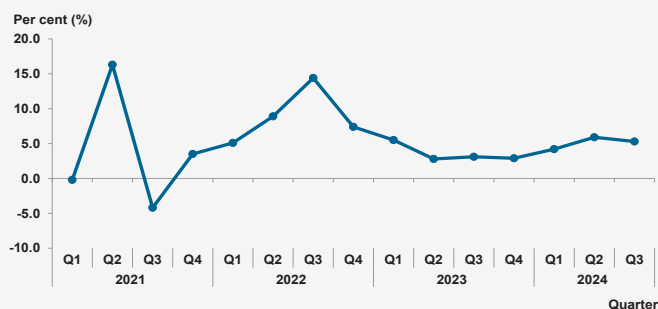
- The IMF's October 2024 World Economic Outlook projects global growth to remain stable at 3.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025, with medium-term growth forecasted at a moderate 3.1 per cent, below pre-pandemic levels. Structural challenges such as aging populations and low productivity continue to constrain growth, despite improvements in short-term conditions supported by strong domestic demand and post-pandemic recovery.
- In Malaysia, the economy recorded a growth of 5.3 per cent in Q3 2024, easing from 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter, with the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors contributing significantly on the supply side. On the demand side, growth was primarily driven by private consumption, as well as higher spending on gross fixed capital formation.
- Natural rubber production declined by 5.6 per cent year-on-year to record 30,929 tonnes in September 2024 (September 2023: 32,757 tonnes). On a monthly basis, the production on monthly basis also fell by 13.9 per cent from 35,908 tonnes in August 2024. Similarly, Fresh fruit bunches production in October 2024 decreased by 6.5 per cent to 9,048,171 tonnes, contrasting with October 2023 (9,682,271 tonnes) and a 2.1 per cent decline from September 2024 (9,243,598 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew by 2.3 per cent year-on-year in September 2024, driven by a 3.2 per cent rise in Manufacturing output and Electricity sector (3.9%). However, the Mining sector continued its decline, contracting by 2.2 per cent, while the IPI fell by 0.7 per cent compared to the previous month. In Q3 2024, the IPI recorded a 3.9 per cent increase, driven by growth in the Manufacturing and Electricity sectors.
- Simultaneously, the Manufacturing sector's sales value rose by 2.9 per cent year-on-year to RM162.3 billion in September 2024, slower than the 7.7 per cent growth in August. This was mainly driven by the Electrical & Electronics sub-sector, which grew by 5.8 per cent, along with the Food, Beverages & Tobacco sub-sector (5.6%) and Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (5.1%). For the third quarter of 2024, the sales reached RM483.2 billion, reflecting a growth of 6.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.7%), primarily attributable to the Food, beverages & tobacco (12.3%); and Electrical & electronics products (8.1%) sub-sectors.
- In the third quarter of 2024, the Services sector generated a total revenue of RM618.5 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 5.9 per cent compared to the same quarter in 2023. This growth was primarily driven by the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Food and Beverage, and Accommodation segment, which collectively contributed RM469.5 billion, an increase of 5.1 per cent.
- Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.8 per cent in September 2024. The growth was mostly driven by rises in the main group such as Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.1%); Transport (1.1%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.6%) and Information & Communication (0.4%). The CPI for October 2024 inched up to 1.9 per cent in October 2024 with the index stood at 133.4 points.
- The Producer Price Index (PPI) decreased by 2.1 per cent year-on-year in September 2024 compared to a 0.3 per cent increase in the previous month. The decline in the PPI was mainly influenced by a 16.1 per cent drop in the Mining sector and a 15.1 per cent contraction in the Manufacturing sector.
- In terms of Malaysia's transactions with the rest of the world, the Current Account Balance remained in a surplus, posting RM2.2 billion in the Q3 2024, as against RM8.2 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. The surplus was mainly driven by net exports of Goods account. Additionally, the Services account recorded an improvement with a lower deficit of RM1.6 billion (Q3 2023: deficit RM10.5 billion), especially contributed by a higher receipt in Travel.

- The inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) surged to RM14.5 billion as compared to RM9.2 billion in Q3 2023, predominately from Singapore, Hong Kong and Switzerland. Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) registered a higher net outflow of RM18.9 billion as against RM12.3 billion (Q3 2023), mostly directed to Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Canada.
- Malaysia's total trade rose by 13.7 per cent to RM743.2 billion in Q3 2024 and the exports of merchandise trade grew by 7.8 per cent year-on-year to RM384.1 billion. Meanwhile, the growth of imports surpassed the exports, reaching RM359.0 billion with a 20.8 per cent increase. As a result, the trade surplus recorded RM25.1 billion. For the October 2024, total trade increased by 2.1 per cent to reach a value of RM244.3 billion from RM239.3 billion in the corresponding period of preceding year. Exports inched up by 1.6 per cent to RM128.1 billion, while imports posted an increase of 2.6 per cent to RM116.1 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus with RM12.0 billion.
- Looking at the Malaysia's labour market performance, the labour force continued to grow in September 2024, rising by 0.1 per cent to 17.24 million, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) inching up to 70.5 per cent. Employment also increased by 0.2 per cent to 16.69 million, while the unemployment rate remained steady at 3.2 per cent. In Q3 2024, the labour force expanded by 2.6 per cent year-on-year to 17.26 million with LFPR rising to 70.5 per cent (Q3 2023: 70.1%). The number of employed persons grew by 2.9 per cent to 16.72 million, while the unemployment fell by 4.4 per cent year-on-year to 547.9 thousand, bringing the unemployment rate down to 3.2 per cent from 3.3 per cent in the prior quarters.
- Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) showed a positive annual growth of 1.8 per cent in September 2024, reaching 111.5 points, driven primarily by a 30.4 per cent surge in the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index. Despite this, the LI's monthly performance fell by 2.6 per cent as most components, except the Real Money Supply (M1) and Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index, recorded declines. The smoothed long-term trend remained above 100 points, signalling continued economic growth for Malaysia, though global uncertainties may challenge this momentum.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

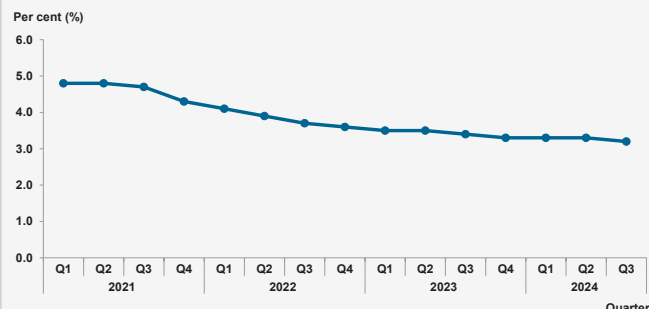
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

5.3%
Q3 2024



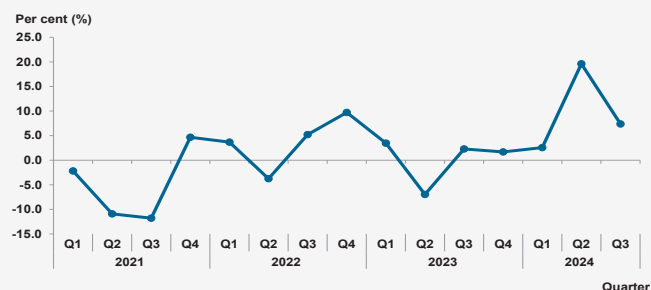
Unemployment Rate

3.2%
Q3 2024



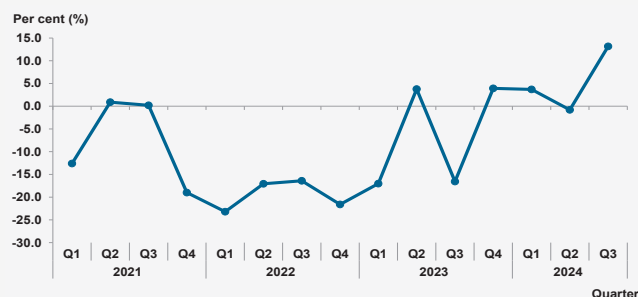
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

7.4%
Q3 2024



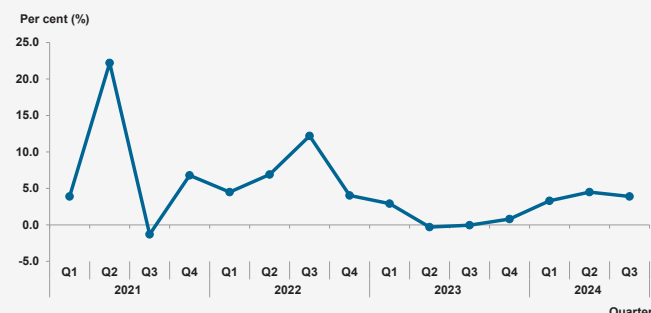
Production of Natural Rubber

13.2%
Q3 2024



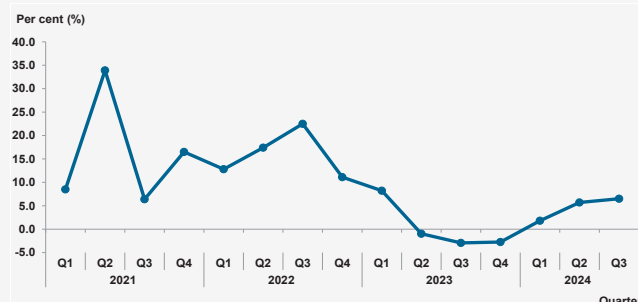
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

4.5%
Q3 2024



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

6.5%
Q3 2024

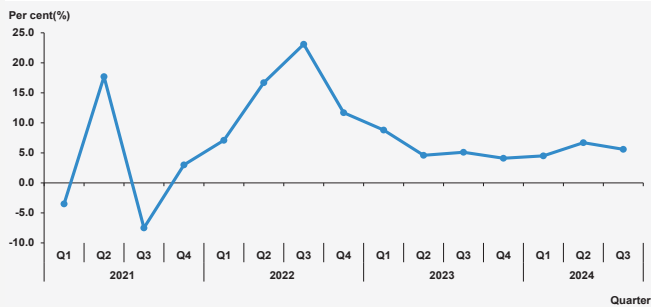


Note:

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

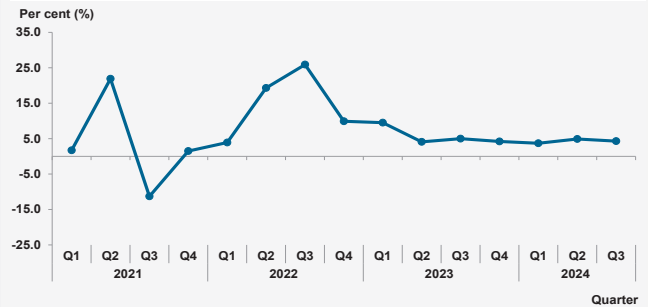
Index of Services (IoS)

4.3%
Q3 2024



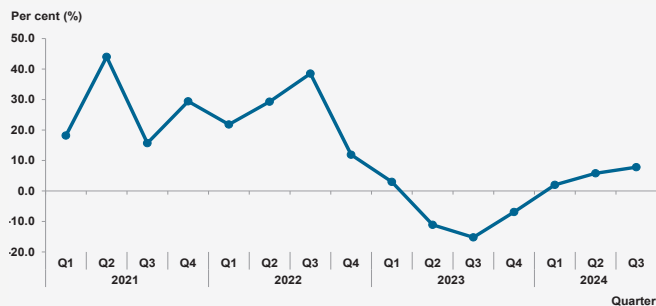
Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

5.6%
Q3 2024



Exports

7.8%
Q3 2024



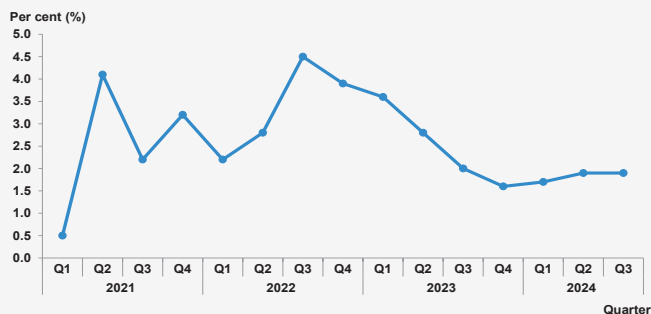
Imports

20.8%
Q3 2024



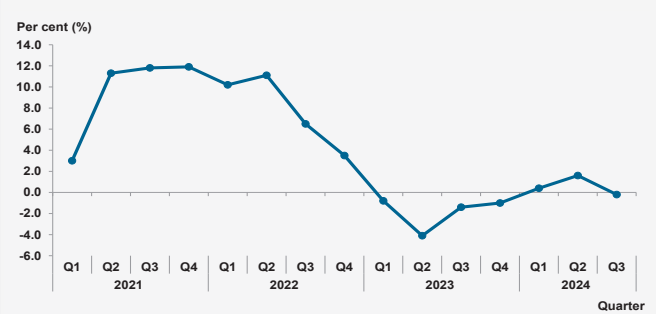
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.9%
Q3 2024



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

-0.2%
Q3 2024

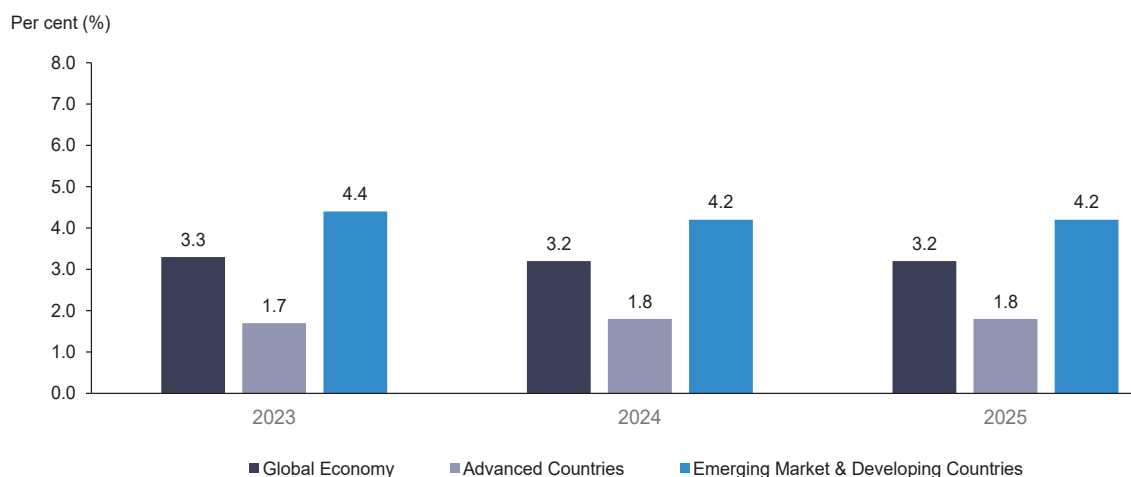


OVERVIEW

World Economy

According to the IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) report for October 2024, global growth is expected to remain stable, with growth projections for 2024 and 2025 remaining at 3.2 per cent, indicating only slight changes from the updated forecasts in the July 2024.

Chart 1: Projected Annual Real GDP Growth Rate (%), 2023-2025



Source: World Economic Outlook (October 2024), IMF

As shown in **Chart 1**, advanced economies forecast for the year 2024 has been raised to 1.8 per cent, reflecting a more optimistic outlook for economic recovery and stabilisation. The growth forecast for 2025 remains unchanged at 1.8 per cent, indicating a stable outlook for medium-term growth with moderate but consistent expansion.

In emerging markets and developing economies, disruptions in commodity production and delivery due to oil-related conflicts, social unrest and extreme weather events have led to downward revisions in growth projections for the Middle East, Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. However, strong demand for semiconductors and electronics, driven by substantial investments in artificial intelligence, has supported growth in these regions.

Table 1: Projections by Country (Real GDP growth), 2023 - 2025

Country	Projections		
	2023	2024	2025
World Output	3.3	3.2	3.2
Advanced Economies	1.7	1.8	1.8
United States	2.9	2.8	2.2
Euro Area	0.4	0.8	1.2
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.4	4.2	4.2
China	5.2	4.8	4.5
India	8.2	7.0	6.5
Indonesia	5.0	5.0	5.1
Thailand	1.9	2.8	3.0
Vietnam	5.0	6.1	6.1
Philippines	5.5	5.8	6.1
MALAYSIA	3.6	4.8	4.4
Brazil	2.9	3.0	2.2
Mexico	3.2	1.5	1.3
Saudi Arabia	-0.8	1.5	4.6
Nigeria	2.9	2.9	3.2
South Africa	0.7	1.1	1.5

Source: World Economic Outlook (October 2024), IMF

The National Bureau of Statistics of China reported that in the first three quarters of 2024, China's GDP reached 94,974.6 billion yuan, recording a 4.8 per cent year-on-year growth at constant prices. By sector, there was growth in the primary industry, which increased by 3.4 per cent (5,773.3 billion yuan) followed by secondary industry which grew at 5.4 per cent (36,136.2 billion yuan) and the tertiary industry with a growth of 4.7 per cent (53,065.1 billion yuan). In terms of quarterly performance, GDP growth in the first quarter was 5.3 per cent, followed by 4.7 per cent in the second quarter and 4.6 per cent in the third quarter.

In the third quarter of 2024, Vietnam's GDP grew at 7.4 per cent year-on-year, fuelled by a 9.1 per cent increase in the industrial and construction sectors especially manufacturing sector which grew at the fastest pace of 11.4 per cent. The services sector rose by 7.5 per cent and agriculture grew at 2.0 per cent. For the first nine months of 2024, GDP increased by 6.8 per cent, with agriculture rose by 3.2 per cent, industry and construction by 8.0 per cent and services by 7.0 per cent. The economic structure for the first nine months showed that agriculture at 11.64 per cent, industry at 37.10 per cent, and services at 42.80 per cent. In terms of expenditure, final consumption grew at 6.2 per cent, contributing 62.7 per cent to overall growth, while exports increased by 17.0 per cent, imports by 17.1 per cent, and the trade balance by 0.7 per cent.

In the third quarter of 2024, Vietnam's GDP grew by 7.40 per cent year-on-year, fuelled by a 9.11 per cent increase in the industrial and construction sector, with manufacturing leading the growth at 11.41 per cent. The services sector rose by 7.51 per cent, while agriculture grew by 2.58 per cent. For the first nine months of 2024, GDP increased by 6.82 per cent, with agriculture rose by 3.20 per cent, industry and construction by 8.19 per cent and services by 6.95 per cent. The economic structure for the first nine months showed agriculture at 11.64 per cent, industry at 37.10 per cent, and services at 42.80 per cent. In terms of expenditure, final consumption grew by 6.18 per cent, contributing 62.66 per cent to overall growth, while exports increased by 16.94 per cent, imports by 17.05 per cent, and the trade balance by 0.66 per cent.

The Philippine GDP grew by 5.2 per cent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2024. The main drivers of this growth were wholesale and retail trade (5.2%), financial and insurance services (8.8%) and construction (9.0%). Among the major sectors, industry and services expanded by 5.0 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively, while the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector saw a decline of 2.8 per cent. On the demand side, household consumption was the largest contributor, rose by 5.1 per cent. Government spending grew by 5.0 per cent, gross capital formation (13.1%) and imports of goods and services (6.4%). However, exports of goods and services dropped by 1.0 per cent.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2024, from the 5.9 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter (**Table 2**). The performance on the supply side was mainly supported by the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. Meanwhile, on the demand side, Private final consumption expenditure continued to be the main driver, followed by expenditure in Gross fixed capital formation.

OVERVIEW

Table 2: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2022 – 2023 and Q1 2023 – Q3 2024

Kind of Economy Activity	2022	2023	2023				2024		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Services	11.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2
Manufacturing	8.1	0.7	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	4.7	5.6
Construction	5.1	6.1	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9	17.3	19.9
Agriculture	1.3	0.7	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	7.2	3.9
Mining & quarrying	3.5	0.5	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7	2.7	-3.9
GDP	8.9	3.6	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The **Services** sector recorded a growth of 5.2 per cent from 5.9 per cent in the last quarter. The performance of the Services sector was led by the Wholesale and retail trade sub-sector, which increased 4.2 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.8%). Likewise, the Transportation and storage sub-sector maintained double-digit growth of 10.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 10.5%), while the Business services sub-sector increased 8.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.4%).

The **Manufacturing** sector has showed a better growth in this quarter, increased by 5.6 per cent, as compared to 4.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The growth was driven by all sub-sectors, especially the Electrical, electronic and optical products, which increased by 5.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.0%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which rose by 4.4 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.1%). Additionally, Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products continued to grow in this quarter, with an increase of 9.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively.

The **Construction** sector maintained its strong performance in the third quarter of 2024, with a growth of 19.9 per cent, up from 17.3 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The strong growth was underpinned by robust performance across all segments, particularly the Non-residential buildings, which accelerated to impressive double-digit growth of 28.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.8%) and Specialised construction activities, which grew at 21.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 27.0%). Furthermore, Residential buildings and Civil engineering also showed double-digit growth of 22.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 14.1%) and 10.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 23.6%), respectively.

The **Agriculture** sector recorded slower growth of 3.9 per cent as compared to the 7.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The performance was largely due to the Oil palm sub-sector which grew at 7.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 19.0%) resulted from a slower production of fresh fruit bunches. Besides, the Other agriculture sub-sector increased by 1.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 0.6%) and Livestock sub-sector rose to 2.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.8%).

The **Mining and quarrying** sector contracted by 3.9 per cent in this quarter, from a growth of 2.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The downturn was mainly influenced by decline in the production of Crude oil & condensate and Natural gas, with decreased of 7.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 1.6%) and 2.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.9%), respectively. However, Other mining & quarrying and supporting services posted a modest growth of 2.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 7.2%).

Shifting towards the demand side of the economy, **Private final consumption expenditure** increased by 4.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 6.0%), driven by the consumption of Transport, Restaurants & hotels and Food & non-alcoholic beverages.

In addition, **Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** accelerated to 15.3 per cent in this quarter from 11.5 per cent in the preceding quarter. The performance of GFCF was backed by the significant growth in the Structure and Machinery & equipment at 18.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 12.6%) and 12.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 11.8 %), respectively. Additionally, Other assets expanded 10.7 per cent as compared to 4.2 per cent in the preceding quarter. In terms of GFCF by sector, the Private sector, which accounted for 80.0 per cent of GFCF, grew at 15.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 12.0%). Moreover, GFCF in the Public sector expanded by 14.4 per cent from 9.1 per cent in the previous quarter.

Government final consumption expenditure expanded to 4.9 per cent from 3.6 per cent in the previous quarter, led by spending on supplies and services. Meanwhile, **Imports** accelerated higher than **Exports** to in this quarter with the growth of 13.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.7%) and 11.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.4%), respectively. Thus, **Net exports** contracted by 8.8 per cent as compared to an increase of 3.4 per cent in the preceding quarter.

Table 3: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Type of Expenditure, 2022 – 2023 and Q1 2023 – Q3 2024

Type of Expenditure	2022	2023	2023				2024		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Private final consumption	11.3	4.7	6.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	6.0	4.8
Gross fixed capital formation	6.8	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.1	6.4	9.6	11.5	15.3
Government final consumption	5.1	3.3	-2.0	3.3	5.3	5.8	7.3	3.6	4.9
Exports	14.5	-8.1	-2.9	-9.0	-12.0	-7.9	5.2	8.4	11.8
Imports	16.0	-7.4	-6.7	-8.8	-11.3	-2.6	8.0	8.7	13.5
Net Exports	-1.5	-16.2	71.2	-11.9	-19.9	-52.9	-24.5	3.4	-8.8
GDP	8.9	3.6	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the third quarter of 2024, Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) registered a surplus of RM2.2 billion, primarily bolstered by net exports of goods and a lower deficit in Services. Conversely, the Financial Account recorded a net outflow of RM7.5 billion, a shift from a net inflow of RM17.1 billion in the previous quarter. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reported a higher net inflow of RM14.5 billion, up from RM9.1 billion in the preceding quarter. Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) showed an increased net outflow of RM18.9 billion as compared to RM5.3 billion in the previous quarter.

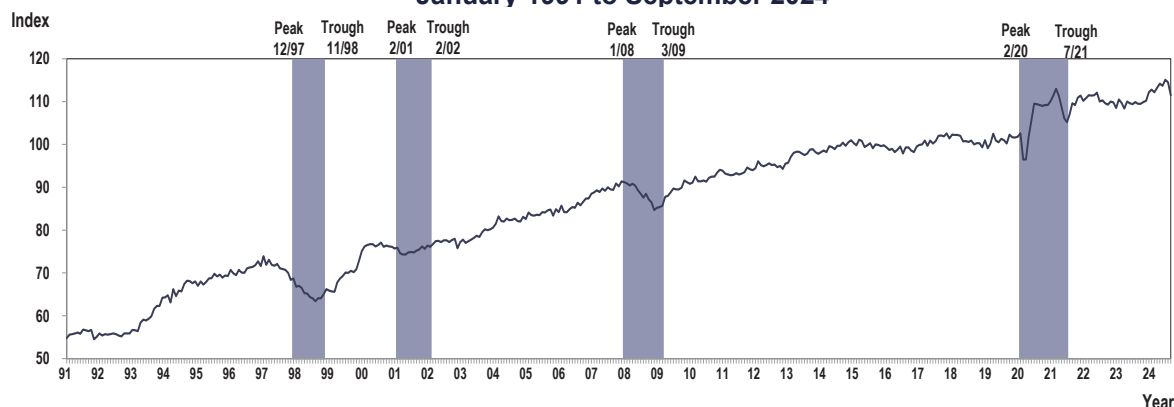
Malaysia's trade in October 2024 showed steady growth, where the total trade increased by 2.1 per cent or RM4.9 billion, reaching RM244.3 billion from RM239.3 billion in the same month of the preceding year. Exports rose by 1.6 per cent or RM2.0 billion to RM128.1 billion, while imports increased by 2.6 per cent or RM3.0 billion to RM116.1 billion compared to RM113.2 billion the prior year. Additionally, the trade balance continued to show a surplus of RM12.0 billion or 7.6 per cent decreased from RM13.0 billion in October 2023. As compared to September 2024, exports, imports and total trade grew at 3.7 per cent, 4.8 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively. Conversely, the trade surplus declined by 6.2 per cent or RM0.8 billion, from RM12.8 billion.

The labour force continued to expand in the third quarter of 2024, with an increase of 0.7 per cent or 114.4 thousand persons, reaching a total of 17.26 million persons (Q2 2024: 17.15 million persons). Subsequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained at 70.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2024. As for the year-on-year comparison, the labour force registered an increase of 2.6 per cent to 17.26 thousand persons (Q3 2023: 16.82 million persons), while the LFPR went up by 0.4 percentage points to 70.5 per cent (Q3 2023: 70.1%).

OVERVIEW

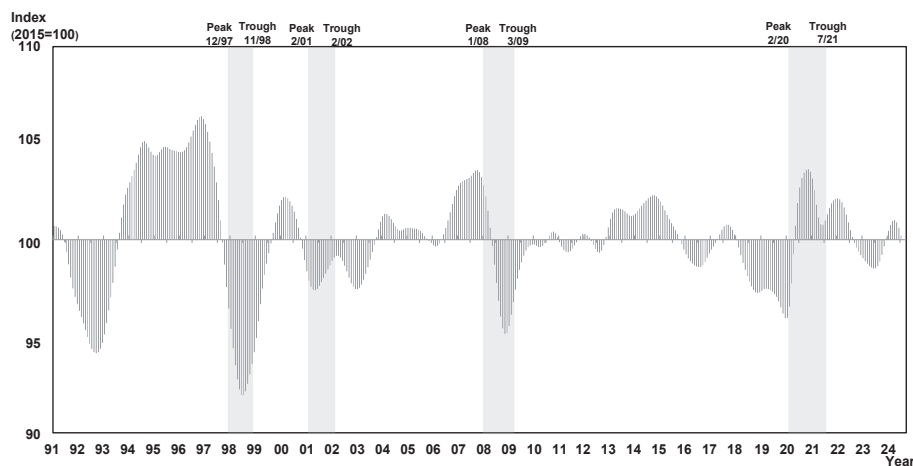
In September 2024, the annual growth of Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) remained positive by recording 1.8 per cent, reaching 111.5 points as compared to 109.5 points in the same month of the previous year. The Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index was the main contributor to this increase, rising by 30.4 per cent. However, the monthly performance of the LI declined by 2.6 per cent due to decreases in most components, except for the Real Money Supply, M1 and Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index, accounting for 0.2 per cent respectively. Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in September 2024, the LI consistently exceeded 100.0 points, indicating that the Malaysian economy is expected to continue growing, backed by optimistic domestic economic performance. Nonetheless, global challenges may pose potential risks to this growth trajectory.

Chart 2: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to September 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 3: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to September 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Besides, Businesses expect an optimistic economic surrounding the fourth quarter of 2024, with a positive confidence indicator of +4.8 per cent, the highest since the second quarter of 2022. Looking ahead, business prospects for the period October 2024 to March 2025 remain favourable, with a net balance of +13.8 per cent as against +23.5 per cent previously recorded. All sectors predict improved business prospects during the next six months. Sentiment in the Services sector is positive, with a net balance of +27.5 per cent for the same period, compared to +30.8 per cent in the previous quarter. The Wholesale and Retail Trade sector likewise expects a positive business outlook, with a net balance of +16.7 per cent from +10.6 per cent recorded previously. Concurrently, the Construction sector foresees a favourable business environment, with a net balance of +16.0 per cent compared to +21.7 per cent earlier. The Industry sector anticipates an improved business outlook, with a net balance of +4.3 per cent for the period of October 2024 to March 2025.

AGRICULTURE CENSUS

A SHIFT IN MALAYSIA'S AGRICULTURE LANDSCAPE

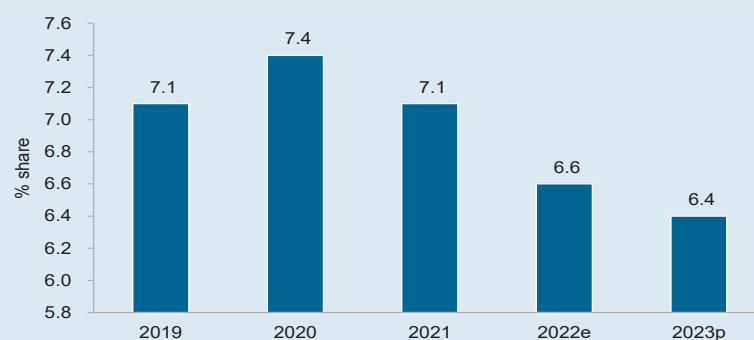
Azura Arzemi, Wan Nuraliya Afifah Wan Ramli dan Md Sobri Md Yusoff

Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture sector is among the major contributors to the Malaysian economy, in terms of food supplies, export earnings and employment generation. However, the growth of this sector has not been as rapid as the other sectors. Agriculture sector contribute 6.4 per cent of the total Gross Domestic Product in 2023 (**Chart 1a**). Oil palm was the major contributor which was 35.9 per cent, followed by other agriculture (29.6%), livestock (16.6%), fishing (11.5%), forestry & logging (4.8%) and rubber (1.7%).

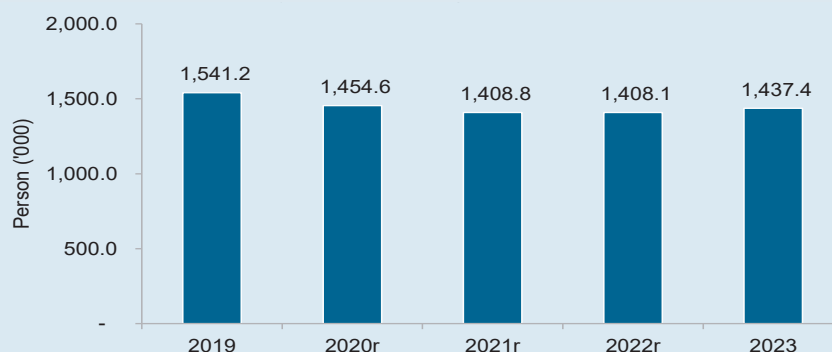
Chart 1a: Percentage Share Agriculture Sector to GDP, 2019-2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In 2023, there were approximately 1.43 million people employed in the agriculture industry in Malaysia. This indicated a slight increase from around 1.40 million people in the previous year (**Chart 1b**). The annual employment in the agriculture industry in Malaysia has been somewhat steady at around 1.4 million people.

Chart 2a: Employed Persons in Agriculture Sector, 2019-2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In Malaysia, agriculture sector is divided into two main categories, namely industrial crops and agro-food. Structural changes in the economy have brought new issues and challenges in the agricultural sector. The main factors affecting landscape of agricultural sector in Malaysia are increase in food demand, high reliance on imports, rising food prices, and competition for land between agro-food and industrial crops. Policy in Malaysia has been put in place to ensure national food security as well as to increase productivity through intensive use of agricultural factors, through National Agrofood Policy (2021-2030) and National Agricommodity Policy (2021-2030). Additionally, the government is preparing a National Food Security Blueprint to transform the national food system.

OVERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S 2023 ECONOMIC CENSUS: THE KEY FINDINGS

The Economic Census (EC) in Malaysia was established in accordance with international recommendations to conduct a national economic census every (5) five years. The EC 2023 marked the fifth census since its inception in 2001. The EC focuses on establishments, which include businesses and non-profit organisations that operate within the country. The EC serves as a critical tool for monitoring and evaluating government policies, and for providing data to government and private agencies. There are 1,131 industry code (based on Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification) covered consisting of Services (604 industries), Manufacturing (259 industries), Agriculture (140 industries), Construction (72 industries) and Mining & quarrying (56 industries). A total number of 19,000 agriculture establishments involved in upstream activity are covered in the EC 2023 during field operation.

The EC 2023 findings showed that a total of 12,998 active establishments were operating with compound annual growth rate (CAGR) at 1.6 per cent compared to seven years ago. Value of gross output rose 6.5 per cent to reach RM122.3 billion (2022) from RM77.5 billion (2015). Number of persons engaged in the agriculture sector recorded 518,130 persons in 2022 as compared to 567,476 in 2015 with total salaries & wages of RM9.5 billion.

THE 2024 AGRICULTURE CENSUS

Malaysia conducted the first Agriculture Census in the Federation of Malaya and Sarawak (1960) and Sabah (1961). The second Agriculture Census was held at the national level in Malaysia in 1977. The last agriculture census was held in 2005, meaning 19 years have passed, and the government needs up-to-date the accurate and complete data and information is needed to guide the formation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of agricultural policy.

The 2024 Agriculture Census (AC) aims to establish a solid foundation and new baseline of data regarding agricultural holdings, such as demographic details, agricultural yields, input costs, farm sizes, land use and ownership, mechanisation, and technology adoption. The AC 2024 will provide reliable statistics of households and establishments involved in agricultural activities, for planning and to help develop targeted policies and programmes. Also, in line with the goal of the government in improving the availability of food and achieving food security, the implementation of the census will create great impacts toward the development of the agricultural sector in Malaysia. The 2024 AC, which concluded on October 10, is expected to play a pivotal role in accelerating efforts to develop Malaysia's agriculture-based economy. The targeted coverage was 1.3 million agricultural households and 20,000 business establishments involved in any agricultural activity in the crop, livestock, fisheries & aquaculture and forestry & logging sub-sector.

In summary, the 2024 AC data will be a valuable input to the government and industry, including the following:

- will produce a new baseline that provides timely and reliable statistics for planning the country's agricultural sector;
- will strengthen the country's agricultural statistical system;
- will benefit from the development of the Integrated Agricultural Statistics Database covering agricultural data that includes agricultural data at upstream and downstream levels and combines census data with administrative data from various agencies up to state and district levels;

- will emphasise on food security's dimensions namely availability, access, consumption, stability and sustainability;
- for the modernisation of the agricultural sector and the empowerment of small-scale farmers;
- will be used as data measurement at the smallest level in an effort to achieve seven SDG goals; will benefit producers with new and improved farm programmes and services tailored to their region and needs and help make production and marketing decisions for the operations; and
- to make informed decisions such as where to locate processing or transportation facilities.

CONCLUSION

The statistics of the agricultural sector are key to understanding the challenges, potential, and policy direction needed to achieve sustainable food security. With good agricultural statistics in place, policy decisions and planning towards ensuring the sustainability of national food security can be achieved.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this article are those of the Division and do not represent the views of DOSM.

REFERENCE

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[Impacts of National Agrofood Policy towards Agriculture Sector in Malaysia](#)

Why is the Census of Agriculture important to you?

[Malaysia's Economic Census 2011 and the Strengthening of The Business Register](#)

<https://www.bernama.com/en/news.php?id=2314159>

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW
VOL. 11/2024

MALAYSIA'S GDP

Q3 2024: 5.3% (Q2 2024: 5.9%)

Services

5.2%
59.1%

Manufacturing

5.6%
23.2%

Agriculture

-3.9%
5.3%

Mining & quarrying

3.9%
7.0%

Construction

19.9%
4.2%

Growth Q3 2024

Share Q3 2024

PRODUCTION



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Oct 2024: 9,048,171 tonnes ▼ -6.5%

Sep 2024: 8,650,592 tonnes ▼ -1.1%



Production of Natural Rubber

Sep 2024: 30,929 tonnes ▼ -5.6%

Aug 2024: 35,908 tonnes ▲ 14.7%



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Q3 2024: ▲ 3.9%

Q2 2024: ▲ 4.5%



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

Q3 2024: RM483.2b ▲ 6.5%

Q2 2024: RM464.2b ▲ 5.7%



Revenue of Services Sector

Q3 2024: RM618.5b ▲ 5.9%

Q2 2024: RM607.1b ▲ 6.8%



Volume Index of Services

Q3 2024: ▲ 5.6%

Q2 2024: ▲ 6.7%

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports

Q3 2024: RM384.1b ▲ 7.8%

Q2 2024: RM368.7b ▲ 5.8%



Imports

Q3 2024: RM359.0b ▲ 20.8%

Q2 2024: RM336.8b ▲ 15.0%

LABOUR MARKET



Number of Employed Persons

Q3 2024: 16.72 mil persons ▲ 2.9%

Q2 2024: 16.59 mil persons ▲ 2.8%



Unemployment Rate

Q3 2024: 3.2%

Q2 2024: 3.3%

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Q3 2024: ▲ 1.9%

Q2 2024: ▲ 1.9%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

Q3 2024: ▼ -0.2%

Q2 2024: ▲ 1.6%

b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

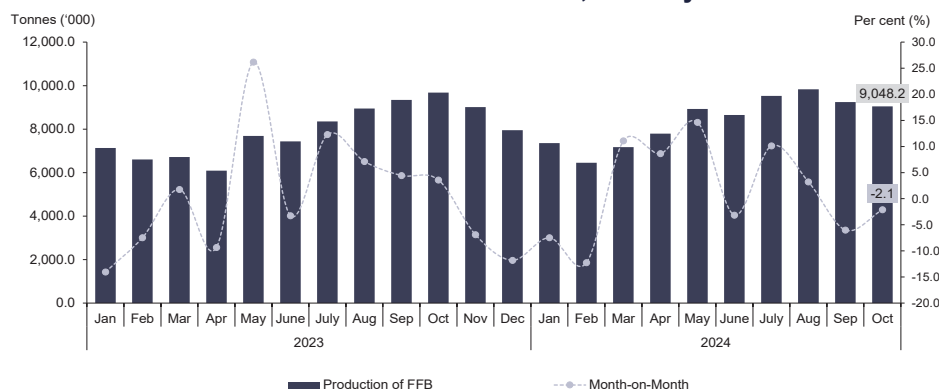
Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 11/ 2024, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in October 2024 contracted by 2.1 per cent to 9,048,171 tonnes as compared to September 2024 (9,243,598 tonnes) (**Chart 4**). Following to this, the year-on-year comparison also declined by 6.5 per cent as compared to October 2023 (9,682,271 tonnes).

Chart 4: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2023 - October 2024



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average yield of fresh fruit bunches by estates in October 2024 dropped by 1.3 per cent to 1.55 tonnes/ha as compared to September 2024 (1.57 tonnes/ha) (**Table 4**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia decreased by 7.4 per cent to 1.63 tonnes/ha (September 2024: 1.76 tonnes/ha) whereas Sabah/Sarawak posted an increase of 4.2 per cent to 1.48 tonnes/ha (September 2024: 1.42 tonnes/ha).

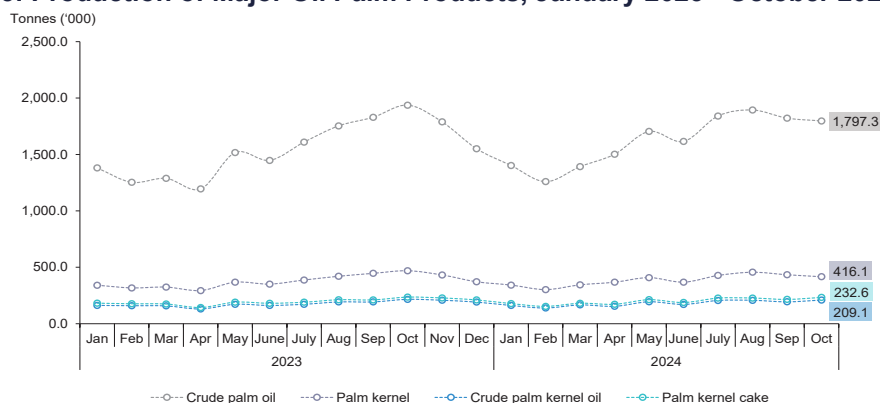
Table 4: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2023 - October 2024 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2023												2024									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
Malaysia	1.19	1.07	1.09	1.00	1.23	1.21	1.37	1.49	1.58	1.65	1.54	1.35	1.25	1.09	1.17	1.27	1.43	1.40	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.55
Peninsular Malaysia	1.19	1.12	1.07	0.96	1.21	1.18	1.39	1.56	1.64	1.72	1.64	1.42	1.29	1.16	1.30	1.43	1.66	1.61	1.81	1.89	1.76	1.63
Sabah/Sarawak	1.19	1.04	1.11	1.03	1.24	1.24	1.35	1.44	1.53	1.58	1.47	1.30	1.22	1.03	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.23	1.36	1.45	1.42	1.48

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil and palm kernel edged down by 1.3 per cent (October 2024: 1,797,348 tonnes, September 2024: 1,821,933 tonnes) and 4.1 per cent (October 2024: 416,058 tonnes, September 2024: 433,785 tonnes) respectively. Contrarily, both Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed an increase of 7.9 per cent (October 2024: 209,148 tonnes, September 2024: 193,836 tonnes) and 8.1 per cent (October 2024: 232,637 tonnes, September 2024: 215,166 tonnes) respectively.

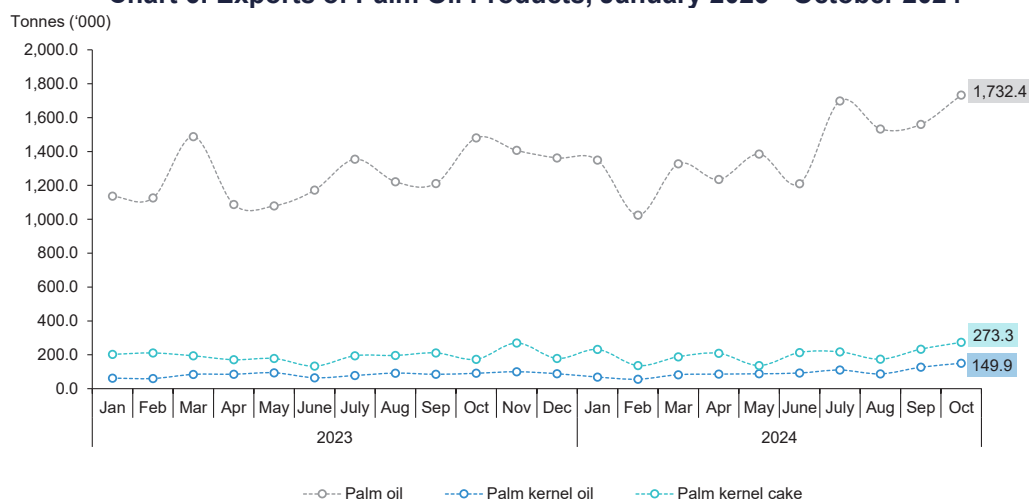
Chart 5: Production of Major Oil Palm Products, January 2023 - October 2024



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

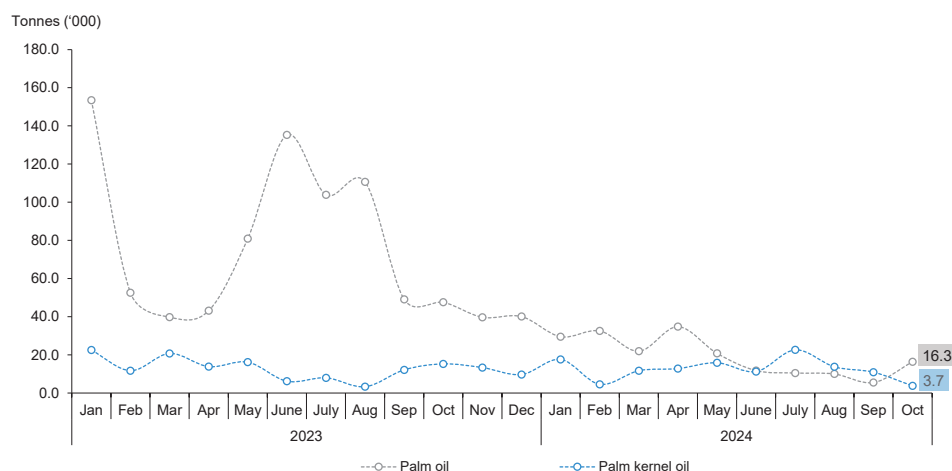
The exports of palm oil continued to record a double digit growth of 11.1 per cent (October 2024: 1,732,448 tonnes, September 2024: 1,559,846 tonnes). The exports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake also showed similar trend which increased by 18.5 per cent (October 2024: 149,928 tonnes, September 2024: 126,506 tonnes) and 17.3 per cent (October 2024: 273,307 tonnes, September 2024: 232,944 tonnes) respectively.

Chart 6: Exports of Palm Oil Products, January 2023 - October 2024



Notably, the imports of palm oil increased by 198.2 per cent to 16,347 tonnes in October 2024 as compared to 5,482 tonnes which recorded in the previous month. The imports of palm kernel oil showed a reduction of 65.6 per cent to 3,749 tonnes (September 2024: 10,887 tonnes).

Chart 7: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2023 - October 2024



India imported 359,000 tonnes of palm oil from Malaysia last month, while Malaysia's palm oil purchases for the 12 months ending October 31 totalled more than 3.2 million tonnes.

India's vegetable oil imports from Malaysia in October comprised 318,015 tonnes of crude palm oil (CPO), 29,496 tonnes of refined palm oil and 11,497 tonnes of crude palm kernel oil (CPKO), according to figures released by trade group Solvent Extractors' Association of India (SEA).

India's overall vegetable oil imports in the 12 months from November to October fell three per cent to 15.96 million tonnes due to the increased of the domestic oilseed production and higher edible oil prices.

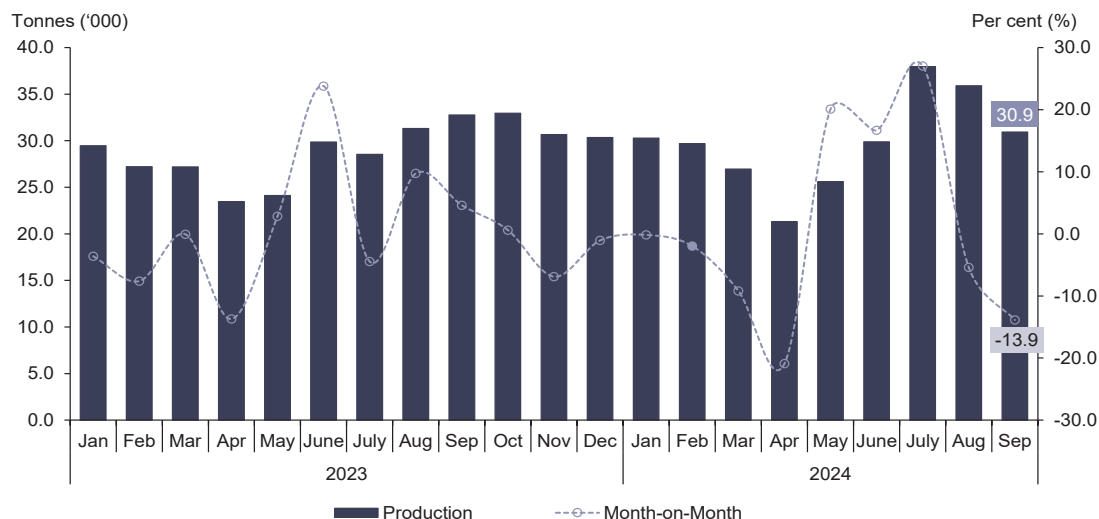
Source: 'India import 359,000 tan minyak sawit dari Malaysia bulan lalu', BH online 13 November 2024

AGRICULTURE

Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 13.9 per cent in September 2024 (30,929 tonnes) as compared to August 2024 (35,908 tonnes) as shown in Chart 1. Year-on-year comparison also showed a reduction of 5.6 per cent in the NR production (September 2023: 32,757 tonnes).

Chart 8: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2023 – September 2024

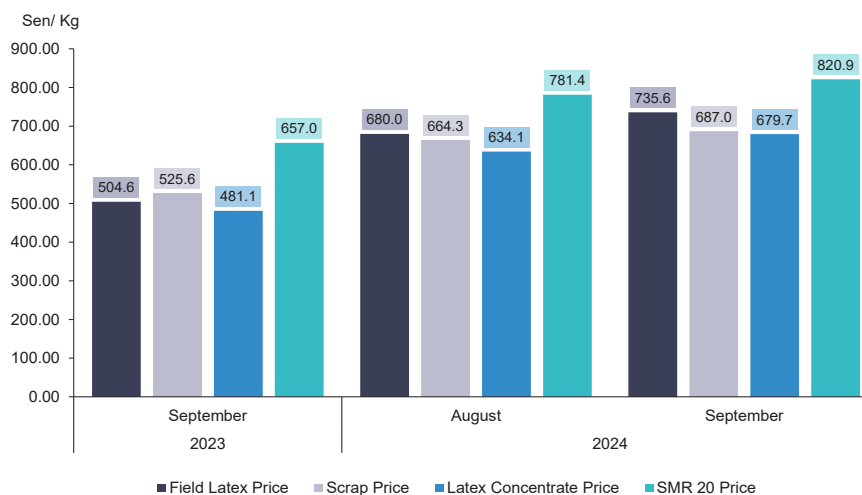


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in September 2024 accounted for 85.9 per cent (26,556 tonnes) and the remaining share was from the estate sector with 14.1 per cent (4,372 tonnes). Comparison month-on-month in the production of smallholder sector showed a decrease of 16.0 per cent while the estate sector increased 2.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the annual production of smallholdings and estate sectors declined by 5.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively as compared to September 2023.

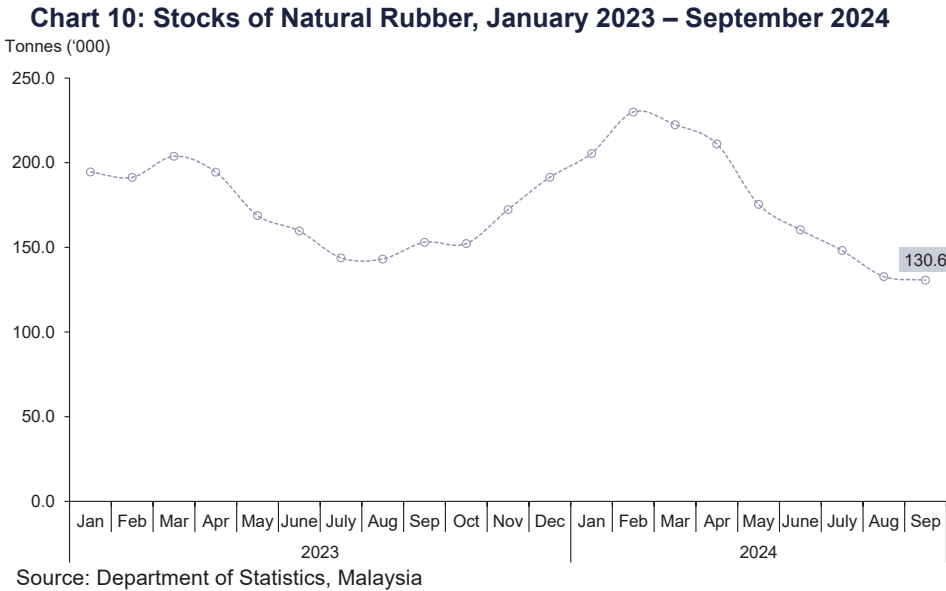
The average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 7.2 per cent (September 2024: 679.65 sen per kg; August 2024: 634.07 sen per kg) while Scrap increased by 3.4 per cent (September 2024: 687.01 sen per kg; August 2024: 664.26 sen per kg). Trend of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased between 4.9 per cent and 7.1 per cent. According to the World Bank Commodity Price Data, the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) increased 9.8 per cent (from USD1.74/kg to USD1.91/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) rose 11.1 per cent (from USD2.39/kg to USD2.65/kg).

Chart 9: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, September 2023 and August - September 2024

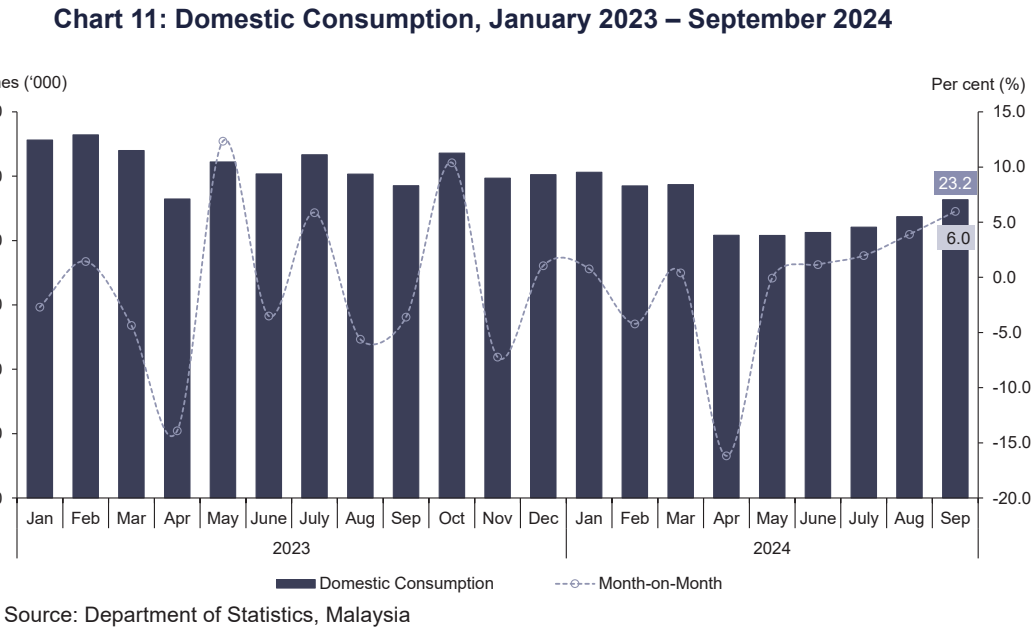


Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total stocks of NR in September 2024 decreased by 1.6 per cent to 130,608 tonnes as compared to 132,755 tonnes in August 2024. Similarly, the year-on-year comparison also recorded a decrease of 14.6 per cent in stock as against 153,011 tonnes in September 2023.



The Domestic consumption went up by 6.0 per cent to 23,169 tonnes as compared to 21,861 tonnes in August 2024. The consumption on an annual basis fell by 4.5 per cent (September 2023: 24,263 tonnes).



AGRICULTURE

Malaysia's exports of NR amounted to 39,915 tonnes in September 2024, decreased 30.6 per cent as against August 2024 (57,482 tonnes). China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted for 32.1 per cent of the total exports in September 2024, followed by the United Arab Emirates (15.6%), Germany (11.7%), the United States (6.6%) and Portugal (5.3%).

Gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.2 billion, a decrease of 23.0 per cent as compared to August 2024 (RM1.6 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the U.S.A (19,356 tonnes), Germany (3,238 tonnes) and Turkiye (2,606 tonnes) as shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, August 2024 and September 2024

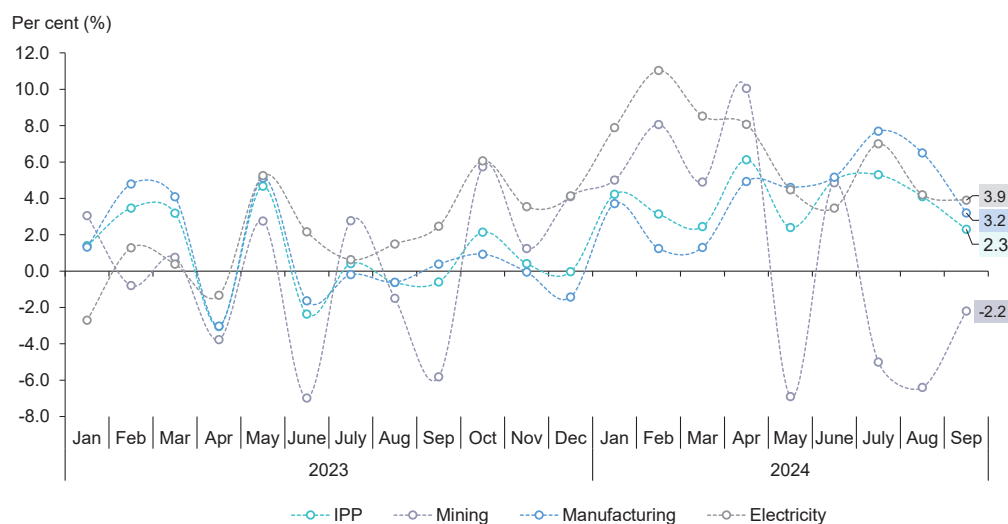
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	August 2024	September 2024	August 2024	September 2024
United States	22,875	19,356	612.1	493.7
Germany	3,750	3,238	98.8	79.0
Turkiye	2,980	2,606	55.0	48.1
United Kingdom	2,703	2,289	71.1	52.6
Japan	2,554	2,003	77.1	61.3
China	2,846	1,848	54.0	37.6
India	1,642	1,544	26.4	23.4
Poland	1,085	1,259	25.4	27.0
Netherlands	1,506	1,155	36.8	28.7
Italy	1,514	1,130	34.4	25.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew modestly, increased 2.3 per cent year-on-year in September 2024, following a growth of 4.1 per cent in the preceding month as shown in **Chart 12**. The output growth in the Manufacturing led the way, rising by 3.2 per cent (August 2024: 6.5%) coupled with the Electricity sector which rose by 3.9 per cent (August 2024: 4.2%). Meanwhile, the production of the Mining sector continued to decline for the third consecutive month, recording negative 2.2 per cent (August 2024: -6.4%). In comparison to the previous month, the IPI fell by 0.7 per cent compared to a 1.7 per cent increase in September 2024.

Chart 12: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), January 2023 – September 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The rise in output of the Manufacturing sector in September 2024 was primarily driven by expansion in export-oriented industries at 3.4 per cent, slower than 6.3 per cent recorded in the preceding month. The expansion of production was mainly supported by the steady growth of 8.6 per cent in the Manufacture of rubber product (August 2024: 11.1%); followed by the Manufacture of computer, electronics and optical products which increased by 5.9 per cent (August 2024: 8.7%). On a month-on-month basis, the export-oriented industries dropped by 1.6 per cent, after registered 3.0 per cent in August 2024.

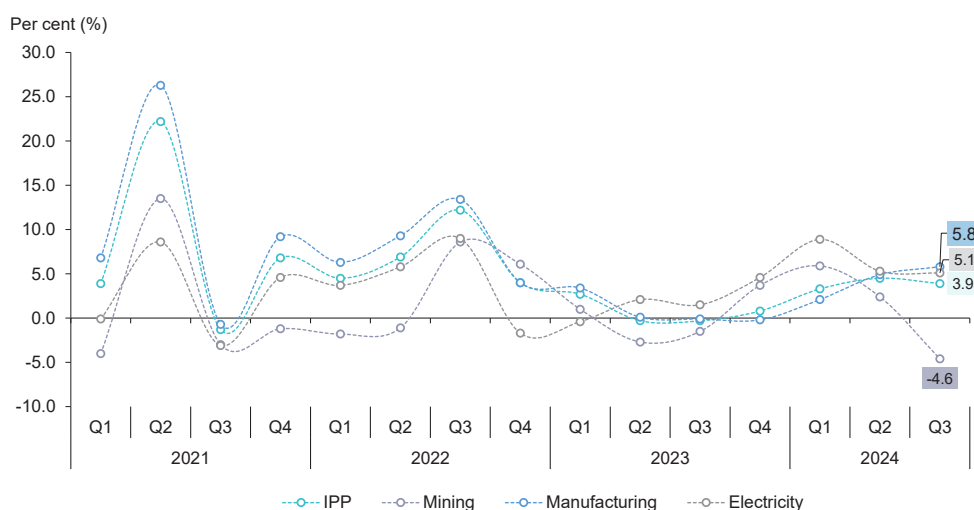
The domestic-oriented industries grew by 2.7 per cent as against 7.1 per cent recorded in August 2024. The slower growth was primarily due to 14.9 per cent decline in the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers (August 2024: 7.7%) along with a moderation in the Manufacture of food processing products which grew by 3.5 per cent (August 2024: 4.4%)

The output in the Mining sector shrank by -2.2 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: -6.4%). The decline was primarily influenced by the Crude Oil & Condensate production, declined further to -11.4 per cent (August 2024: -5.7%), offset by a rebound in Natural Gas production which grew by 4.5 per cent (August 2024: -7.0%) during the month. Meanwhile, the generation of Electricity grew by 3.9 per cent year-on-year in September 2024 (August 2024: 4.2%). Compared to August 2024, the Mining index rose by 2.8 per cent while the Electricity index dropped by -3.8 per cent.

Looking at the performance of several countries, the IPI showed positive growth in China, Singapore, Vietnam, and Taiwan, Province of China. Conversely, the United States, South Korea, Thailand and Japan experienced a decline in IPI in September 2024.

For the third quarter of 2024, the IPI increased by 3.9 per cent compared to 4.5 per cent recorded in the second quarter of 2024 as depicted in **Chart 13**. The uptick was driven by the Manufacturing sector at 5.8 per cent growth, advancing from 4.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. In contrast, the IPI for Mining sector declined by -4.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.4%) while the Electricity sector posted a growth of 5.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.3%). On a quarter-on quarter basis, the IPI turned upward by 3.7 per cent.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Chart 13: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

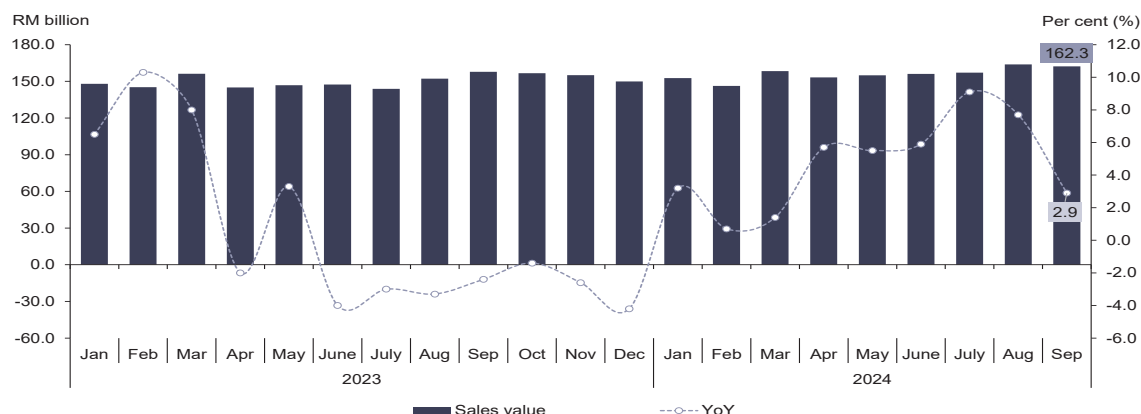
Meanwhile, throughout the first nine months this year (January – September 2024), the IPI improved by 3.9 per cent (January – September 2023: 0.7%) with all sectors posting an expansion, namely the Mining index (1.4%); Manufacturing index (4.3%); and Electricity index (6.4%).

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector's sales value reached RM162.3 billion, achieving 2.9 per cent year-on-year, grew at a slower pace from the 7.7 per cent recorded in the previous month (**Chart 14**). This was primarily driven by the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector, which grew by 5.8 per cent after a 10.3 per cent increase in August 2024. The growth was also supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, with an increase of 5.6 per cent, and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products, which rose by 5.1 per cent. On a month-on-month basis, the sales value declined by 1.0 per cent from RM163.9 billion in August 2024.

The sales value for the export-oriented industries, which accounted for 72.6 per cent, moderated to 3.0 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: 7.7%). The Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products (6.9%); and the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (4.6%) were the key contributors to the growth of export-oriented industries during the month. Meanwhile, domestic-oriented industries grew by 2.5 per cent (August 2024: 7.6%) impacted by the decline in the sales value of the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers industry at -7.3 per cent, as against 10.4 per cent increase in the preceding month. Offsetting the decline, the Manufacture of food processing products (6.9%) sustained the growth momentum; followed by the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (7.9%) and the Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (4.1%). As compared to the previous month, the sales value of both export and domestic oriented industries dropped by -1.1 per cent and -0.7 per cent, respectively.

Chart 14: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2023 – September 2024



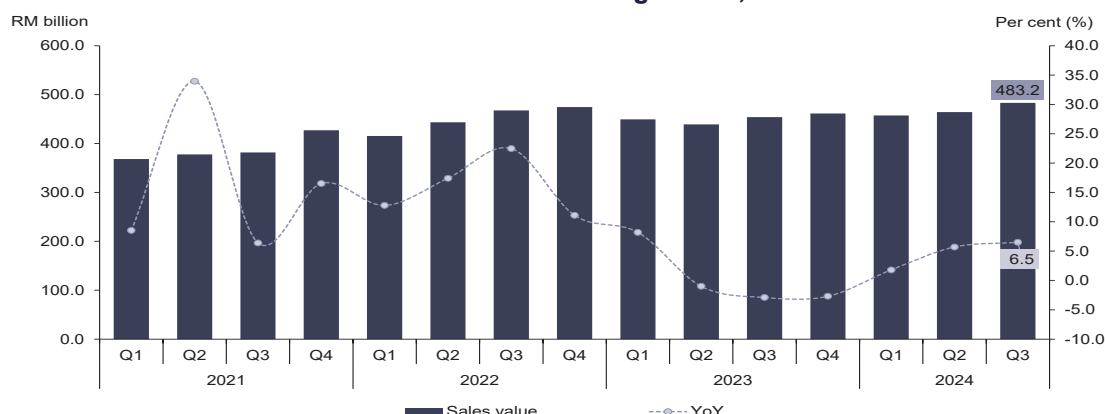
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

There were 2.39 million employees in the Manufacturing sector in September 2024, marking a 0.8 per cent increase compared to a 1.0 per cent growth in August 2024. The increase was observed largely in the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.4%); and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.8%). In comparison with the preceding month, the number of employees in this sector augmented by 0.5 per cent, improved against 0.4 per cent registered in August 2024.

In September 2024, salaries & wages in the Manufacturing sector rose by 1.2 per cent, reaching RM8.23 billion. Compared to the previous month, salaries & wages increased by 1.4 per cent, following a marginal drop of 0.1 per cent in August 2024. This led to an increase on average monthly salaries & wages per employee by 0.4 per cent year-on-year to RM3,442. Simultaneously, the sales value per employee rose by 2.1 per cent to record RM67,861.

For the third quarter of 2024, sales of the Manufacturing sector reached RM483.2 billion, reflecting a growth of 6.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.7%) as in Chart 4. The increase was primarily attributable to the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (12.3%); and Electrical & electronics products (8.1%) sub-sectors. Furthermore, the number of employees and salaries & wages during the quarter rose by 0.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 1.0%) and 1.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 1.4%), respectively.

Chart 15: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, Q1 2021– Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the meantime, throughout the first nine months this year (January – September 2024), the sales value of the Manufacturing sector reached RM1,404.8 billion, an increased by 4.6 per cent as compared to the same period of 2023 (January – September 2023: 1.2%). The number of employees rose by 0.8 per cent to a total of 2.39 million persons, while salaries & wages grew by 1.4 per cent to RM73.8 billion. Subsequently, the sales value per employee stood at RM587,494, reflecting a growth of 3.8 per cent.

Performance In the upcoming months, Malaysia's Manufacturing sector is projected to maintain its growth, supported by the consistent export expansion despite a decline in the motor vehicle's output.

SERVICES

Services

In the third quarter of 2024, Malaysia's Services sector recorded a strong performance, with a revenue amounted to RM618.5 billion, marking a 5.9 per cent increase as compared to the previous year (**Chart 16**). Meanwhile, the Services Volume Index rose by 5.6 per cent, reaching 155.9 points. These results reflect the sector's robust performance, with quarter-on-quarter comparisons indicating a 1.9 per cent increase in revenue and a 2.5 per cent rise in the volume index, underscoring the continued strength and positive momentum in the Services sector.

Chart 16: Revenue and Volume Index of Services Sector, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at performance analysis by segment, the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation increased by 5.1 per cent year-on-year to RM469.5 billion as compared to the same quarter last year (**Table 1**). This was supported by the favourable performance in Wholesale and Retail Trade (+5.1%); Food and Beverage (+5.4%); and Accommodation (+13.0%) sub-sectors. This growth also reflects the rising numbers of international and domestic tourists, which in turn have fuelled consumer spending and heightened demand across this segment, reinforcing tourism's key role in sustaining the sector's performance. Meanwhile, the Volume Index increased by 4.6 per cent to register 155.4 points (**Table 6**).

For the performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade sub-sector by activity, the Retail Trade activity grew at 5.9 per cent to RM192.0 billion. This was attributed to the Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores (+7.2%), Retail Sales of Other Goods in Specialised Stores (+6.0%), and Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel in Specialised Stores (+6.3%). Meanwhile, sales value for Wholesale Trade activities increased by 4.3 per cent to RM199.3 billion, which was mainly contributed by Wholesale of Household Goods (+7.6%), Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (+7.7%), and Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals (+6.5%). Next, sales value for Motor Vehicles activities grew by 5.0 per cent to RM55.1 billion.

In the third quarter of 2024, the Food and Beverage sub-sector recorded a year-on-year revenue increase of 5.4 per cent, reaching RM18.9 billion. Concurrently, the Volume Index for this sub-sector grew by 4.3 per cent, achieving 134.0 points as compared to the same period in 2023. Meanwhile, the Accommodation sub-sector registered a 13.0 per cent growth in revenue, totalling RM4.2 billion, with the Volume Index increased by 12.4 per cent to 165.2 points.

Next, the revenue of the Information & Communication and Transport & Storage segment grew by 6.1 per cent, reaching RM85.5 billion compared to the same quarter in the previous year. This growth was driven by the Transportation & Storage sub-sector, which recorded an increase of 9.4 per cent in revenue. Meanwhile, the information & Communications sub-sector grew 3.2 per cent year-on-year. For Volume Index, this segment recorded an increase of 6.3 per cent, with Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication sub-sectors rose by 10.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, as compared to the third quarter of 2023.

The Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, and Personal Services and Other Activities segment recorded a revenue of RM22.7 billion this quarter, reflecting a 12.2 per cent increase as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by the Private Health sub-sector, which posted an increase of 14.2 per cent in revenue. The Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sub-sector also recorded notable growth, with a significant 13.7 per cent year-on-year revenue increase. Next, the Private Education sub-sector's revenue rose by 9.8 per cent, with the Volume Index increasing by 7.6 per cent to record 136.2 points.

Revenue for the Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Service segment increased by 11.2 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This growth was propelled by the Administrative and Support Service and Professional sub-sectors, which grew by 10.4 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively.

Table 6: Revenue of Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Revenue ('000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2024	469,521,970	5.1
	Q2 2024	461,421,483	6.4
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2024	85,522,702	6.1
	Q2 2024	84,341,967	6.1
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2024	22,735,034	12.2
	Q2 2024	21,836,269	12.4
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2024	40,713,364	11.2
	Q2 2024	39,503,415	10.2

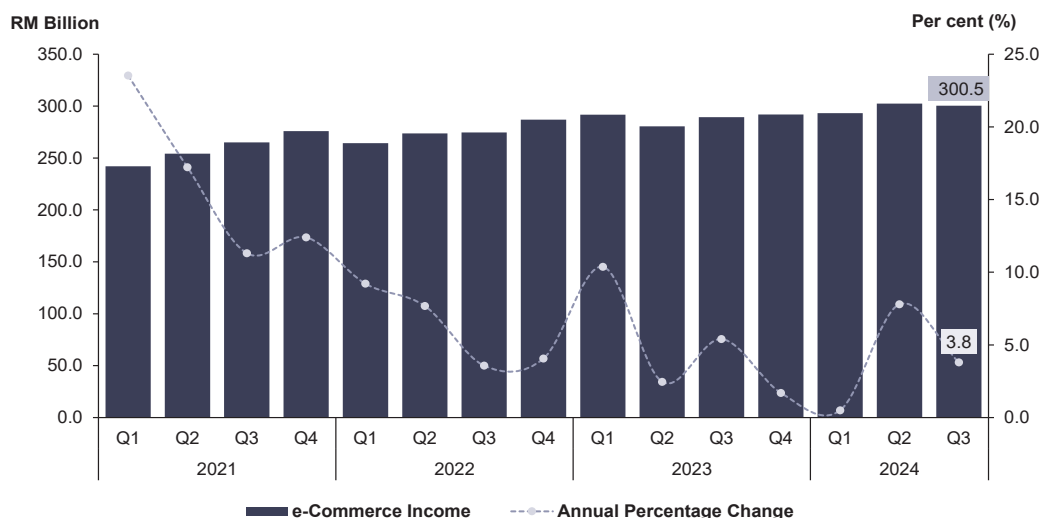
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 7: Volume Index of Services (2015=100) by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Volume Index	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2024	155.4	4.6
	Q2 2024	152.6	5.1
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2024	170.4	6.3
	Q2 2024	167.8	6.0
Business Services and Finance	Q3 2024	151.0	6.2
	Q2 2024	144.7	10.4
Other Services	Q3 2024	129.7	8.6
	Q2 2024	126.3	7.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The income of e-Commerce this quarter reached RM300.5 billion, reflecting a 3.8 per cent increase year-on-year compared to the same quarter last year. In comparison to the previous quarter, e-Commerce revenue recorded a slight decline of 0.6 per cent (**Chart 17**).

SERVICES**Chart 17: E-commerce Income, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024 (RM Million)**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The total number of persons engaged in the Services sector for this quarter stood at 4.5 million persons, an increase of 1.7 per cent year-on-year. This growth was led by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation segment, which saw an increase of 1.6 per cent to record 3.0 million persons, followed by the Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segment up 3.1 per cent. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the number of persons engaged grew by 0.6 per cent, adding 25.6 thousand persons. (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Number of Persons Engaged in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Persons Engaged	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2024	2,969,632	1.6
	Q2 2024	2,952,159	1.7
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2024	526,817	3.1
	Q2 2024	522,138	2.9
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2024	405,044	1.2
	Q2 2024	404,227	1.1
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2024	587,630	1.1
	Q2 2024	584,986	0.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In this quarter, the total salaries and wages in the Services sector increased by 3.8 per cent year-on-year, amounting to RM33.0 billion. This was attributed by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation and Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segments which rose 3.3 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively (**Table 9**).

Table 9: Total of Salaries & Wages in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Salaries & Wages (RM '000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2024	17,170,117	3.3
	Q2 2024	16,937,712	3.2
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2024	5,412,423	3.9
	Q2 2024	5,357,687	3.6
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2024	3,244,015	5.5
	Q2 2024	3,232,459	5.7
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2024	7,161,306	3.9
	Q2 2024	7,082,555	3.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Prospects for the Fourth Quarter of 2024

Looking ahead to the fourth quarter of 2024, the Services sector is likely to experience steady growth, driven by robust activities in tourism, digital transformation and consumer demand. Furthermore, the holiday season in the fourth quarter will stimulate domestic movement, which is anticipated to boost demand for goods and services related to tourism.

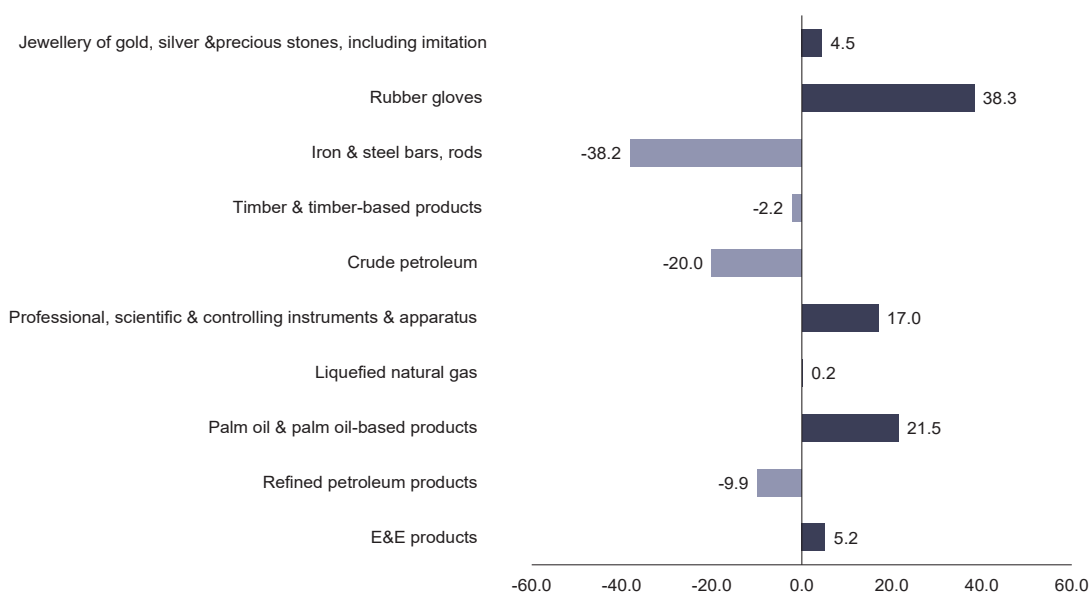
EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Trade

Export performance in Q3 2024 demonstrated positive momentum, primarily driven by the United States, which increased by RM11.7 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM7.2 billion), Singapore (+RM5.1 billion), and the European Union (EU) (+RM2.3 billion). A similar trend was observed in imports, with significant increases from the USA (+RM17.9 billion), followed by China (+RM11.7 billion), Taiwan (+RM8.5 billion), and Singapore (+RM4.3 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in Q3 2024 remained driven by China, Singapore, United States, and the EU, contributing a combined 50.1 per cent (Q3 2023: 48.7%).

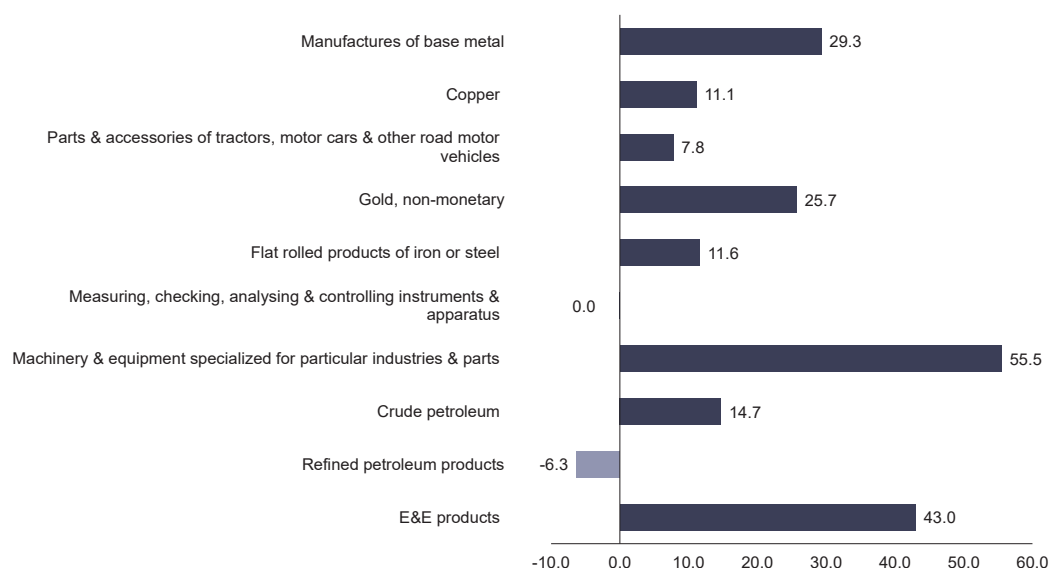
Malaysia's export of merchandise performance remained stable with a positive growth, at a rate of 7.8 per cent year-on-year in Q3 2024, from RM356.3 billion in the same quarter of 2023 to RM384.1 billion. This encouraging achievement was mainly driven by the increase in exports of Electrical & electronic (E&E) products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, up RM7.7 billion (+5.2%) and RM5.4 billion (+21.5%), respectively, for the second consecutive quarter as shown in **Chart 18**. In addition, Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus and Rubber gloves also contributed significantly to the double-digit positive growth, with an increase of RM2.2 billion (+17.0%) and RM1.2 billion (+38.3%), respectively. On the other hand, Crude petroleum and Timber & timber-based products turned around with declining trends, down RM1.5 billion (-20.0%) and RM126.0 million (-2.2%), respectively. E&E product turns arounds, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's main export products in Q3 2024, with an aggregate contribution of 55.7 per cent (Q3 2023: 57.2%).

Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2024



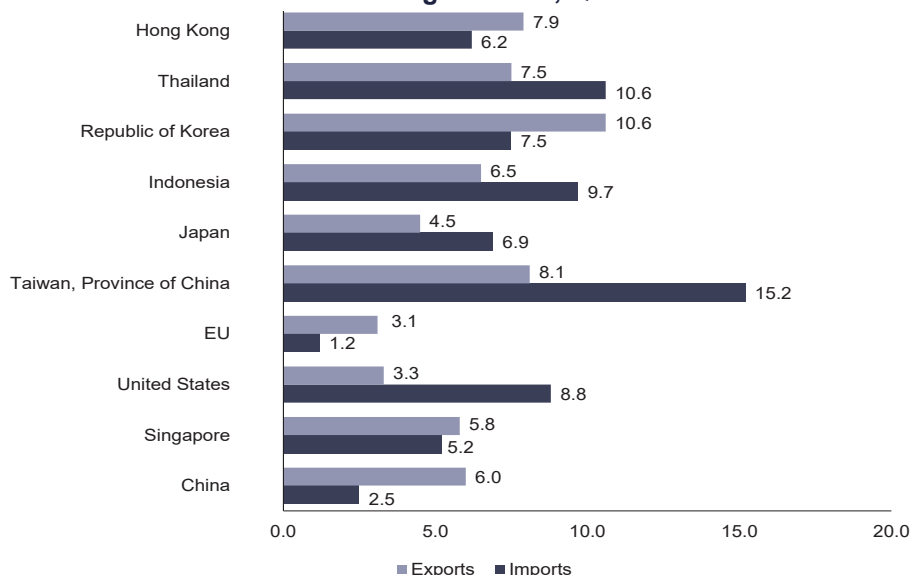
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Similar to exports, imports also recorded an increase in Q3 2024, surpassing export performance with a year-on-year growth of 20.8 per cent, reaching RM359.0 billion compared to RM297.2 billion in Q3 2023. The main driver of import growth was E&E products, which surged by 43.0 per cent or RM127.3 billion since the beginning of the quarter. Meanwhile, Flat rolled products of iron or steel and Parts & accessories for tractors, motorcars, & road other motor vehicles showed signs of recovery, rising by RM464.7 million (+11.6%) and RM381.7 million (+7.8%), respectively (**Chart 19**). On the other hand, Refined petroleum products saw a decline (+RM1.9 billion, -6.3%) after two consecutive quarters of positive performance. Similarly, Measuring, checking, analysing & controlling instruments & apparatus experienced a shift from positive to negative growth, albeit at a very minimal rate (-RM1.5 million, -0.03%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Crude petroleum remained the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in Q3 2024, with a cumulative contribution of 47.4 per cent (Q3 2023: 44.4%).

Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The global economic improvement has also influenced the trade performance of Malaysia's key trading partners, which overall showed positive performance in Q3 2024, as illustrated in **Chart 20**.

Chart 20: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, Q3 2024

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

External trade statistics by state for the period of Q3 2024 showed that the total trade increased RM89.6 billion or 13.7 per cent to RM743.2 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Pulau Pinang which rise by RM32.5 billion (+18.4%) followed by Johor RM23.6 billion (+17.2%), Selangor RM14.4 billion (+10.0%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM9.8 billion (+27.2%), Kedah RM6.6 billion (+19.9%), Perak RM3.7 billion (+21.3%), Terengganu RM1.9 billion (+39.5%), Sarawak RM1.6 billion (+4.9%), Sabah RM318.2 million (+3.1%), Kelantan RM163.1 million (+13.0%) and Perlis RM56.3 million (+7.8%). However, total trade decreased in W.P. Labuan RM2.3 billion (-56.5%), Negeri Sembilan RM2.1 billion (-11.5%), Pahang RM659.6 million (-4.6%) and Melaka RM277.0 million (-1.6%) as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

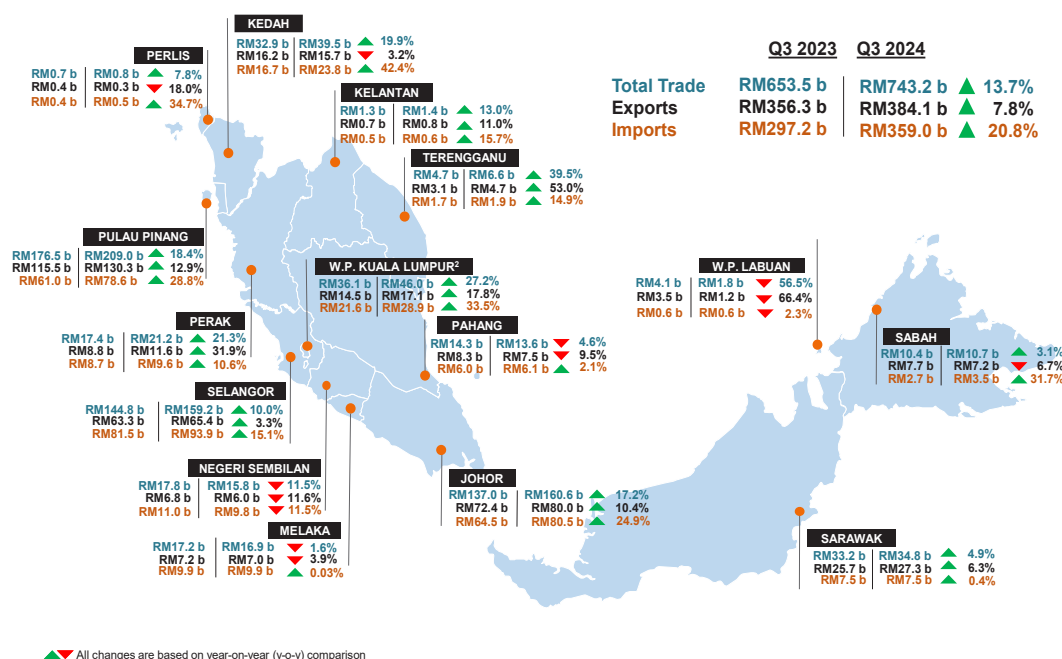
EXTERNAL SECTOR

Total exports increased RM27.9 billion or 7.8 per cent to RM384.1 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in most states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM14.9 billion), Johor (+RM7.6 billion), Perak (+RM2.8 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM2.6 billion), Selangor (+RM2.1 billion), Terengganu (+RM1.6 billion), Sarawak (+RM1.6 billion) and Kelantan (+RM80.6 million). However, exports decreased in W.P. Labuan (-RM2.3 billion), Pahang (-RM786.1 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM784.6 million), Sabah (-RM521.3 million), Kedah (-RM515.3 million), Melaka (-RM280.4 million) and Perlis (-RM65.8 million).

At the same time, imports also increased RM61.8 billion or 20.8 per cent to RM359.0 billion. The increase in imports was contributed by the higher imports in most states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM17.6 billion), Johor (+RM16.0 billion), Selangor (+RM12.3 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM7.2 billion), Kedah (+RM7.1 billion), Perak (+RM916.1 million), Sabah (RM839.5 million), Terengganu (+RM250.2 million), Pahang (+RM126.5 million), Perlis (+RM122.1 million), Kelantan (+RM82.5 million), Sarawak (+RM32.3 million) and Melaka (+RM3.4 million). However, imports decreased in Negeri Sembilan (-RM1.3 billion) and W.P. Labuan (-RM14.8 million).

Five states remained dominating the country's exports, accounting for 83.3 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a share of 33.9 per cent, followed by Johor (20.8%), Selangor (17.0%), Sarawak (7.1%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.4%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor became the largest contributor with a share of 26.1 per cent, followed by Johor (22.4%), Pulau Pinang (21.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.0%) and Kedah (6.6%).

Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, Q3 2023 and Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

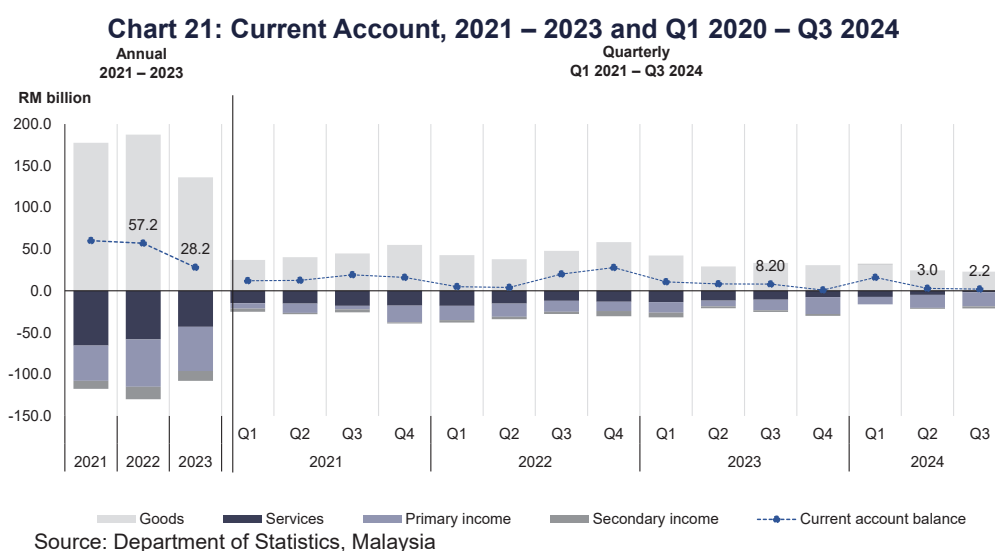
Notes:

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

Balance of Payments

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a surplus of RM2.2 billion in the third quarter of 2024 (Q3 2024), compared to RM8.2 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. This surplus was primarily supported by net exports in the Goods account (Chart 1).

The Goods account recorded net exports of RM23.1 billion in the third quarter of 2024 compared to RM33.6 billion in the same quarter of 2023. Exports of goods increased to RM289.6 billion in the third quarter of 2024 (Q3 2023: RM261.3 billion). The main exports were Electrical & electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, specifically to Singapore, the United States and China. Imports of goods also increased to RM266.4 billion in the third quarter of 2024 (Q3 2023: RM227.7 billion). These imports were mainly driven by Intermediate goods, particularly parts and accessories of capital goods (excluding transport equipment) as well as Capital goods. The top sources for imports were China, Singapore, and the United States.



The Services account registered a lower deficit of RM1.6 billion in the third quarter of 2024 compared to RM10.5 billion over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The improvement was driven by a higher surplus in Travel and a lower deficit in Other business services.

Exports of services were valued at RM63.9 billion, while imports of services amounted to RM65.4 billion in the third quarter of 2024. Travel recorded the highest export value, amounting to RM25.7 billion. The second highest export was Other business services (RM10.8 billion) followed by Transport (RM9.4 billion). Meanwhile, the largest contributors to service imports were Transport (RM16.9 billion), Travel (RM14.7 billion), and Other business services (RM13.7 billion).

Table 10: Summary on Balance of Payments, Q3 2024 and Q3 2023

	Q2 2024	Q2 2023
Current Account Balance	Surplus RM2.2b	Surplus RM8.2b
Goods	Surplus RM23.1b	Surplus RM33.6b
Services	Deficit RM1.6b	Deficit RM10.58b
Primary Income	Deficit RM17.0b	Deficit RM12.9b
Secondary Income	Deficit RM2.4b	Deficit RM2.0b
Financial Account	Net outflow RM7.5b	Net inflow RM17.8b
Reserve Assets (as at end)	RM491.5b	RM517.1b

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

EXTERNAL SECTOR

The Primary Income account registered a higher deficit of RM17.0 billion in the third quarter of 2024 as compared to RM12.9 billion (Q3 2023) (**Table 10**). This was due to higher earnings by foreign companies in Malaysia.

Meanwhile, the Secondary Income account registered a higher deficit of RM2.4 billion for the third quarter of 2024 compared to RM2.0 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. This was due to higher payments in personal grants and gifts, along with an increase in workers' remittances to other countries.

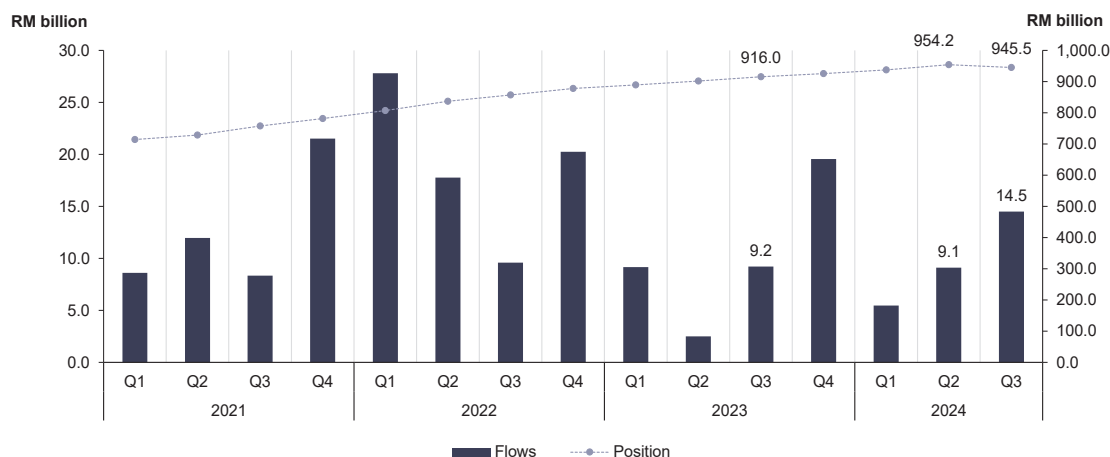
Performance of Investments

In regards to investment, Direct investment recorded a higher net outflow of RM4.3 billion in this quarter compared to RM3.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

From July to September 2024, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) registered a higher inflow of RM14.5 billion as compared to RM9.2 billion during the same period in the previous year. This increase was primarily driven by higher inflows into Equity & investment fund shares (**Chart 22**). Services sector, predominantly the Information & communication subsector, registered the largest portion of FDI flows during this quarter, followed by the Construction sector. The main sources of FDI were Singapore, Hong Kong, and Switzerland.

As of the end of the third quarter of 2024, the cumulative investment of FDI stood at RM945.5 billion compared to RM916.0 billion in the same quarter of 2023. The Services sector remained the largest recipient with a total value of RM496.3 billion, followed by Manufacturing (RM383.1 billion) and Mining & quarrying (RM40.8 billion). In terms of FDI position, Asia was the leading region, driven largely by investments from Singapore and Hong Kong.

Chart 22: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia, 2020 – 2023 and Q1 2020 – Q3 2024

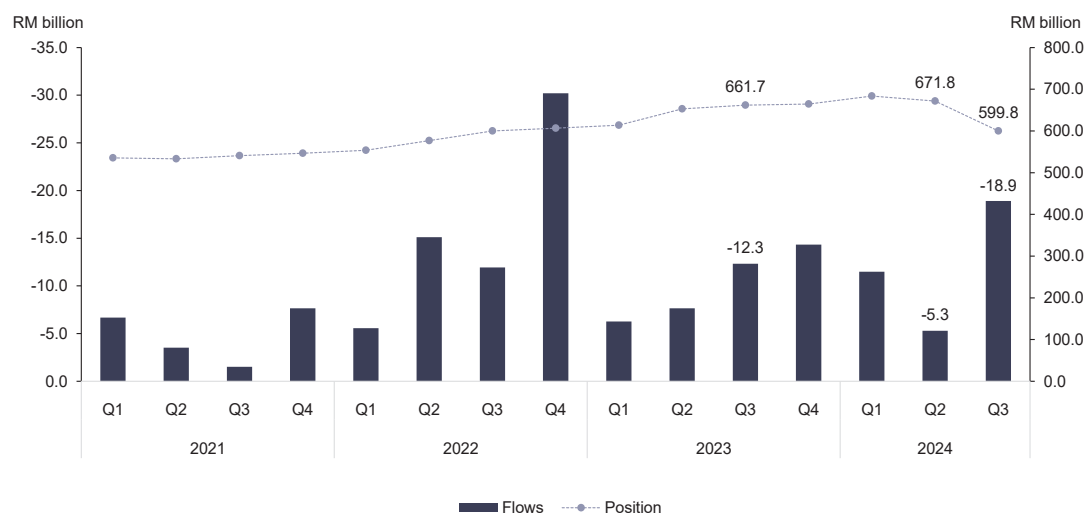


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Note: Negative value refers to outflow

Meanwhile, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** by Malaysian investors recorded a higher net outflow of RM18.9 billion in the third quarter of 2024 as against RM12.3 billion in the same period of the previous year (**Chart 23**). The main contributors to these outflows were Manufacturing sector, followed by Services sector, primarily in Financial activities sub-sector, and Mining & quarrying sector. The primary destinations for DIA were Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Canada. Malaysia's DIA position decreased to RM599.8 billion as compared to RM661.7 billion in the third quarter of 2023.

The Services sector was the main contributor to the DIA position, followed by Mining & quarrying and Agriculture. The major sources for DIA position were Singapore, Indonesia and the Cayman Islands.

Chart 23: Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows in Malaysia, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: Negative value refers to outflow

As of the end of the third quarter of 2024, Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP) registered net liabilities of RM38.6 billion from net assets of RM81.0 billion in the previous quarter. The total financial assets position was valued at RM2.33 trillion, while total liabilities amounted to RM2.37 trillion. Additionally, Malaysia's International Reserves stood at RM491.5 billion at the end of the quarter.

LABOUR SCENARIO

Labour Scenario

Malaysia's economic growth remains on track to reach 4.0 to 5.0 per cent in 2024, supported by strong domestic demand and an improving export sector, as indicated in Bank Negara Malaysia's (BNM) recent reports. During Q3 2024, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.3 per cent, with supply-side performance mainly driven by the services, manufacturing, and construction sectors. On the demand side, private final consumption expenditure remained as the primary driver, followed by expenditure in gross fixed capital formation. This trajectory aligns with BNM's growth target for the year, although vulnerabilities persist due to potential external shocks and global inflation uncertainties.

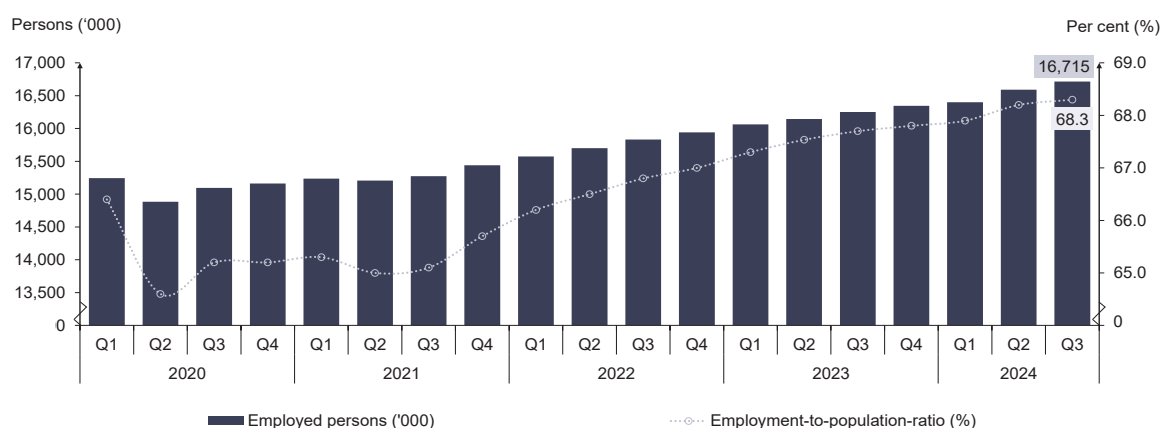
In the third quarter of 2024, the Malaysian government prioritized Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to strengthen the economy and enhance the labour force by allocating a budget for programmes that promote business and entrepreneurship. This initiative led to increased participation in MSME, which in turn strengthened the labour market. Additionally, the growing demand for Malaysian products boosted exports and attracted investments, particularly in the semiconductor manufacturing sector. Moreover, the government promoted tourism-related activities, particularly in agriculture. This initiative expanded the tourism sector, thus generated more job opportunities in the services sector, and encouraged greater labour market participation, thereby strengthening the labour force amid a positive economic outlook.

These factors have contributed to a stable labour market throughout the quarter, keeping the unemployment rate at 3.2 per cent, which is returning to pre-pandemic levels in 2019. This indicated consistent improvement driven by a growing labour force. Meanwhile, the continuous demand for labour led to a 1.2 per cent year-on-year increase in employment, equivalent to 109.2 thousand jobs. Consequently, the labour supply remained abundant as the labour force participation rate increased to 70.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2024. From the perspective of labour demand, the positive momentum in the economic sector continued this quarter with the total number of jobs increasing to 9,012 thousand, representing a year-on-year growth of 1.2 per cent compared to Q3 2023 (8,903 thousand jobs). This quarter saw a notable 31.8 thousand newly added jobs, increasing opportunities for those seeking to enter the labour market in Q4 2024.

Labour Supply

In the third quarter of 2024, the number of employed persons increased significantly by 2.9 per cent (+464.6 thousand) compared to 2.8 per cent in the previous quarter to record 16.72 million persons. Consequently, the ability of the economy to create employment as measured by the employment-to-population ratio increased by 0.6 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 68.3 per cent. In the meantime, employed persons also registered a moderate quarter-on-quarter growth of 0.7 per cent (+124.3 thousand), compared to 1.2 per cent in Q2 2024. During the same period, the employment-to-population ratio posted a rise of 0.1 percentage points (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24: Employed Persons & Employment-to-Population Ratio, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024

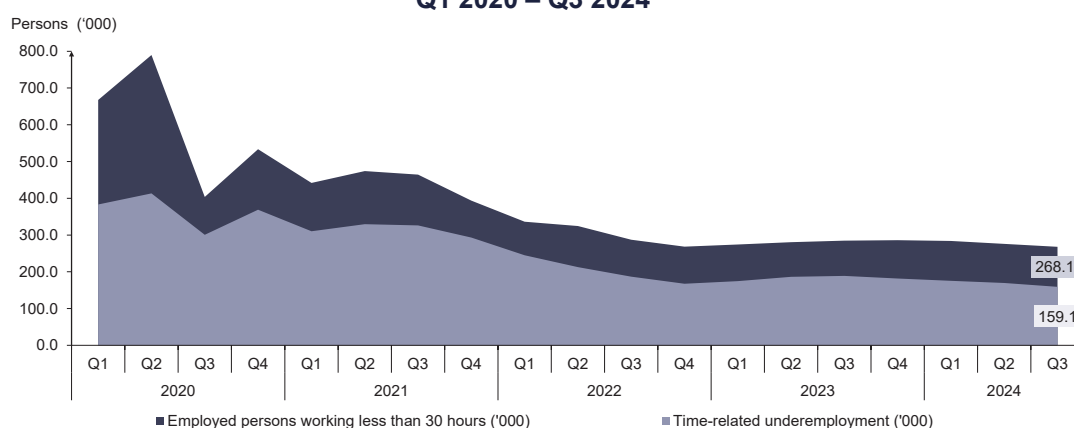


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Compared to the same quarter last year, the number of employed persons who worked less than 30 hours per week decreased by 2.8 per cent to 268.1 thousand persons (Q2 2024: 275.8 thousand persons). Hence, the percentage share of those who worked less than 30 hours per week to the total employed encompassed 1.6 per cent for the third quarter of 2024.

In addition, the number of persons in time-related underemployment or those who were employed less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours posted a decline of 15.8 per cent (-29.8 thousand) compared to the same quarter of the previous year, reaching 159.1 thousand persons. In line with this, the rate of time-related underemployment descended by 0.2 percentage points year-on-year to 1.0 per cent. On a quarterly basis, this group decreased by 6.3 per cent (-10.6 thousand) while the rate remained steady at 1.0 per cent (**Chart 25**).

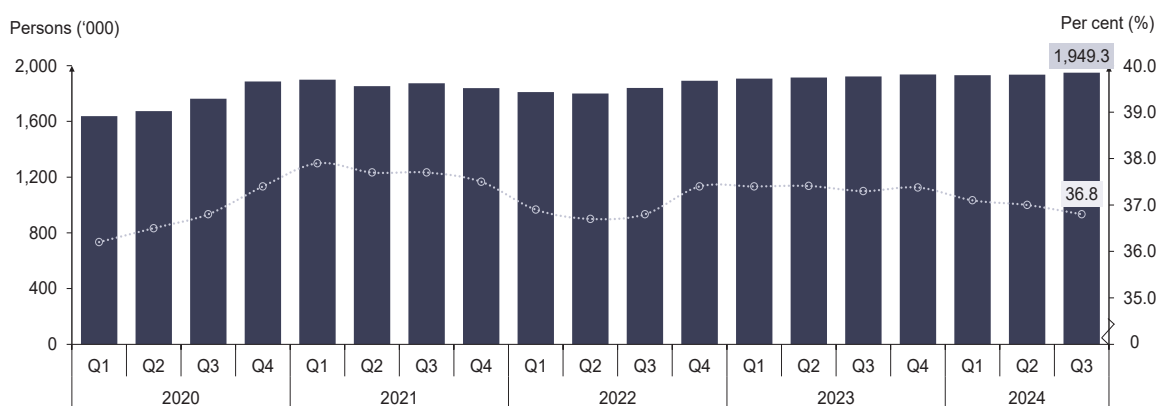
Chart 25: Employed Persons Working Less than 30 hours per Week and Time-Related Underemployment, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, the skill-related underemployment which encompassed those with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations, showed a positive growth of 0.7 per cent to record 1.95 million persons. As for quarter-on-quarter comparison, those who were in the skill-related underemployment also rose by 0.7 per cent (+13.4 thousand persons) compared to Q2 2024. Furthermore, the rate of skill-related underemployment to employed persons with tertiary education declined slightly by 0.2 percentage points to 36.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 37.0%) (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Skill-Related Underemployment, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024

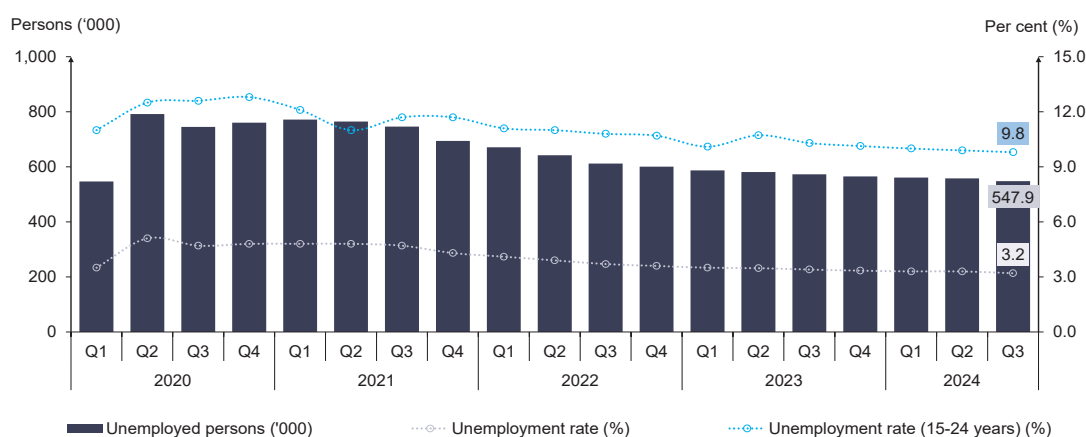


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LABOUR SCENARIO

During Q3 2024, the number of unemployed persons declined by 4.4 per cent (-25.2 thousand) compared to the same quarter in the previous year, reaching 547.9 thousand. Likewise, the national unemployment rate recorded 3.2 per cent after registering a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points. The same trend persisted from the previous quarter, whereby the number of unemployed person lowered by 1.8 per cent (-9.9 thousand), while the unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 3.2 per cent in Q3, indicating a growing labour force and an increasing labour force participation rate (**Chart 27**).

Chart 27: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

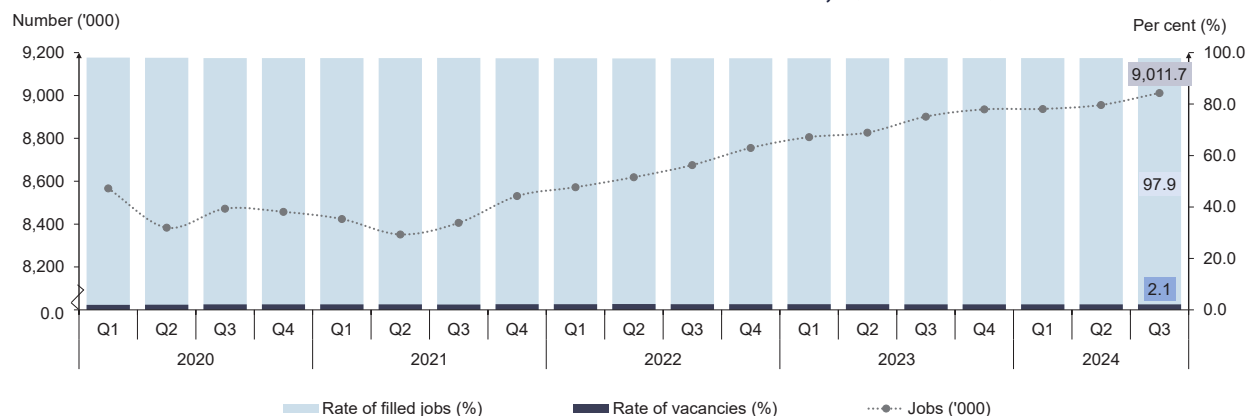
Labour Demand

Labour demand recorded the highest number compared to the previous quarter. During Q3 2024, labour demand continued its upward trend, with job numbers in the economic sector rising by 1.2 per cent (+109.2 thousand) year-on-year, to record a total of 9.01 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.6 per cent (+56.7 thousand), indicating stable growth in labour demand during the quarter.

In this quarter, the number of filled jobs recorded was 8,820 thousand, remained at 97.9 per cent. Next, the vacancy rate also stayed at 2.1 per cent with 191.8 thousand vacancies. However, both rates did not change from the previous quarter (**Chart 28**).

Breaking down by economic activity, the Services sector was the main contributor with a percentage share of 51.8 per cent of total jobs (4.67 million), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 27.6 per cent (2.49 million). The Construction and Agriculture sectors made up 14.1 per cent (1.27 million) and 5.6 per cent (501.0 thousand) of total jobs, respectively. Meanwhile, the Mining & Quarrying sector held the smallest share of total jobs, with 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 80.2 thousand jobs.

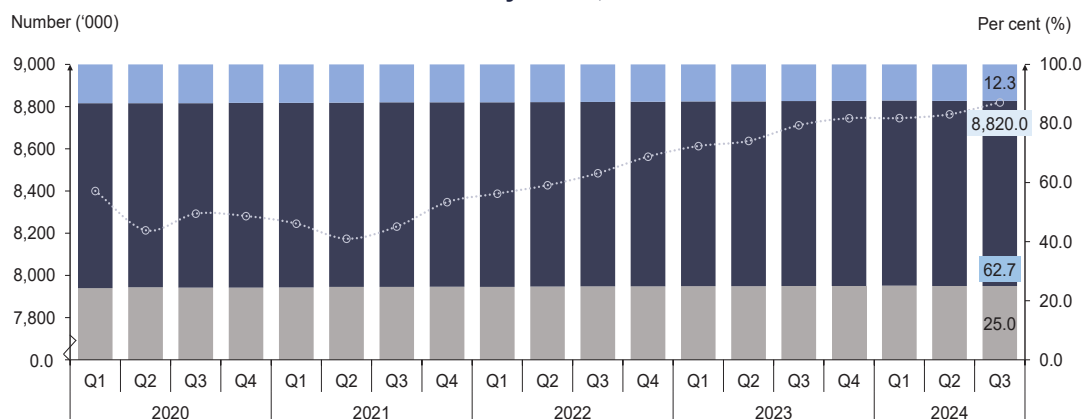
Chart 28: Jobs and Rate of Filled Jobs & Vacancies, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In terms of composition by skills category for filled jobs, the semi-skilled category contributed the largest share in this quarter, representing 5.53 million filled jobs (62.7%). It was followed by the skilled category, with 2.21 million filled jobs (25.0%) and the low-skilled category with 1.09 million filled jobs (12.3%). By economic activity, the Services sector accounted for 51.8 per cent equivalent to 4,671 thousand jobs. The Manufacturing sector came next with a share of 27.6 per cent, totalling 2,489 thousand jobs. Meanwhile, the Construction and Agriculture sectors accounted for 14.1 per cent (1,270 thousand) and 5.6 per cent (501 thousand) of the filled jobs, respectively. The Mining & Quarrying sector had the lowest proportion at 0.9 per cent, recording 80 thousand filled jobs (**Chart 29**).

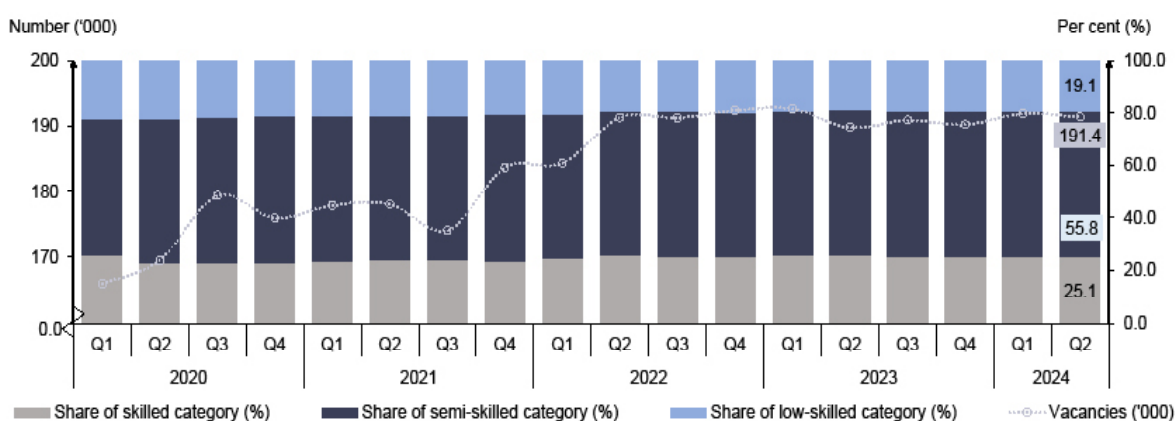
Chart 29: Filled Jobs by Skills, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Analysing the job vacancies by skills category, the semi-skilled category marked the largest share, comprising 55.9 per cent (107.1 thousand). The skilled category represented 24.8 per cent of the total job vacancies came next, totalling 47.5 thousand vacancies, followed by the low-skilled category with 36.8 thousand vacancies (19.1%). In terms of composition by economic activity, the Manufacturing sector was the largest contributor of job vacancies, comprising 56.9 per cent (109.1 thousand). It was then followed by the Agriculture and Construction sector with 16.7 per cent (32.0 thousand) and 13.2 per cent (25.4 thousand) respectively (**Chart 30**).

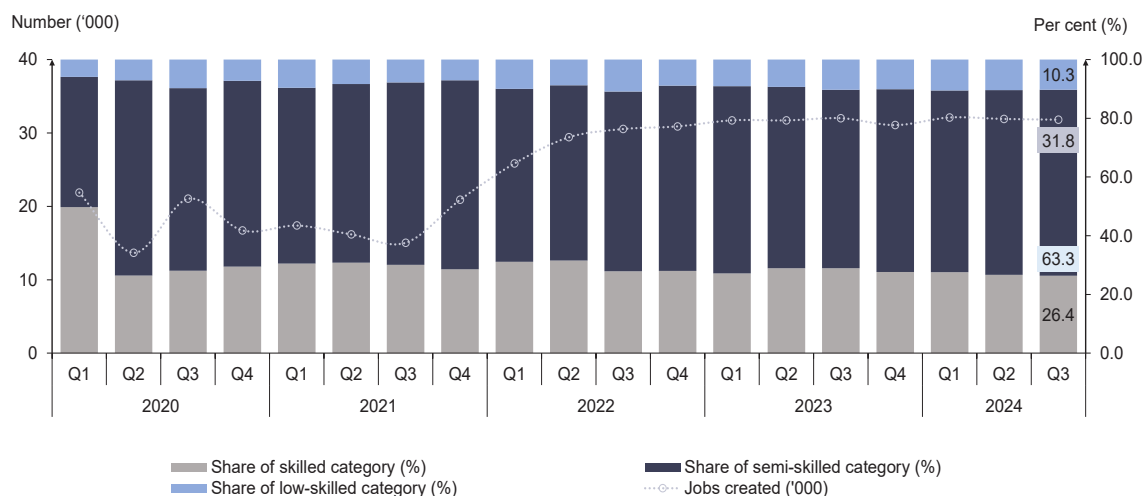
Chart 30: Vacancies by Skill, Q3 2020 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Breaking down the jobs created by skills category, more than half or 63.3 per cent of total jobs created in Q3 2024 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category registering 20.1 thousand jobs. The skilled category ranked second with a share of 26.4 per cent of total jobs created to record 8.4 thousand newly added jobs, followed by the low-skilled category which accounted for 10.3 per cent (3.3 thousand) in this quarter. As for the economic activity, the jobs created in the Services sector was 49.5 per cent (15.7 thousand), while Manufacturing came in second with 34.4 per cent (10.9 thousand), followed by Construction at 11.5 per cent (3.7 thousand) (**Chart 31**).

LABOUR SCENARIO

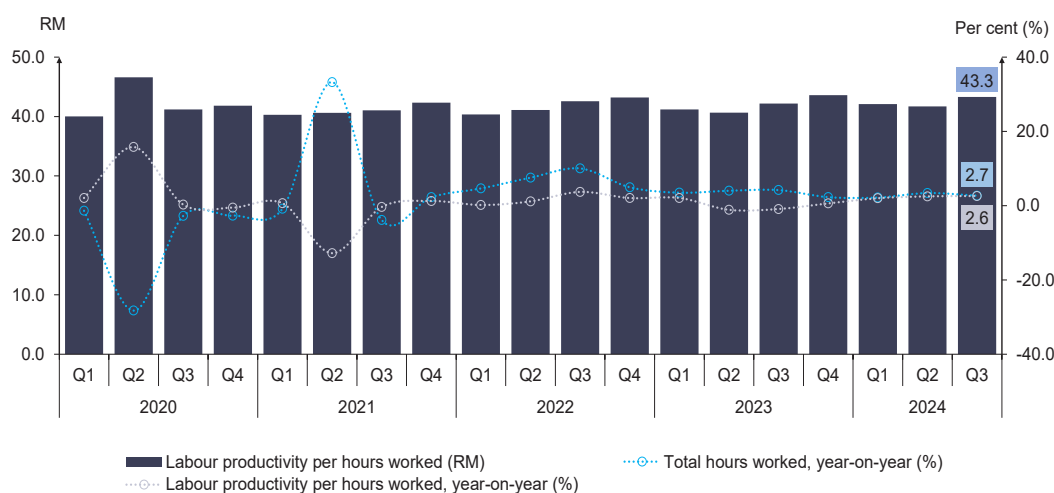
Chart 31: Jobs Created by Skill, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Productivity

Looking at year-on-year performance, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 2.6 per cent in Q3 2024 after registering an increase of 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM43.3 per hour. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked increased by 0.6 per cent, registering slightly slower growth of 1.1 per cent in Q3 2024 (**Chart 32**).

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q3 2024, all sectors showed annual positive growth, except the Mining & Quarrying sector, which registered a decrease of 5.7 per cent, following a 3.7 per cent increase in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the Construction sector escalated the highest by 20.1 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked, surpassing a 19.1 per cent increase in the previous quarter.

Chart 32: Labour Productivity per Hours Worked, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, labor productivity which was measured as value added per employment, increased by 2.4 per cent to reach RM25,077 per person in Q3 2024. As for the total employment, there was also an increase of 2.9 per cent, totalling 16.7 million employments (Q2 2024: 16.6 million employments) (**Chart 33**).

Breaking down by economic sectors, labour productivity per employment in all sectors showed positive year-on-year growth in Q3 2024 except Mining & Quarrying sector which recorded a decrease at 4.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the highest increase was contributed by the Construction sector at 18.9 per cent, then followed by Services (1.2%), Manufacturing (4.1%) and Agriculture sector (2.9%).

Chart 33: Labour Productivity per Employment, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Conclusion

Malaysia's labour market has remained on a steady growth in Q3 2024, supported by consistent rises in both supply and demand. The number of employed persons continued to be on a positive trend while rate of unemployment declined 3.2 per cent since being stagnant at 3.3 percent in the last three preceding quarters. Looking at the third quarter of this year, the labour demand in the industries recorded the highest number since 2018. The number of jobs continued on upward trend which was in line with the decrease in unemployment rate, due to rise in filled jobs in slight decrease of jobs created. Nonetheless, there was a marginal increase in the number of vacancies, reflecting that there were more job opportunities throughout the quarter. As for labour productivity, both value added per employment and value added per hour worked achieved a significant rises as against the same quarter in 2023.

Moving Forward

It is anticipated that Malaysia's economy will continue to grow in Q4 2024, supported by effective policy measures and growing consumer confidence. Hence, the overall labour market performance is anticipated to remain resilient, supporting sustained employment opportunities and recovery in various sectors in line with the current positive economic developments in the upcoming quarters.

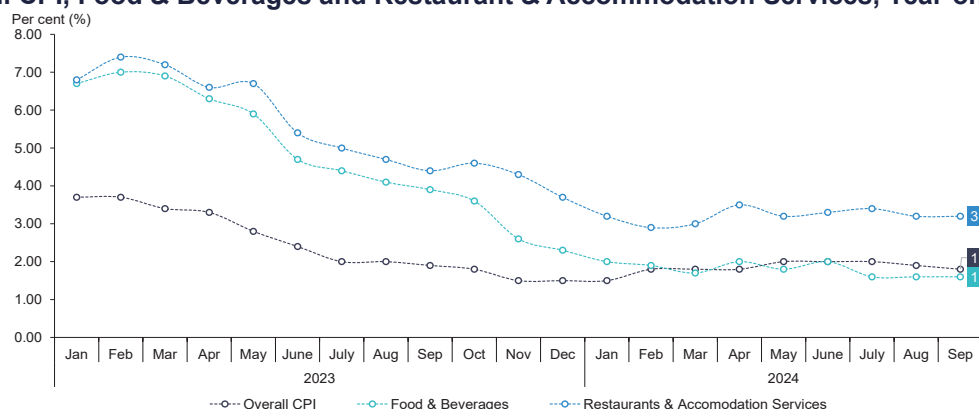
PRICES

Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.8 per cent in September 2024, compared to 1.9 per cent in August 2024 (**Chart 34**). The moderation was driven by slower increases in the main groups, including Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 3.1 per cent (August 2024: 3.2%); Transport, 1.1 per cent (August 2024: 1.3%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.6 per cent (August 2024: 0.7%) and Information & Communication, 0.4 per cent (August 2024: 0.5%).

However, Recreation, Sport & Culture recorded a marginal increase to 2.1 per cent as compared to August 2024 (2.0%). Meanwhile, Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.2 per cent), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (3.1%), Food & Beverages (1.6%), Health (1.6%), and Education (1.5%) stood at the same rates as the previous month. Clothing & Footwear remained in negative trend, declining further to negative 0.3 per cent (August 2024: -0.2%).

Chart 34: Overall CPI, Food & Beverages and Restaurant & Accommodation Services, Year-on-Year (%),

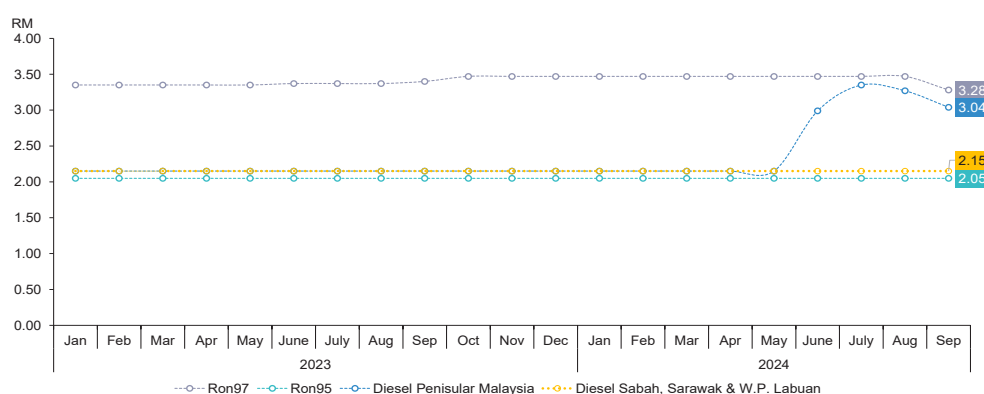


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The inflation for the main group of Transport increased at a slower pace to 1.1 per cent in September 2024 as compared to 1.3 per cent in August 2024. The increase was mainly contributed by the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment which eased to 1.4 per cent as compared to August 2024 (1.8%). The increase in the expenditure class of Fuels & lubricants for personal transport equipment to 0.4 per cent as compared to August 2024 (1.2%) has contributed to the increase of this subgroup.

The increment was in line with the increase in the average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia, RM3.04 per litre (September 2023: RM2.15 per litre) and slowed down in the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97, RM3.28 per litre (September 2023: RM3.40 per litre) (**Chart 35**).

Chart 35: Average Price of Fuel, January 2023 – September 2024



W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight rose 1.6 per cent, the same rate as recorded since July 2024. Out of the 247 Food items, 144 items (58.3%) recorded price increases as compared to September 2023. The main subgroup of Food at home which contributes 52.0 per cent of total Food & Beverages group recorded a marginal increase to 0.4 per cent as compared to August 2024 (0.3%) (Table 11).

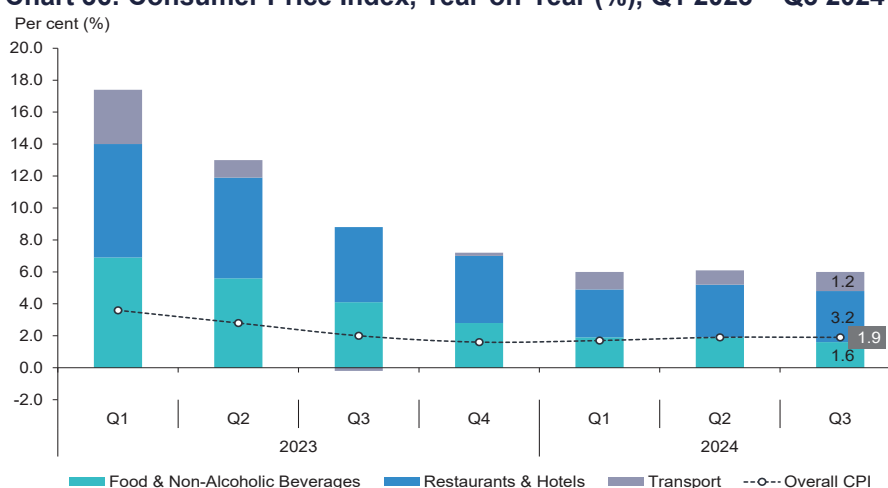
Table 11: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), September 2024

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) September 2024
Food & Beverages	29.8	1.6
Food	29.0	1.6
Food away from home	13.4	2.8
Food at home	15.6	0.4
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	0.5
Meat	2.3	0.7
Fish & other seafood	3.9	-1.0
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	0.1
Oils & fats	0.7	0.2
Fruits & nuts	1.1	0.6
Vegetables	1.8	1.9
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.8
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	1.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.8	2.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, the inflation for the third quarter of 2024 expanded by 1.9 per cent to 133.2 as against to 130.7 in the same quarter of the preceding year (Q2 2024: 1.9%). As for quarter-on-quarter basis, the inflation recorded a slower positive growth of 0.4 per cent as compared to 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2024 (Chart 36).

Chart 36: Consumer Price Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2023 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The weather uncertainties in the main planting areas are also affecting the current supply in the domestic market. This is subsequent to the high rainfall since the end of September 2024, which resulted from the monsoon transition phase, also impacting crops and agricultural activities. According to the Malaysian Meteorological Department, the monsoon transition phase will continue until the early of November 2024 and it is expected that the prices of certain vegetables will remain high.

PRICES

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index decreased by 2.1 per cent in September 2024, compared to a 0.3 per cent increase in the previous month. This marks the second decline recorded for the year 2024, following a consecutive seven-month increase.

The decrease in PPI Local Production for September 2024 was primarily influenced by the Mining sector, which posted a double-digit decrease of 16.1 per cent (August 2024: -8.3%). Within this sector, the indices for both Extraction of crude petroleum and Extraction of natural gas dropped by 18.6 per cent and 7.9 per cent, respectively. At the same time, the Manufacturing sector contracted by 1.5 per cent (August 2024: 1.0%), largely due to the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products index, which fell by 18.7 per cent.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 5.8 per cent (August 2024: 2.7%) with the Growing of perennial crops index recording an increase of 11.2 per cent. For Utility sector, the Water supply index edged up by 7.8 per cent, while the Electricity & gas supply index went up by 0.3 per cent.

On a monthly basis, PPI Local Production continued to decline by 1.5 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: -0.9%). Most sectors recorded decreases except for the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sector, which rose by 1.6 per cent (August 2024: -2.7%). However, the Mining sector dropped by 3.4 per cent (August 2024: -6.8%) and the Manufacturing sector continued its decline contracting by 1.7 per cent (August 2024: -0.2%). Similarly, the Water supply sector went down by 0.5 per cent and the Electricity & gas supply declined 0.3 per cent (**Table 12**).

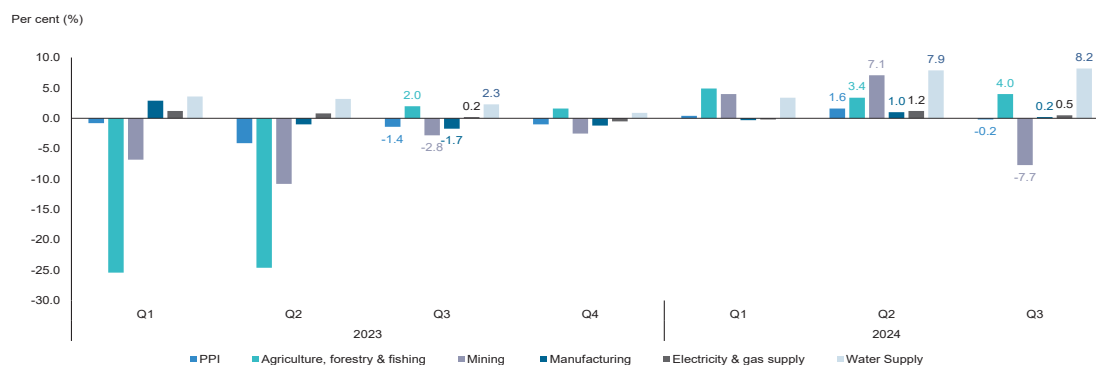
Table 12: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Sept 2024	Sept 2023	Aug 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2023	Aug 2024	Sept 2024
TOTAL		100.00	116.9	0.2	0.3	-2.1	0.9	-0.9	-1.5
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	130.6	3.2	2.7	5.8	-1.4	-2.7	1.6
Mining	B	7.93	88.3	6.9	-8.3	-16.1	5.6	-6.8	-3.4
Manufacturing	C	81.57	119.0	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	0.8	-0.2	-1.7
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	118.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.3
Water supply	E	0.33	126.9	0.9	8.0	7.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PPI Local Production recorded a marginal decrease of 0.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2024 compared to an increase of 1.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. This decline was mainly attributed to the Mining sector, which contracted by 7.7 per cent. Conversely, the Agriculture, forestry & fisheries sector increased by 4.0 per cent, while the Manufacturing sector inched up by 0.2 per cent. In the meantime, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply rose by 8.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, PPI shrank by 1.6 per cent on a quarter-on-quarter basis, compared to a 1.1 per cent decline in the second quarter of 2024. This contraction was attributed to decreases across all sectors except for the Water supply.

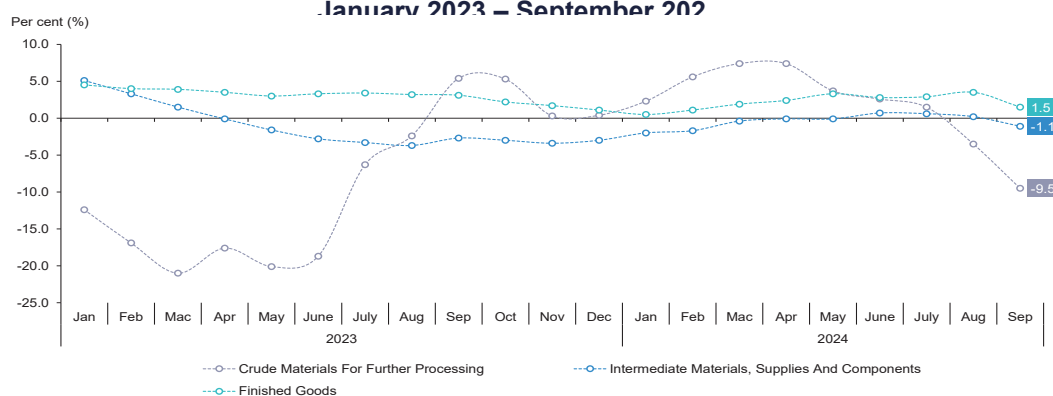
Chart 37: Producer Price Index (2010=100) Local Production, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2023 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Finished goods index went up 1.5 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: 3.5%) contributed by the Capital equipment (3.5%) index. Meanwhile, the Crude materials for further processing index decreased by 9.5 per cent (August 2024: -3.5%), primarily, due to a significant decrease in the Non-food materials index (-11.3%). Similarly, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components index went down by 1.1 per cent (August 2024: 0.2%) due to decline in the Processed fuel & lubricants (-11.0%).

Chart 38: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing, Year-on-Year (%), January 2023 – September 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at selected countries, the United States producer price index rose by 1.8 per cent in this month, slightly slower than the 1.9 per cent increase recorded in August 2024. Japan's producer price index continued to rise 2.8 per cent, compared to an increase of 2.6 per cent in the previous month, contributed by the higher costs of transport equipment and beverages & foods. Factory prices for United Kingdom-made goods fell by 0.7 per cent, from a 0.3 per cent increase in the previous month, due to the chemicals and paper & printed materials. Meanwhile, China's producer prices dropped by 2.8 per cent in September 2024, a steeper decline than the 1.8 per cent recorded in August 2024, mainly attributed by decreases in the mining and raw materials sectors.

Global oil prices reached their lowest level since December 2021, settling at USD74 per barrel. This decline is backed by a downward revision of the demand forecast by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC+) for both 2024 and 2025, reflecting a weakening outlook for global demand and the expectation of an oil surplus. Additionally, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts further pressured oil prices, as concerns about China's demand continued to weigh on the market.

Concurrently, the **Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)** has projected that the price of crude palm oil will remain around RM4,000 per tonne by the end of the year. However, there is potential for prices to rise further, following a decrease in production that could reduce stock levels within the country and positively influencing prices.

WAY FORWARD

The world economy is gradually recovering, but challenges remain. According to the World Economic Outlook report in October 2024 by International Monetary Fund's (IMF), global growth is expected to stay steady at 3.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025. However, this is slightly below pre-pandemic levels. Advanced economies are predicted to grow by 1.8 per cent during the same period, supported by stronger domestic demand and lower inflation. Emerging markets are growing faster, with economies in Asia like India (7.0 per cent) and China (4.8 per cent) leading the way. This growth is driven by advances in technology and infrastructure investments. However, geopolitical issues like oil-related conflicts and supply chain constraints, along with climate-related challenges, are slowing growth in some regions.

Malaysia's economy has shown solid performance this year despite global uncertainties. In the third quarter of 2024, the economy grew at 5.3 per cent, from 5.9 per cent growth in the previous quarter. The growth was supported by strong performances in Services, Manufacturing, and Construction. On the demand side, private spending and investments were the key drivers.

Malaysia's economy grew across key sectors, with Services sector increased 5.2 per cent in Q3 2024, led by retail and wholesale trade, as well as transportation and storage services. This reflects higher consumer spending and demand for logistics services. Following the same momentum, the Manufacturing sector expanded by 5.6 per cent, with strong growth in electrical and electronics production. Food and beverage manufacturing also contributed to this positive performance. Also, the Construction sector recorded impressive growth of 19.9 per cent, driven by large infrastructure projects and housing developments. Besides, the Agriculture sector grew at 3.9 per cent, slower than in the previous quarter, due to reduced production in the oil palm sub-sector. Meanwhile, the Mining sector declined by 3.9 per cent, mainly due to lower crude oil and natural gas output.

Looking at the external factor, Malaysia's trade remained resilient in Q3 2024. Total trade grew at 13.7 per cent, reaching RM743.2 billion. Exports increased by 7.8 per cent, supported by higher demand for manufactured goods. Imports grew even faster than Exports with the growth of 20.8 per cent, reflecting by strong domestic demand for machinery and other inputs. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) also rose significantly, with RM14.5 billion recorded in Q3 2024, up from RM9.2 billion in the same quarter last year. Key investors came from Singapore, Hong Kong, and Switzerland.

Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.8 per cent in September 2024, reflecting price stability in goods and services. The labour market also improved, with the labour force participation rate reaching 70.5 per cent. Unemployment remained steady at 3.2 per cent, and more people joined the workforce.

Despite these positive trends, Malaysia faces challenges in the traditional sectors. Production of natural rubber and fresh fruit bunches has declined. The Producer Price Index (PPI), which measures the prices of producers receive for their goods, dropped by 2.1 per cent in September 2024, reflecting lower global commodity prices.

Malaysia has shown strong economic resilience in the first nine months of 2024, maintaining growth despite global uncertainties. The performance reflects effective policies, robust trade, and sectoral progress. Guided by the MADANI framework, which emphasises digitalisation, sustainability, and inclusivity, the country is building a solid foundation for future growth. Looking ahead, Malaysia's prospects for 2025 appear promising, with Leading Index (LI) grew by 1.8 per cent year-on-year and the smoothed long-term trend remained above 100 points. However, success will depend on effectively addressing both global risks, such as geopolitical tensions and fluctuating oil prices, and domestic challenges. Through sustained collaboration between the government and private sector, Malaysia is well-positioned to achieve its economic goals and strengthen its role as a regional leader.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)			2023												2024				DATA SOURCE
1.0	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	UNIT	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep				
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices																			
2.0 COMMODITIES																			
2.1 RUBBER																			
2.1.1 Production																			
- Rubber																			
2.1.2 Prices																			
- SMR 20																			
- Scrap																			
- Field Latex																			
- Latex Concentrate																			
2.1.3 Exports																			
- Natural Rubber [#]																			
2.2 OIL PALM																			
2.2.1 Exports																			
- Palm Oil Product																			
- Palm Oil																			
- Palm Kernel Oil																			
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																			
2.3.1 Prices																			
- Crude Oil Brent																			
- Crude Oil WTI																			
2.3.2 Exports																			
- Crude Petroleum [#]																			
- Petroleum Products [#]																			
2.3.3 Imports																			
- Crude Petroleum [#]																			
- Petroleum Products [#]																			
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																			
2.4.1 Exports																			
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]																			
3.0 SECTOR																			
3.1 MANUFACTURING																			
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index																			
3.1.2 Sales																			
3.1.3 Exports [#]																			
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																			
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)																			
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)																			
3.2.3 Prices																			
- Steel																			
- Cement																			
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																			
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index																			
3.4 UTILITIES																			
3.4.1 Electricity																			
- Local Generation																			
a. Public Installations ^p																			
b. Private Installations ^p																			

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS		2024												DATA SOURCE		
		Annual Percentage Change (%)														
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	4.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
1.1	Constant 2015 Prices	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	4.9	5.0	2.9	6.2	5.9	5.6	7.4	4.7			
2.0 COMMODITIES																
2.1	RUBBER															
2.1.1	Production															
-	Rubber	-7.6	3.6	9.3	-0.7	2.8	9.1	-0.8	-9.1	6.1	0.0	33.0	14.7	-5.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.1.2	Prices															
-	SMR 20	9.6	12.6	18.2	14.5	19.2	22.0	29.3	29.1	30.3	34.1	30.5	31.4	18.0	Malaysian Rubber Board	
-	Scap	12.8	16.5	26.8	17.7	25.8	27.4	36.7	36.7	37.5	46.8	42.4	45.2	27.6	Malaysian Rubber Board	
-	Field Latex	-2.1	9.7	17.7	23.3	24.2	34.8	40.2	51.2	51.2	77.1	39.0	44.4	43.6	Malaysian Rubber Board	
-	Latex Concentrate	0.9	14.1	16.3	14.3	16.7	27.0	39.7	48.2	51.9	55.8	32.0	37.4	34.5	Malaysian Rubber Board	
2.1.3	Exports															
-	Natural Rubber [#]	4.6	35.9	1.4	-5.1	5.5	13.8	28.8	26.7	37.1	-18.5	-6.9	-0.01	-30.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2	OL PALM															
2.2.1	Exports															
-	Palm Oil Product	-8.5	-2.9	3.4	-3.6	16.9	-7.3	-9.5	14.6	26.5	8.6	23.2	10.9	19.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
-	Palm Oil	-14.7	-1.7	-7.0	-7.6	18.7	-9.2	-10.8	13.5	28.3	3.3	25.4	25.3	28.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
-	Palm Kernel Oil	-13.8	-4.1	26.8	-34.4	10.3	-7.1	-2.5	0.7	-5.1	43.7	41.4	-4.9	49.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
2.3	CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1	Prices															
-	Crude Oil, Brent	4.3	-2.2	-8.7	-3.8	-3.4	1.3	8.8	7.1	8.3	10.2	6.5	-6.2	-21.0	World Bank	
-	Crude Oil, WTI	6.8	-1.9	-8.7	-5.8	-5.4	-0.2	9.7	6.5	10.1	12.3	5.4	-7.2	-22.4	World Bank	
2.3.2	Exports															
-	Crude Petroleum [#]	7.4	-14.8	20.4	37.4	18.3	33.8	-11.4	44.3	-14.3	-1.1	-18.8	-41.9	-13.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
-	Petroleum Products [#]	-31.8	-22.9	10.0	-21.1	25.8	-20.5	-13.2	-26.9	-28.4	-19.6	0.8	-8.1	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.3.3	Imports															
-	Crude Petroleum [#]	-45.3	-10.8	24.3	64.5	23.4	-31.1	-4.2	-3.0	8.7	25.3	-11.8	-3.7	93.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
-	Petroleum Products [#]	12.6	17.4	13.8	-5.5	33.6	6.4	25.1	-27.9	-17.3	-4.8	-2.8	-5.3	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4	LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1	Exports															
-	Liquid Natural Gas [#]	-10.5	-7.7	12.6	12.9	3.1	14.0	7.8	13.3	-22.2	18.6	13.1	-23.0	4.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.0 SECTOR																
3.1	MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1	Industrial Production Index	0.4	0.9	-0.1	-1.4	3.7	1.2	1.3	4.9	4.6	5.2	7.7	6.5	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2	Sales	-2.4	-1.4	-2.6	-4.2	3.2	0.7	1.4	5.7	5.5	5.9	9.1	7.7	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3	Exports [#]	-12.0	-3.7	-6.8	-10.4	9.4	-2.4	0.7	7.1	8.1	0.9	10.6	14.0	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2	CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	211.6	13.2	-3.2	0.9	0.8	-0.8	-58.0	-10.3	3.4	-24.1	-19.3	-16.5	-0.7	National Housing Department	
3.2.2	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-63.6	13.3	155.6	41.4	26.3	-29.5	32.4	-33.3	-75.2	-56.0	-75.8	-60.9	-41.3	National Housing Department	
3.2.3	Prices															
-	Steel	-7.9	-5.2	-3.3	-1.4	-0.4	-1.9	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	0.3	2.7	4.4	3.8	Ministry of Works	
-	Cement	19.2	19.7	19.9	20.0	16.0	13.6	10.4	8.3	3.1	3.7	5.6	4.6	3.1	Ministry of Works	
3.3	MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1	Industrial Production Index	-5.8	5.7	1.2	4.1	5.0	8.1	4.9	10.0	-6.9	4.9	-4.9	-6.4	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4	UTILITIES															
3.4.1	Electricity															
-	Local Generation															
a.	Public Installations ^p	2.5	6.1	3.5	4.1	7.9	11.0	8.5	8.1	4.5	3.5	7.0	4.2	3.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b.	Private Installations ^p	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.8	-0.9	0.6	0.3	2.5	3.3	3.1	0.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

Note:

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- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT		2023												2024		DATA SOURCE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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INDICATORS		2023												2024				DATA SOURCE
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep				
Annual Percentage Change (%)																		
-	Local Consumption																	
3.5 SERVICES	a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	2.9	6.1	5.8	5.2	8.7	8.2	6.2	8.4	5.9	5.5	8.3	7.8	5.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
	b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	12.0	9.9	7.4	9.9	17.2	19.9	16.2	9.8	3.0	3.1	8.2	5.8	1.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
	3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade																	
	3.5.2 Volume Index																	
	- Wholesale Trade Index	5.7	4.7	5.8	3.4	4.0	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	5.2	3.8	4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
	- Retail Trade Index	3.8	2.3	2.9	3.6	1.4	4.6	5.4	3.5	6.8	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
	- Motor Vehicle Index	5.9	15.8	10.5	3.9	12.1	2.6	0.3	17.1	9.6	9.6	1.2	10.8	2.8	-2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
	3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																	
	- Vehicle Production	0.5	27.2	3.8	-3.2	31.1	3.5	-11.1	39.6	16.1	16.1	-14.3	5.5	10.1	-20.4	Malaysian Automotive Association		
	a. Passenger	-12.3	7.4	-4.0	-12.4	14.2	-7.1	-27.5	17.5	-10.9	-10.9	-12.0	-0.4	-7.0	-11.1	Malaysian Automotive Association		
	b. Commercial	-0.4	25.8	3.2	-3.9	30.0	2.8	-12.0	38.2	14.2	14.2	-14.2	5.1	8.9	-19.9	Malaysian Automotive Association		
	c. Total	7.0	21.8	11.0	2.9	33.2	2.7	-8.7	28.7	14.0	14.0	-5.8	13.5	1.6	-14.0	Malaysian Automotive Association		
	- Passenger	-13.7	13.7	-2.8	-3.5	9.4	-31.9	-20.3	-8.8	-12.9	-12.9	-19.2	3.7	-19.3	-22.5	Malaysian Automotive Association		
	b. Commercial	0.7	23.0	11.6	2.3	30.6	1.1	-9.9	21.3	11.0	11.0	-7.3	10.8	-2.3	-14.9	Malaysian Automotive Association		
	c. Total	-12.1	8.8	2.6	-5.3	16.5	-6.2	-9.8	11.2	3.9	3.9	-5.5	12.3	4.3	-2.1	Road Transport Department Malaysia		
3.5.4 Tourism																		
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	42.0	22.4	28.2	26.3	18.4	50.4	31.1	13.3	24.2	24.2	38.3	23.9	38.9	9.0	Tourism Malaysia			
3.5.5 Finance																		
I Money Supply																		
- M1	1.9	3.3	3.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.0	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- M2	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- M3	2.9	3.7	4.6	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia			
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System																		
- Commercial Banks	4.4	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	1.7	1.1	2.4	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	14.5	12.5	9.8	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	5.4	3.6	4.3	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia			
III Total Deposits Banking System																		
- Commercial Banks	4.3	4.3	5.3	5.6	5.2	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	3.7	3.7	4.8	5.6	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.4	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.8	5.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	8.5	3.6	6.4	10.9	5.5	13.5	15.1	10.4	12.3	13.5	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia			
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																		
- Commercial Banks	6.8	6.1	5.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	6.6	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.5	4.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	7.1	6.1	5.9	3.8	5.0	3.5	4.1	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	5.7	7.4	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia			
V Savings Deposits																		
- Commercial Banks	5.9	3.1	6.6	13.7	15.4	21.6	21.1	16.4	11.0	9.9	9.0	12.2	9.7	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	-5.5	-3.9	-2.6	-1.5	0.3	2.5	1.0	2.7	3.4	1.9	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Commercial Banks	-7.0	-6.1	-5.0	-3.8	-2.2	0.1	-0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	-2.0	1.1	2.7	3.8	5.9	7.9	5.2	7.3	9.1	5.6	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia			
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
VII Average Lending/Financing Rate																		
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)			UNIT		2023												2024			DATA SOURCE	
			Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep						
X	Savings Deposits Interest Rate	%	0.94		0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.85	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Commercial Banks	%	0.42		0.44	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.48	Central Bank of Malaysia				
XI	Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	RM Million	4,607.0	1,059.4	690.1	815.5	360.7	560.7	1,220.9	420.8	638.7	470.9	676.3	1,132.3		688.6	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	134.9	968.2	397.8	437.5	569.5	320.7	741.8	655.4	271.3	975.3	375.4	283.4		275.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	5,039.6	5,633.6	5,036.5	6,200.7	5,766.7	2,520.9	4,655.8	3,286.2	5,853.3	4,311.5	3,916.0	5,930.6		3,889.7	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Manufacturing	RM Million	21,145.2	29,276.3	19,940.7	21,190.7	13,697.2	9,755.3	15,017.9	17,014.1	15,391.4	18,624.2	22,103.9	17,963.1		25,757.0	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Services	RM Million	5,164.4	5,624.9	4,699.9	5,618.4	5,266.4	3,381.2	4,398.6	4,995.1	5,347.5	4,125.3	5,713.0	4,847.9		5,080.4	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Construction	RM Million	4,573.9	4,083.1	4,192.4	4,542.9	3,317.3	4,068.8	5,148.2	3,948.9	4,463.5	4,384.6	6,217.1	8,217.1		3,962.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	29,472.9	32,625.7	30,239.8	37,293.8	30,485.5	24,339.8	30,250.3	30,969.0	34,428.9	30,759.8	38,853.6	34,106.1		27,871.1	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Household Sector	RM Million	54.0	29.3	15.8	16.5	19.6	20.6	18.6	30.4	29.5	16.2	18.8	21.3		21.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Other Sector	RM Million	70,192.0	79,600.5	65,213.0	76,116.0	59,473.0	44,974.9	61,452.0	60,757.9	66,414.1	63,667.7	75,905.9	72,301.8		67,546.2	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Total	RM Million																			
XII	Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	RM Million	5,166.1	5,366.8	4,675.6	5,646.9	5,002.3	3,677.9	4,501.8	4,156.7	4,708.2	4,675.7	4,876.4	4,276.1		4,302.8	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	2,003.8	965.2	1,236.6	2,435.8	1,500.8	1,633.7	1,902.0	1,094.0	1,268.9	1,287.9	1,258.2	1,205.1		930.1	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	36,589.9	38,622.4	38,492.4	36,188.9	36,550.5	34,037.8	36,458.7	36,901.3	39,816.7	37,703.9	40,094.8	39,950.1		37,635.7	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Manufacturing	RM Million	108,736.2	104,663.0	105,390.5	104,340.5	100,534.4	83,882.9	99,060.7	89,519.9	87,717.3	94,085.7	91,484.5	87,866.4		94,274.8	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Services	RM Million	16,166.2	15,900.6	14,154.6	17,127.4	14,908.3	12,751.7	13,721.8	13,686.3	13,383.0	15,115.4	12,382.0	11,900.1		12,852.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Construction	RM Million	6,275.3	5,628.4	6,132.3	6,350.5	5,344.6	6,803.0	6,821.9	5,257.9	4,818.3	5,857.4	6,253.3	6,468.8		7,049.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	41,376.3	42,959.8	41,046.6	42,885.3	45,946.9	39,735.2	42,271.0	39,514.1	42,744.0	40,124.8	44,042.5	44,878.8		41,180.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Household Sector	RM Million	1,679.6	1,079.7	1,123.1	1,087.0	1,092.8	563.1	1,563.6	819.1	953.4	1,288.5	1,041.8	1,847.3		1,811.7	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Other Sector	RM Million	217,993.4	215,205.9	215,251.8	216,062.3	210,880.5	183,085.3	202,121.5	190,949.3	197,438.8	200,119.4	201,413.4	198,384.7		200,046.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Total	RM Million																			
XIII	Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	RM Million	5,405.4	5,879.1	5,760.5	5,513.8	6,658.0	5,361.7	5,922.7	5,651.3	5,866.2	5,125.3	5,918.3	5,793.5		5,187.6	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	4,970.0	4,467.7	4,338.0	4,746.3	4,587.1	4,175.6	4,445.2	4,285.4	4,740.4	4,146.6	4,835.1	5,372.5		4,744.7	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Personal Uses	RM Million	19,456.3	19,926.5	20,083.1	21,860.6	21,537.8	19,913.9	20,734.6	19,344.3	20,273.9	19,759.8	20,345.7	20,613.0		20,596.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Credit Cards	RM Million	16.2	18.0	15.1	11.7	18.5	16.1	16.0	7.2	11.5	8.3	9.0	8.6		8.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	41,376.3	42,959.8	41,046.6	42,885.3	45,946.9	39,733.7	42,268.1	39,514.1	42,744.0	40,124.8	44,042.5	44,878.8		41,180.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Household Sector	RM Million	101,962.3	101,619.7	101,299.2	102,762.6	102,398.3	103,075.7	103,850.4	103,727.9	102,848.6	104,834.7	102,752.5	102,797.0		103,569.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
XIV	Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	678.5	684.3	671.9	662.0	184.9	187.6	186.2	189.2	185.9	187.5	185.6	183.7		174.9	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,376.5	1,380.0	1,380.5	1,367.8	1,372.1	1,360.9	1,365.7	1,350.6	1,356.3	1,357.5	1,138.9	1,140.7		1,127.7	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,958.4	2,733.7	2,658.3	2,590.7	2,564.0	2,603.6	2,587.4	2,602.3	2,634.0	2,498.3	2,515.4	2,464.8		2,269.2	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Manufacturing	RM Million	212.7	223.1	219.3	219.8	226.0	228.7	228.4	228.3	234.5	239.7	242.5	239.1		248.4	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	3,917.5	3,966.0	4,015.2	4,051.7	4,133.8	4,269.7	4,173.6	4,196.4	4,224.1	4,150.0	4,235.3	4,287.9		4,235.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,929.4	4,965.8	4,877.7	4,693.3	4,715.5	4,803.6	4,855.8	4,909.4	5,004.1	5,093.4	4,953.6	5,077.2		4,945.4	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Construction	RM Million	1,105.7	1,010.5	1,050.5	1,123.7	1,135.2	965.6	986.3	1,130.2	981.7	984.9	995.4	1,015.3		1,025.4	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	4,414.8	4,315.8	4,266.7	4,252.7	4,231.8	4,156.9	4,214.6	4,228.4	4,564.0	4,529.7	4,533.8	4,581.6		4,469.6	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	634.7	617.8	605.5	614.8	635.9	632.8	567.0	568.9	548.5	543.2	548.6	527.0		525.1	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	15,545.8	15,703.1	15,727.4	15,595.6	15,780.9	16,046.7	15,755.7	15,753.9	15,409.2	15,184.9	15,133.2	15,001.9		14,968.8	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Household Sector	RM Million	76.9	73.9	73.9	69.4	68.4	70.0	70.5	84.2	82.8	81.6	80.6	75.5		56.1	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	- Other Sector	RM Million	35,850.9	35,678.4	35,546.9	35,241.4	35,049.6	35,326.0	34,991.1	35,242.0	35,285.1	34,850.7	34,562.7	34,654.7		34,044.2	Central Bank of Malaysia				
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million																				
4.0 OTHERS																					
	4.1 LABOUR																				
	4.1.1 Labour Force	(’000)	16,948.8	16,974.1	17,000.4	17,025.5	17,050.3	17,074.9	17,098.7	17,122.1	17,145.9	17,171.1	17,195.7	17,219.9		17,244.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	a. Employed	(’000)	16,375.1	16,403.2	16,431.1	16,457.7	16,483.0	16,507.9	16,532.2	16,556.7	16,579.9	16,605.7	16,632.0	16,661.4		16,689.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	b. Unemployed	(’000)	573.7	570.9	569.2	567.8	567.3	567.0	566.6	566.4	566.1	565.3	563.7	555.5		555.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.4	70.4	70.4		70.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia					
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2		3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia					
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	4,165.0	5,985.0	4,994.0	4,624.0	5,779.0	3,658.0	4,098.0	4,098.0	3,886.0	4,894.0	3,481.0	5,184.0		5,281.0	Social Security Organisation					
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																					
	4.2.1 Local	Number	4,112	4,790	4,518	4,234	4,610	3,546	4,687	4,189	4,829	4,162	5,217	5,424		4,216	Companies Commission of Malaysia				
	4.2.2 Foreign	Number	0	7	4	0	1	2	3	2	2	1	5	6		4	Companies Commission of Malaysia				

Note:
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INDICATORS													
Annual Percentage Change (%)												DATA SOURCE	
Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	- Commercial Banks											- Central Bank of Malaysia	
	- Islamic Banks											- Central Bank of Malaysia	
	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	400.3	-7.3	-63.1	19.1	50.1	9.2	223.4	32.5	-33.0	-1.7	82.4	-58.1
	- Mining & Quarrying	-0.2	151.4	51.2	15.2	140.4	51.7	46.9	209.9	465.6	69.1	58.4	-63.2
	- Manufacturing	-15.8	-11.0	57.9	50.2	44.7	-62.7	16.3	-3.2	-22.1	22.3	-18.9	-21.4
	- Services	17.6	-66.7	-14.1	53.2	24.0	-26.6	-21.3	7.0	-22.1	23.5	28.3	-6.4
	- Construction	-49.1	62.4	4.4	134.6	129	-32.5	-32.5	162.3	23.7	20.5	-2.5	34.5
	- Real Estate Activities	17.6	-18.1	24.5	13.9	130.5	37.1	93.3	5.2	4.3	-11.3	27.8	81.8
	- Household Sector	3.6	23.6	16.5	50.4	33.7	-11.9	-14.5	9.9	1.5	1.7	17.3	-1.9
	- Other Sector	76.5	34.7	-90.8	-22.0	9.1	-98.2	67.6	-84.9	-37.4	-18.3	-89.2	18.3
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	- Total	3.9	31.7	5.0	48.8	41.6	-11.7	-14.3	14.3	-4.8	9.2	15.2	-0.9
	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.1	28.7	6.8	15.7	5.8	-20.5	-10.8	11.3	-5.1	-5.1	14.9	-9.1
	- Mining & Quarrying	112.2	52.0	84.5	266.7	161.5	157.8	193.0	108.5	21.6	13.2	53.4	21.2
	- Manufacturing	-9.9	-9.9	-1.4	-10.6	3.3	-1.4	-10.5	9.4	10.8	2.7	10.9	9.0
	- Services	9.1	8.2	11.9	-7.2	1.1	-8.1	-10.0	-5.7	-7.6	-4.2	-12.3	-11.4
	- Construction	18.6	28.4	12.1	8.5	8.1	10.8	-5.4	6.9	-4.3	-6.1	-13.3	-20.5
	- Real Estate Activities	33.6	-29.9	14.0	-15.5	-2.6	37.2	32.2	9.3	-8.0	-18.4	17.1	0.8
	- Household Sector	9.3	17.8	10.2	8.0	19.1	12.6	2.4	11.8	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3
	- Other Sector	-22.1	-51.3	-55.0	-59.3	110.4	-16.7	40.4	-7.4	18.5	38.5	46.8	33.1
	- Total	6.9	7.4	7.9	-3.6	6.2	-0.2	-5.3	2.3	-0.1	-2.0	-1.4	-4.4
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	- Purchase of Passenger Cars	2.5	23.2	17.0	8.1	26.5	17.4	-2.7	7.6	12.6	-5.7	15.6	-3.8
	- Personal Uses	20.3	15.2	12.1	18.0	21.4	15.2	-3.3	8.0	2.8	-2.6	14.3	-4.5
	- Credit Cards	11.7	11.4	13.0	9.2	11.0	15.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.7	11.7	5.2
	- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	43.4	25.4	20.8	-8.1	68.2	19.2	20.5	-57.8	-27.3	-57.1	11.3	-51.7
	- Household Sector	9.3	17.9	10.2	8.0	19.1	12.6	2.4	11.8	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	-	0.2	-0.9	-1.3	-0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.3	1.7	1.0
	-												
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-53.0	-59.7	-52.8	-53.1	-86.6	-87.0	-87.0	-87.0	-87.6	-72.1	-71.7	-72.4
	- Mining & Quarrying	3.7	-0.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-2.8	-2.3	0.4	-16.0	-16.4
	- Manufacturing	-1.5	-4.8	-12.5	-16.0	-15.9	-12.5	-13.2	-9.2	-12.5	-14.4	-16.8	-23.3
	- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-36.1	-33.0	-31.6	-23.5	-20.2	-19.8	-17.8	-5.8	-4.6	3.2	17.9	42.9
	- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	29.8	30.3	33.2	34.1	34.3	37.8	35.4	33.4	26.2	17.9	11.6	8.7
	- Construction	-2.9	-2.6	-4.1	-4.7	-5.2	-4.3	-5.7	-4.9	-3.6	3.8	-0.5	0.1
	- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-59.2	-61.9	-60.4	32.0	33.7	13.6	19.1	34.4	15.2	-3.4	35.6	-8.0
	- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	7.4	4.7	1.1	0.3	-2.9	1.1	-2.8	-2.5	8.6	4.4	3.5	4.2
	- Education, Health & Others	-22.5	-23.0	-23.6	-9.0	-15.3	-14.6	-5.5	-4.5	-9.1	-11.6	-24.7	-15.5
	- Household Sector	8.2	7.7	7.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	7.6	3.1	-1.3	-2.7	-7.6	-3.7
XVI Other Sector	- Total	-57.9	-55.1	-58.6	-26.9	-22.2	-26.9	-23.1	-2.3	-0.6	0.1	5.9	-2.5
	- Impaired Loan/Financing	-1.5	-2.7	-3.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	-0.4	-1.9	-1.0	-4.6	-5.9
	-												-5.0

4.0 OTHERS

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Note:

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INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT	2023					2024					DATA SOURCE				
			Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
4.3 STOCK MARKET	4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,424.2	1,442.1	1,452.7	1,454.7	1,513.0	1,551.4	1,536.1	1,576.0	1,596.7	1,590.1	1,625.6	1,678.8	1,648.9	Bursa Malaysia	
	4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	48.0	49.2	65.7	56.4	70.4	56.1	64.5	61.5	90.2	78.2	83.3	84.4	75.7	Bursa Malaysia	
	4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,760.9	1,761.6	1,777.5	1,796.4	1,857.3	1,890.0	1,907.3	1,965.3	2,021.8	2,027.9	2,064.8	2,035.6	2,044.6	Bursa Malaysia	
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE	4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.6795	4.7461	4.6878	4.6590	4.6830	4.7723	4.7153	4.7671	4.7183	4.7101	4.6796	4.4174	4.2626	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.8125	5.7771	5.8222	5.8971	5.9496	6.0261	5.9956	5.9658	5.9994	5.9914	6.0152	5.7131	5.6312	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6.1609	6.2287	6.2029	6.2150	6.2350	6.3293	6.2855	6.2891	6.2954	6.2156	6.1855	5.9053	5.7415	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.4339	3.4668	3.4770	3.4967	3.5071	3.5486	3.5184	3.5127	3.4919	3.4746	3.4861	3.3561	3.2876	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	5.0043	5.0127	5.0682	5.0826	5.1101	5.1498	5.1277	5.1116	5.0989	5.0718	5.0741	4.8653	4.7329	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	521.8368	525.1556	526.0382	538.1184	546.0273	544.1038	531.6047	524.2502	518.8283	527.4256	524.1588	514.5721	503.0838	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.1713	3.1742	3.1320	3.2333	3.2066	3.1905	3.1509	3.0985	3.0274	2.9629	2.9636	3.0183	2.9739	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	59.7719	60.6581	60.0555	59.6600	59.9115	61.0142	60.2795	60.8836	60.4031	60.3183	59.9265	56.6682	54.7071	Central Bank of Malaysia	
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																	
5.1 TRADE	5.1.1 Exports	- Malaysia ^a	RM Billion	124.3	126.2	121.6	118.4	122.4	111.4	128.6	114.7	128.0	126.0	131.1	129.0	123.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
		- Singapore	SGD Billion	54.4	58.1	55.6	52.5	57.7	51.1	57.0	55.8	56.8	52.0	59.2	55.9	54.4	Statistics Singapore
		- China	USD Billion	296.5	274.2	292.6	303.3	306.5	219.5	278.5	291.6	301.9	307.6	300.5	308.6	303.7	National Bureau of Statistics of China
	5.1.2 Imports	- Japan	JPY Billion	9,198.7	9,145.2	8,818.0	9,842.9	7,332.8	8,249.2	9,468.6	8,980.1	8,276.6	9,208.6	9,619.2	8,433.5	9,038.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
		- EU	USD Billion	210.9	224.9	225.8	201.5	200.2	211.1	220.3	222.7	217.0	213.9	228.7	195.6	212.6	European Statistics
		- USA	USD Billion	171.0	177.7	165.4	167.9	160.6	167.2	179.4	171.5	173.4	174.4	168.8	180.4	171.3	United States Census Bureau
	5.1.2 Imports	- Malaysia ^a	RM Billion	99.9	113.2	109.5	106.6	112.2	100.1	115.8	107.0	118.1	111.7	124.7	123.5	110.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
		- Singapore	SGD Billion	49.0	51.9	49.4	45.3	49.3	45.1	51.4	53.0	52.7	48.9	53.0	50.0	49.4	Statistics Singapore
		- China	USD Billion	221.3	218.3	223.6	228.5	222.4	180.9	221.1	219.9	219.8	208.8	215.8	217.6	222.0	National Bureau of Statistics of China
		- Japan	JPY Billion	9,138.2	9,848.0	9,606.3	9,384.0	9,095.1	8,626.6	9,103.1	9,445.7	9,497.9	8,984.6	10,241.0	9,136.7	9,332.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
		- EU	USD Billion	203.7	216.5	208.6	185.3	192.7	189.0	198.0	209.5	207.7	193.4	212.5	197.5	203.1	European Statistics
		- USA	USD Billion	261.1	276.4	255.9	247.4	253.8	242.6	259.1	271.4	275.2	285.6	288.0	277.6	285.6	United States Census Bureau
	5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX	5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	130.6	133.1	131.8	130.1	132.7	124.4	133.8	123.7	128.1	134.3	132.2	134.5	133.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
		5.2.2 Singapore	Point	125.0	131.9	117.5	127.0	120.3	111.3	117.1	117.1	114.8	117.2	124.9	131.4	137.4	Singapore Economic Development Board
		5.2.3 South Korea	Point	109.6	107.9	114.1	116.1	109.4	100.8	112.3	109.6	112.0	112.8	109.1	108.9	108.2	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
		5.2.4 Japan	Point	107.0	106.3	106.9	106.4	92.4	97.0	110.0	100.7	97.7	99.7	108.2	91.4	104.0	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
		5.2.5 USA	Point	103.3	102.6	102.9	102.6	101.5	102.7	102.5	102.4	103.1	103.2	102.6	102.9	102.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX	5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	174.5	173.3	174.5	177.6	173.5	174.5	177.6	179.2	179.3	179.8	178.1	179.7	181.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
	5.3.2 Singapore	Point	102.8	105.8	109.2	124.8	110.2	100.0	104.4	95.2	102.9	96.5	100.0	102.7	99.4	Singapore Department of Statistics	
	5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	106.6	113.4	114.0	121.4	122.8	113.5	103.3	97.1	100.6	98.2	96.0	96.0	97.3	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	
	5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	91.5	96.6	109.6	111.9	88.5	90.6	94.2	92.5	98.5	95.9	98.0	95.9	95.0	Office for National Statistics	
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	130.8	130.9	130.9	131.2	131.4	132.1	132.2	132.4	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.2	133.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
	5.4.2 Thailand	Point	108.0	107.7	107.5	107.0	107.0	107.2	107.3	108.2	108.8	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.7	Trading Economics	
	5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	115.4	115.6	116.1	105.2	105.6	105.6	106.1	106.4	106.4	106.3	106.1	106.1	105.9	Trading Economics	
	5.4.4 Philippines	Point	123.9	123.7	123.9	124.1	124.8	125.5	125.6	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.5	126.6	126.3	Trading Economics	
	5.4.5 Singapore	Point	114.9	115.1	114.9	115.3	114.6	115.8	115.7	115.8	116.6	116.3	116.0	116.8	117.1	Trading Economics	
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX	5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	119.4	119.0	118.2	118.0	117.9	118.7	120.6	121.2	120.1	120.0	119.8	118.7	116.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
	5.5.2 Philippines	Point	99.1	98.9	98.7	98.6	97.1	97.3	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.1	97.7	Trading Economics	
	5.5.3 Singapore	Point	103.9	102.4	101.6	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.9	101.1	101.5	98.9	96.7	94.6	Trading Economics	
	5.5.4 South Korea	Point	118.0	117.9	117.4	117.6	118.2	118.6	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.4	119.2	Trading Economics	
	5.5.5 China	Point	108.6	108.7	108.4	108.1	107.9	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.5	107.3	107.1	106.3	105.6	Trading Economics	
	5.5.6 Japan	Point	119.8	119.6	119.9	120.2	120.3	120.5	120.9	121.5	122.4	122.7	123.3	123.1	123.1	Trading Economics	
	5.5.7 USA	Point	142.7	142.1	142.3	142.2	142.7	143.5	143.5	144.3	144.3	144.7	144.8	145.1	145.2	Trading Economics	

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INDICATORS		2024												DATA SOURCE		
		Annual Percentage Change (%)														
4.3	STOCK MARKET	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
4.3	4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	2.1	-1.2	-2.4	-2.7	1.8	6.7	8.0	11.3	15.1	15.5	11.4	15.6	15.8	Bursa Malaysia	
	4.3.2 Value Traded	13.9	38.1	43.9	27.7	75.7	22.3	27.0	88.9	116.2	105.4	100.1	70.8	57.8	Bursa Malaysia	
	4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	9.9	6.1	4.3	3.5	5.0	9.3	11.7	14.6	20.0	21.5	17.5	14.6	16.1	Bursa Malaysia	
4.4	EXCHANGE RATE	-2.9	-1.1	-1.4	-5.3	-7.6	-8.3	-5.3	-7.2	-4.1	-1.6	-1.8	4.3	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
		-11.6	-8.2	-7.1	-8.8	-11.1	-12.3	-9.6	-7.8	-5.3	-2.3	-1.6	2.5	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
		-4.9	-3.3	-3.4	-5.6	-7.1	-7.3	-4.8	-5.1	-2.7	-0.5	-0.4	4.1	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
		-6.4	-4.9	-4.3	-6.6	-6.9	-7.4	-5.3	-5.4	-3.3	-1.2	-0.9	1.7	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
		-10.1	-7.8	-7.2	-8.1	-8.8	-9.0	-8.7	-5.2	-3.6	-1.0	0.1	3.4	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
		-10.6	-10.1	-9.2	-12.0	-14.3	-13.0	-9.3	-6.3	-2.8	-2.4	0.2	2.0	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
		0.2	0.6	3.4	1.1	3.4	3.1	6.0	7.1	8.9	10.1	9.9	5.5	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
		-3.1	-1.4	-1.7	-5.0	-7.6	-8.6	-5.6	-7.5	-4.4	-1.9	-1.9	3.9	9.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																
5.1	TRADE															
5.1.1	Exports															
5.1.2	Imports															
5.2	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.3	RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.4	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.5	PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															

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INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT		2023			2024			DATA SOURCE											
				Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep					
5.6 LABOUR FORCE	5.6.1 Participation Rate																				
	- Malaysia	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
	- South Korea	64.6	64.7	64.6	63.8	63.3	63.6	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.3	Statistics Korea			
	- Philippines	64.1	63.9	65.9	66.6	61.1	64.8	64.8	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.7	Philippine Statistics Authority			
	- Australia	66.5	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	67.1	67.2	Australian Bureau of Statistics			
	- Japan	63.3	63.1	63.1	62.8	62.6	62.8	62.8	63.1	63.1	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	Statistics of Bureau Japan			
	- United Kingdom	78.1	78.2	78.1	78.1	78.0	77.8	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	78.1	78.2	n.a	Office for National Statistics			
	- USA	62.8	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	Bureau of Labor Statistics			
	- Canada	66.6	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	65.0	65.1	65.1	64.9	Statistics Canada			
	- Sweden	74.9	75.4	75.4	74.0	73.9	74.5	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.5	75.5	75.5	74.8	Statistics Sweden			
- Finland	68.4	67.6	67.4	67.8	67.3	67.8	67.8	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.2	67.4	Statistics Finland				
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate	5.6.2 Unemployment Rate																				
	- Malaysia	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
	- Philippines	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.7	Philippine Statistics Authority			
	- South Korea	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	Statistics Korea			
	- Russia	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	Trading Economics			
	- Australia	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	Australian Bureau of Statistics			
	- Japan	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	Statistics of Bureau Japan			
	- United Kingdom	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	n.a	Office for National Statistics			
	- USA	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	Bureau of Labor Statistics			
	- Canada	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	Statistics Canada			
- Sweden	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	Statistics Sweden				
- Finland	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	9.0	9.2	9.2	10.2	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.1	Statistics Finland				

[illegible]

- not applicable

INDICATORS		UNIT	2023				2024				2023				2024				DATA SOURCE
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3			
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																			
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices		RM Million	378,371.3	397,916.3	410,312.8	397,507.1	400,735.9	419,168.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
2.0 COMMODITIES																			
2.1 RUBBER																			
2.1.1 Exports																			
- Natural Rubber ^a		Tonne	123,638.9	166,300.5	153,693.8	157,158.5	138,393.3	145,601.6	-23.0	-1.3	9.4	16.4	11.9	-12.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
2.2 OIL PALM																			
2.2.1 Exports																			
- Oil Palm Product		Tonne	3,584,091.0	4,167,761.0	6,852,780.0	6,057,259.0	6,244,580.0	7,286,032.0	-37.9	-34.2	-1.0	-0.6	74.2	74.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board				
- Palm Oil		Tonne	3,339,140.0	3,789,448.0	4,249,368.0	3,701,130.0	3,829,898.0	4,791,287.0	-8.1	-6.2	-5.4	41.0	14.7	26.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board				
- Palm Kernel		Tonne	242,127.0	254,036.0	279,127.0	206,520.0	266,131.0	323,769.0	-2.4	-8.0	-9.4	0.0	9.9	27.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board				
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																			
2.3.1 Prices																			
- Crude Oil, Brent		USD/Barrel	78.23	86.75	84.03	83.15	84.65	79.84	-30.6	-12.6	-4.9	2.1	8.2	-8.0	World Bank				
- Crude Oil, WTI		USD/Barrel	73.75	82.46	78.36	77.04	81.71	76.24	-32.1	-10.1	-5.4	1.2	10.8	-7.5	World Bank				
2.3.2 Exports																			
- Crude Petroleum ^a		'000 Tonne	2,063.8	2,495.5	2,349.9	2,661.6	2,167.1	1,856.5	-13.8	10.8	11.8	10.9	5.0	-25.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
- Petroleum Products ^a		'000 Tonne	11,762.4	9,469.9	9,929.8	10,291.0	8,833.2	9,086.2	22.4	-33.6	-12.9	-3.1	-24.9	-4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
2.3.3 Imports																			
- Crude Petroleum ^a		'000 Tonne	5,393.4	4,266.7	5,654.0	5,197.5	5,948.4	4,890.3	81.4	-8.4	18.8	-5.9	10.3	14.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
- Petroleum Products ^a		'000 Tonne	10,158.0	9,150.6	9,993.6	10,962.3	8,438.8	8,846.3	18.0	-17.1	8.9	20.3	-16.9	-3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
2.4 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																			
2.4.1 Exports																			
- Liquefied Natural Gas ^a		'000 Tonne	5,999.6	6,080.7	7,364.7	8,020.9	6,013.8	5,876.3	-10.7	-9.9	5.7	8.1	0.2	-3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.0 SECTOR																			
3.1 MANUFACTURING																			
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index		Point	134.9	142.3	143.2	140.6	141.5	150.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	2.1	4.9	5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.1.2 Sales		RM '000	439,207,727.9	453,855,668.1	461,546,038.5	457,325,859.2	464,219,115.3	483,215,390.6	-1.0	-2.9	-2.7	1.8	5.7	6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.1.3 Exports ^a		RM '000	301,580,710.7	307,103,535.1	308,624,014.6	306,288,363.0	317,386,134.3	330,989,475.9	-8.1	-13.2	-6.9	2.4	5.2	7.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project																			
- Investment																			
a. Projects Number		Number	229	192	270	252	267	n.a	21.8	-10.7	27.4	31.3	16.6	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority				
b. Projects Domestic		RM Million	7,973	2,921	9,618	4,792	7,743	n.a	65.3	-56.3	158.0	58.8	-2.9	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority				
c. Projects Foreign		RM Million	21,266	52,206	42,364	38,155	9,458	n.a	97.2	261.4	171.3	202.8	-55.5	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority				
d. Total		RM Million	29,239	55,127	51,981	42,947	17,228	n.a	87.3	160.9	168.4	174.9	-41.1	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority				
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																			
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction		RM	32,352.9	33,437.2	34,147.0	36,786.1	38,890.1	41,077.7	8.1	9.6	6.8	14.2	20.2	22.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100		Point	129.6	131.1	132.0	132.3	132.9	134.7	3.8	4.6	5.3	3.5	2.5	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)		Unit	447.0	412.0	363.0	339.0	397.0	361.0	200.0	136.8	3.4	-26.1	-11.2	-12.4	National Housing Department				
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)		Unit	260.0	344.0	412.0	441.0	107.0	134.0	21.5	-25.9	58.5	0.2	-58.8	-61.0	National Housing Department				
3.2.5 Prices																			
- Steel		RM per Metric Tonne	3,499.27	3,371.57	3,382.63	3,444.87	3,483.95	3,494.33	-13.6	-8.8	-3.3	-1.2	-0.4	3.6	Ministry of Works				
- Cement		RM per 50 Kg Bag	21.67	21.93	22.31	22.39	22.75	22.90	14.9	17.7	19.9	12.9	5.0	4.4	Ministry of Works				
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																			
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)		Point	90.1	90.7	101.1	102.4	92.3	86.5	-2.7	-1.5	3.7	5.9	2.4	-4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.4 UTILITIES																			
3.4.1 Electricity																			
- Local Generation																			
a. Public Installations ^p		Million Kilo-watt-Hours	44,503.4	44,729.4	44,678.5	45,320.6	46,859.5	46,991.9	2.8	2.6	5.7	9.1	5.3	5.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer				
b. Private Installations ^p		Million Kilo-watt-Hours	563.2	555.8	570.1	571.5	569.4	573.4	0.6	-1.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer				

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until Third Quarter 2024

provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2024

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS		UNIT	2023		2024		2023				2024				DATA SOURCE
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
- Local Consumption															
a.	Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	30,446.4	31,040.8	31,715.1	31,722.6	32,441.3	33,237.0	2.6	2.4	5.7	7.7	6.6	7.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b.	Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	10,741.4	10,428.3	10,009.2	11,134.7	11,302.5	10,963.8	7.8	8.6	9.1	17.7	5.2	5.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
-	Wholesale Trade Index	Point	136.7	139.7	138.6	138.7	141.0	146.2	4.4	6.1	4.6	3.5	3.1	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Retail Trade Index	Point	170.0	172.5	175.1	175.2	179.4	179.6	4.9	3.4	2.9	3.8	5.5	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Motor Vehicle Index	Point	121.1	131.4	136.3	134.1	132.0	136.2	3.5	11.2	9.8	4.7	9.0	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
-	Vehicle Production	Unit	153,609	190,822	194,223	197,379	170,800	187,364	1.0	7.8	8.4	6.0	11.2	-1.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
a.	Passenger	Unit	10,532	13,085	13,935	11,232	10,080	12,280	-9.9	-5.5	-3.4	-7.6	-4.3	-6.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	164,141	203,907	208,158	208,611	180,880	199,644	0.2	7.9	7.6	5.1	10.2	-2.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	Vehicle Sales	Unit	152,216	184,132	203,632	182,133	168,602	184,340	0.1	13.8	11.3	5.9	10.8	0.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
a.	Passenger	Unit	18,731	19,178	21,570	17,251	16,100	16,584	0.1	-3.4	2.0	-16.3	-14.0	-13.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	205,788	173,555	227,787	200,841	186,167	200,924	1.0	11.1	11.6	4.3	7.3	-2.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	New Vehicles Registration	Number	359,502	385,285	399,576	384,782	369,208	404,383	-11.0	-4.3	1.8	-1.1	2.7	5.0	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
-	Index of Services	Point	141.4	146.9	153.1	154.9	158.9	165.2	33.3	17.1	10.1	12.0	12.4	12.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	4,772,467.0	5,306,968.0	5,674,809.0	5,812,000.0	5,996,937.0	6,568,905.0	134.6	55.0	25.7	32.5	25.7	23.8	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport															
-	Index of Services	Point	148.9	152.2	156.3	159.7	164.5	168.3	13.3	12.6	12.2	11.0	10.5	10.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication															
-	Index of Services	Point	165.0	166.0	167.5	168.5	170.2	171.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Penetration Rate	%													
a.	Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	148.1	148.6	148.7	146.7	146.9	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b.	Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	49.1	49.9	50.6	46.9	47.5	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c.	Mobile-broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	133.3	133.8	134.5	132.1	132.5	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance															
-	Index of Services	Point	126.6	139.2	132.6	133.8	134.5	144.3	-1.7	-0.3	-2.5	2.7	6.2	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply															
-	M1	RM Million	603,368.0	608,282.6	638,423.0	645,343.9	642,137.8	644,918.2	-0.6	1.9	5.9	8.0	6.4	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M2	RM Million	2,297,528.1	2,310,706.3	2,390,987.0	2,423,483.7	2,416,358.2	2,408,238.8	3.6	2.8	5.9	6.1	5.2	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M3	RM Million	2,306,319.1	2,319,716.3	2,402,067.9	2,434,180.5	2,426,401.3	2,417,131.6	3.6	2.9	6.0	6.2	5.2	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System															
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,053,653.3	2,086,547.9	2,131,741.8	2,160,179.6	2,185,260.7	2,203,670.4	4.4	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.4	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,225,971.1	1,239,256.0	1,254,940.6	1,266,779.9	1,279,981.9	1,291,981.9	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	819,009.7	838,633.9	868,083.2	884,403.9	898,439.5	914,425.5	9.4	8.5	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	8,682.5	8,658.0	8,718.0	8,995.8	9,154.8	9,262.9	16.7	14.5	6.1	6.4	5.4	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,400,153.6	2,432,959.9	2,485,875.3	2,517,764.2	2,516,597.6	2,512,237.4	5.9	4.3	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,596,873.6	1,614,750.4	1,642,800.6	1,655,997.1	1,663,502.6	1,643,031.8	4.6	3.7	5.6	3.7	4.2	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	777,866.4	790,966.6	815,465.7	833,826.8	826,094.7	840,819.4	8.8	5.3	5.4	7.5	6.2	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	25,413.6	27,242.9	27,909.9	27,940.3	27,000.3	28,286.5	0.4	8.5	10.9	15.1	6.2	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits															
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,081,397.6	1,085,101.7	1,080,699.7	1,105,690.9	1,100,816.6	1,115,157.5	9.5	6.8	3.9	3.7	1.8	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	603,835.5	604,153.4	590,415.3	610,247.0	610,460.3	602,745.5	6.6	6.6	3.7	2.8	1.1	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	461,490.7	464,874.1	472,875.8	477,091.9	472,701.4	494,781.6	13.6	7.1	3.8	4.1	2.4	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	16,071.4	16,074.2	17,408.5	18,342.0	17,654.9	17,630.4	5.4	5.9	13.7	21.1	9.9	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits															
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	228,275.1	224,337.7	226,052.3	233,316.5	232,568.7	231,538.4	-8.0	-5.5	-1.5	1.0	1.9	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	155,963.7	152,521.4	152,343.2	156,222.2	156,223.9	154,192.3	-9.1	-7.0	-3.8	-0.9	0.2	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	72,311.4	71,816.3	73,709.1	77,094.3	76,344.7	77,346.2	-5.5	-2.0	3.8	5.2	5.6	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)															
VII Average Lending Rate CFM															
-	Commercial Banks	%	5.29	5.46	5.47	5.37	5.34	5.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	%	5.13	5.21	5.22	5.26	5.26	5.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	%	6.80	6.85	6.85	6.92	6.91	6.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks															
-	Commercial Banks	%	6.60	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks															
-	Islamic Banks	%	6.72	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS		UNIT	2023				2024				2023				2024				DATA SOURCE
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Q1	Q2	Q3		
X	Savings Deposits Interest Rate	%	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
	Commercial Banks	%	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XI	Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	RM Million	1,750.0	7,677.0	2,565.0	2,142.3	1,530.4	2,497.2	-77.4	205.9	-30.7	89.3	-12.5	-67.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	836.1	1,141.1	1,803.5	1,632.0	1,902.0	934.3	15.4	17.8	75.4	71.2	127.5	-18.1	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	13,260.2	17,420.9	16,870.8	12,952.3	13,451.0	13,786.4	-23.5	-9.9	23.6	-12.3	1.4	-21.1	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Manufacturing	RM Million	50,733.0	57,568.6	70,707.7	38,470.5	51,019.7	65,633.9	7.3	3.3	29.1	-12.1	0.6	14.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Services	RM Million	9,653.8	14,479.7	15,943.1	13,036.2	14,470.8	15,441.3	0.6	-49.2	41.5	11.0	49.9	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Construction	RM Million	12,439.0	13,982.7	12,818.4	12,532.3	12,232.1	12,392.7	87.2	37.1	3.9	77.3	-1.7	31.8	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Real Estate Activities	RM Million	92,341.0	95,674.0	100,159.3	85,075.6	96,157.6	98,830.8	1.2	3.5	30.6	-0.9	4.1	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Household Sector	RM Million	238.7	1,108.5	61.6	58.8	76.0	-71.4	-82.1	435.1	-71.4	-84.5	-68.1	-94.5	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Other Sectors	RM Million	181,251.8	209,052.6	220,929.5	165,899.9	190,839.7	215,753.8	-0.3	-0.4	27.2	-0.3	5.3	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Total	RM Million	13,622.4	14,116.4	15,689.2	13,181.9	13,540.6	13,455.3	-30.2	-15.1	16.8	-8.5	-0.6	-4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	2,729.7	3,818.4	4,637.6	5,036.5	3,679.9	3,402.4	-16.3	30.1	135.5	171.3	34.8	-10.9	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	106,375.2	109,411.8	113,303.8	107,046.9	114,421.9	117,680.7	-17.8	-10.1	-5.7	-3.2	7.6	-12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia				
Manufacturing	RM Million	290,262.0	312,152.6	317,413.9	277,498.0	273,617.7	273,617.7	6.2	12.4	3.7	-5.7	-5.8	-19.3	Central Bank of Malaysia					
Services	RM Million	42,890.4	45,990.2	47,182.7	41,381.8	42,184.7	37,114.6	12.7	23.8	15.7	4.0	-1.6	-19.3	Central Bank of Malaysia					
Construction	RM Million	17,230.9	18,033.8	18,111.2	20,769.5	15,933.6	19,771.4	7.3	19.9	-13.0	22.4	-7.5	9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia					
Real Estate Activities	RM Million	112,832.0	122,457.8	126,891.7	127,953.1	130,101.5	130,101.5	10.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	8.5	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia					
Household Sector	RM Million	2,604.9	3,777.5	3,289.8	3,219.5	3,041.0	4,700.8	-56.2	-51.3	-55.4	38.4	16.7	24.4	Central Bank of Malaysia					
Other Sectors	RM Million	588,547.5	629,758.5	646,520.0	596,087.3	598,507.5	598,844.4	0.1	7.1	3.6	0.1	-0.01	-4.75	Central Bank of Malaysia					
XIII	Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	RM Million	15,928.3	16,548.9	17,153.4	17,942.3	16,672.9	16,899.4	9.5	9.1	15.9	12.7	4.7	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia				
	Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	12,840.2	14,139.5	13,552.0	13,208.0	13,172.5	14,952.3	15.5	18.1	15.2	6.7	2.6	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia				
Personal Uses	RM Million	55,417.4	57,267.5	61,872.2	62,166.3	59,378.0	61,915.3	88.3	13.4	11.1	11.3	7.1	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia					
	Credit Cards	RM Million	52.3	52.2	44.9	50.6	27.0	26.1	88.3	52.1	13.2	33.9	-48.3	-50.0	Central Bank of Malaysia				
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	112,832.0	122,457.8	126,891.7	127,953.1	122,382.9	130,101.5	10.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	8.5	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia					
	Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	101,478.9	101,962.3	102,762.6	103,850.4	104,834.7	103,569.5	-0.01	0.2	-0.9	0.4	3.3	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia				
XIV	Owner Occupied Dwelling	RM Million	48,867.0	49,205.9	44,223.0	41,358.8	52,761.1	52,148.5	-4.0	1.3	13.0	-5.1	8.0	6.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Government				
	Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	28,557.5	33,694.1	33,505.1	32,530.7	31,229.6	34,197.1	2.6	10.8	9.8	8.9	9.4	1.5	Ministry of Housing and Local Government				
3.5.9	Real Estate	Point	118.8	123.4	128.0	129.6	132.3	140.3	4.4	8.0	6.8	9.3	11.3	13.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Index of Services	Point	149.2	153.2	157.6	160.2	161.8	166.7	9.9	11.3	11.3	9.3	8.4	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.5.10	Health	Point	123.9	126.6	129.8	132.7	133.7	136.2	9.5	4.1	5.6	7.2	8.0	7.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Index of Services - Private Health	Point	123.9	126.6	129.8	132.7	133.7	136.2	9.5	4.1	5.6	7.2	8.0	7.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
3.5.11	Education	Point	123.9	126.6	129.8	132.7	133.7	136.2	9.5	4.1	5.6	7.2	8.0	7.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Index of Services - Private Education	Point	123.9	126.6	129.8	132.7	133.7	136.2	9.5	4.1	5.6	7.2	8.0	7.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
4.0	OTHERS																		
4.1	LABOUR																		
4.1.1	Labour Supply	(000)	23,907.7	24,006.2	24,109.3	24,156.3	24,337.7	24,487.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Working Age (15-64)	(000)	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,962.3	17,148.9	17,263.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
Labour Force	(000)	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,401.2	16,591.2	16,715.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia					
	Employed	(000)	581.4	573.1	565.0	561.1	557.8	547.9	-9.4	-6.3	-5.9	-4.4	-4.1	-4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
Unemployed	(000)	493.4	488.6	480.9	452.3	460.9	441.1	-13.1	-12.3	-10.6	-8.8	-8.8	-5.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia					
	Actively Unemployed	(000)	88.0	104.5	104.1	108.8	107.7	106.8	18.1	34.3	22.4	19.4	22.4	2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
Inactively Unemployed	(000)	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,194.0	7,188.8	7,224.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia					
	Outside Labour Force	(000)	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.5	70.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
Labour Force Participation Rate	%	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Unemployment Rate	%	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
4.1.2	Labour Demand	(000)	8,627.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Jobs	(000)	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
Filled Jobs	(000)	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Rate	(000)	189.8	190.9	190.2	189.8	191.5	191.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
Vacancies	(000)	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
	Rate	(000)	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
Jobs Created	(000)														Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
															Department of Statistics, Malaysia				

Note:

p preliminary

latest data until Third Quarter 2024

provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2024

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS		UNIT	2023				2024				2023				2024				DATA SOURCE
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
4.1.3 Labour Productivity																			
- Value Added per Hour Worked																			
i. By Economic Activity																			
a. Agriculture																			
b. Mining & Quarrying																			
c. Manufacturing																			
d. Construction																			
e. Services																			
- Value Added per Employment																			
ii. By Economic Activity																			
a. Agriculture																			
b. Mining & Quarrying																			
c. Manufacturing																			
d. Construction																			
e. Services																			
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification																			
- Non Tertiary																			
- Tertiary																			
- Postgraduate																			
4.2 STOCK MARKET																			
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index																			
4.2.2 Value Traded																			
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE																			
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar																			
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound																			
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right																			
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar																			
4.3.5 EUR - EURO																			
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc																			
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen																			
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar																			

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