



# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL.4 2022





# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 4 | 2022

## **Announcement:**

Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MySSSStats Day) on October 20 each year.

MyStats Day theme is

"Connecting the world with data we can trust"

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

## Published and printed by:

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

Tel. : 03-8885 7000 Fax : 03-8888 9248

Portal : http://www.dosm.gov.my

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Published on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

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"Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia".

eISSN 2716-6813

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# NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN



On behalf of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), I welcome readers and users to the fourth release of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) in 2022. We are steadfast in our role as the provider of national official statistics to share the most current and relevant statistics to the public. This month's edition focuses on the recent statistics released in February 2022 and some upcoming statistics for March 2022. Furthermore, this edition is complemented with an article entitled "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Malaysia's Stock Market Performance", which studied the performance of the Malaysian stock market following the COVID-19 outbreak and global crises.

The year 2022 started with hopes that the world would return to some semblance of pre-pandemic normalcy, especially for the global economy. Nevertheless, the geopolitical unrest has further complicated the recovery efforts, impacting the global economy through financial sanctions, commodities prices and supply chain disruptions. On top of this, lockdown due to COVID-19 restriction measures of several major cities in China which are the manufacturing and trade hubs, have exacerbated the global supply chain whilst also affecting the country's industrial production and export activity. As such, it was highlighted that global growth is expected to slow significantly in 2022 from a projected 6.1 per cent in 2021 to 3.6 per cent in 2022 and continues into 2023 (World Economic Outlook by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), April 2022).

Countries around the world are experiencing higher inflation as the spill-over effects of these global disruptions, especially the United States of America (USA), resulting for their government implementing tighter monetary policy. Likewise, further increases in commodity prices could lead to persistently high inflation and rising inflation expectations in the months ahead. It is a growing concern that any policy shift in the USA would have major impacts on other countries' financial stability, thus decelerating their pace of economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

As for Malaysia, the on-goings in the global scenario were also reflected in several key indicators for February 2022 as against the same month in 2021. Most notably, national inflation followed the upward trend as experienced by other countries, registered an increase of 2.2 per cent to 125.2 as compared to 122.5 in February last year. The inflation rate, like the month before, continued to record higher than Malaysia's average rate of 1.9 per cent for the period of 2011 to February 2022. The rise was mainly contributed by the incline in the Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%), Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.2%) indexes. Concurrently, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production climbed 9.7 per cent as against a 9.2 per cent increase in January, following the increases in Mining index (23.3 %), Agriculture, forestry & fishing index (17.7%) and Manufacturing index (7.9%),

Simultaneously, other key indicators maintained their strong economic performances in February 2022. Malaysia's trade sustained its robust performance by posting RM184.8 billion, a growth of 17.5 per cent from RM157.3 billion in February 2021. Both exports and imports jumped 16.8 per cent and 18.4 per cent year-on-year to record RM102.3 billion and RM82.5 billion respectively, leading the trade surplus to widen by 10.7 per cent. The Industrial Production Index (IPI) also rose 3.9 per cent year-on year, owing to growths in the Manufacturing index (5.2%) and the Electricity index (3.9%). Sales in the Manufacturing sectors were boosted by 11.2 per cent year-on-year, recording a total value of RM131.6 billion. Meanwhile, the Wholesale & Retail Trade rose by 8.5 per cent year-on-year to post sales of RM117.2 billion, mostly attributed to the inclines in sales for Retail Trade sub-sector, Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles.

The continuous resumption of economic and social activities which led to the recovery of businesses as well as revival of the domestic tourism sector, has greatly benefitted Malaysia's labour situation. The number of employed persons in February 2022 rose 3.0 per cent to 15.73 million persons compared to the same month of the previous year, while the unemployment rate improved to record 4.1 per cent. Thus, the employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the country's ability to create jobs, inclined by 1.1 percentage points to 66.3 per cent in February 2022, which was higher than February of the previous year at 65.2 per cent.



# **NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN**

Starting from 1st April 2022, Malaysia has transitioned into the endemic phase and, has reopened its borders to allow quarantine-free international travel and tourism. By taking this optimistic step, Malaysia's economy is expected to strengthen this year since the lifting of border restrictions would facilitate cross-border business activities, trade and investment-related services and subsequently contribute to stronger demand for goods and services, higher productivity and employment growth. However, the public is advised to remain cautious and practice predetermined SOP to ensure that the pandemic stays under control since COVID-19 could still trigger yet another large epidemic around the globe as announced by the World Health Organization.

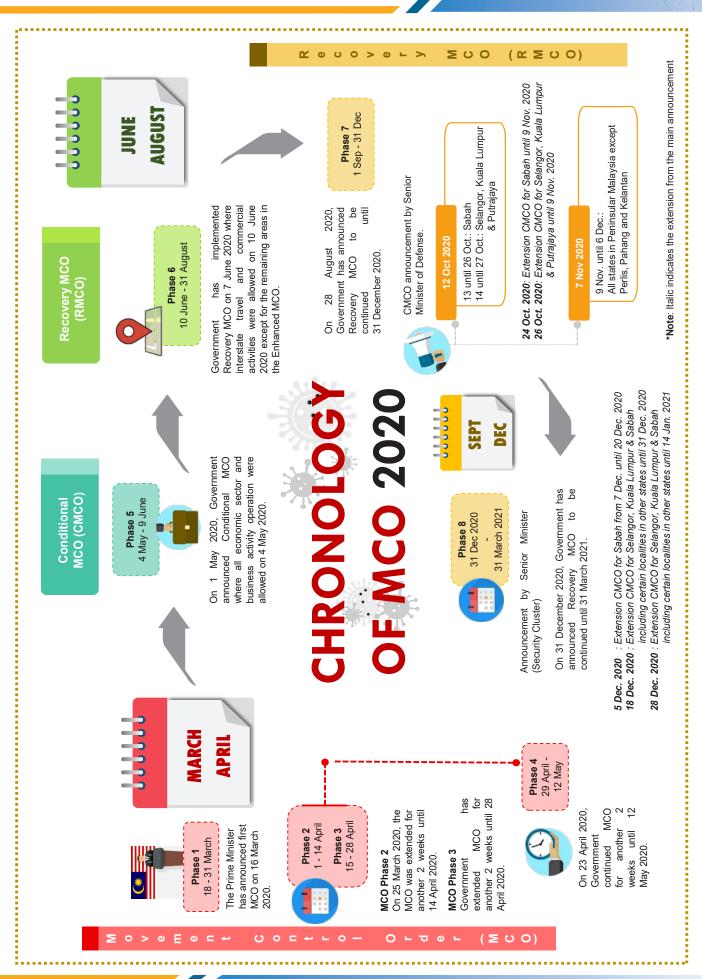
The Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM officers and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Thank you.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

**April 2022** 

# **MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER**



# **MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER**







CMCO announcement by Security Cluster) Senior Minister

Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Sabah 1 - 14 January

announcement Prime Minister

MCO 2.0 \*

≥ U O

On 11 January 2021

13 Jan - 4 Feb

Klang Valley, Pulau Pinang, Melaka Johor, Sabah and WP Labuan On 15 January 2021

∪ **≥** ∪ 0



Kelantan

Security Cluster) announcement Senior Minister



Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan Kedah, Terengganu and Perlis On 19 January 2021 22 Jan - 4 Feb



Sarawak CMCO 13 - 27 January 2021.



state emergency will last pe announced by YDPA A National State of Agong on 12 January untill 1 August 2021 earlier on the COVID-19 situation. The may Emergency depending terminated



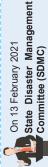
# · Sarawak Labuan, On 2 February 2021



# Senior Minister

(Security Cluster) announcement Klang Valley, Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Johor, Sabah, WP Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, MCO 5 - 18 February 2021 Ferengganu and Perlis. Kelantan,

CMCO 1 - 14 February 2021



Committee (SDMC)



-1 March 2021 CMCO 15 February

On 2 March 2021







(Security Cluster) announcement Senior Minister

On 30 March 2021

Perak, Pahang, Terengganu, WP Putrajaya, Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Muda district), Negeri Sembilan (except Daerah Seremban), Melaka, Sabah and WP Labuan. RMCO 1-14 April 2021

11111

CMCO 1 - 14 April 2021

MAR

Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan Selangor Kuala Daerah Seremban) and Johor. Pulau Pinang, Kelantan, (Daerah Kedah

On 30 March 2021

CMCO 30 March- 12 April 2021



On 16 February 2021

MCO 19 February - 4 March 2021 Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Johor and Pulau Pinang.

89

CMCO 19 February - 4 March 2021 WP Putrajaya, Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah Melaka, Sabah, WP Labuan, and Terengganu.

RMCO 19 February - 4 Mac 2021

Senior Minister Security Cluster) announcement

Perlis, Melaka, Pahang, Terengganu, Sabah (except Nabawan district), WP Putrajaya, WP Labuan and RMCO 5 - 18 March 2021 Kedah (Langkawi district)

Kedah (except Langkawi district), Kelantan, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Negeri CMCO 5 - 18 March 2021 Sembilan and Johor.

CMCO 16 - 29 March 2021 On 12 March 2021

On 16 March 2021

Sembilan (except Seremban district), Melaka, Sabah Perak, Pahang, Terengganu, WP Putrajaya, Negeri Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Kedah and Kulim district), RMCO 19 - 31 March 2021

CMCO 19 - 31 March 2021

except Nabawan district) and WP Labuan.

district), Pulau Pinang, Kelantan, Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan (Seremban district) and Kedah (Kuala Kedah

MCO 16 - 31 March 2021 Sabah (Nabawan district)

# MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

Hulu Langat, Petaling, Gombak,

MCO: 6 - 17 May 2021

Klang, Kuala Langat, Sepang

district.

MCO: 7 - 20 May 2021

On 5 May 2021

- WP Kuala Lumpur



On 27 April 2021

On 12 April 2021

(Security Cluster) Senior Minister announcement RMCO 15 - 28 April 2021

Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Muda district), Perak, Pahang Ferengganu, WP Putrajaya (exceb Seremban district), Melaka Fawau and Keningau district Sabah (except Lahad Datu Sembilan and WP Labuan. Vegeri

CMCO: 15 - 28 April 2021

Kuala Negeri Sembilan Seremban district) and Kelantar Kedah (Kuala Muda district) district) W Pinang, Musang Selangor, Lumpur, Pulau Johor. (Gua

**DF MCO 202**1

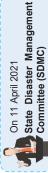
CHRONOLOG

Sabah (Lahad Datu, Tawau MCO 15 - 28 April 2021 and Keningau district)

On 13 April 2021

Kelantan (Jajahan Kota Bharu, Bachok, Machang, Tumpat MCO 16 - 29 April 2021 Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh,

and Tanah Merah)





-- CMCO: 29 April - 5 May 2021 Selangor RMCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021 Kedah (except Kuala

WP Putrajaya, Seremban district), Melaka and Muda district), Perak, Pahang, Sembilan Ferengganu, WP Labuan. Negeri

CMCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021

Pulau Pinang, Negeri Sembilan

Seremban district), Johor and

CMCO: 29 April - 6 May 2021 -- MCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021 WP Kuala Lumpur - Kelantan Kedah (Kuala Muda district

MAY

Sabak Bernam, Hulu Selangor

CMCO: 6 - 17 May 2021

On 4 May 2021

(Security Cluster)

Senior Minister announcement and Kuala Selangor district.

CMCO 27-17 May 2021

Committee (SDMC)

On 26 April 2027

State Disaster Management

MCO 3.0: 12 May - 7 June 2021 - All States

On 10 May 2021

announcement Prime Minister



Senior Minister

announcement Prime Minister

On 28 May 2027

LRT and buses are limited to only Public transport

50% of passenger capacity with The attendance capacity of imited to 20% of the total (not including frontliners services) and 80% Work From Home (WFH) employees for the civil service reduced frequency

based Circular or Instruction of the

Public Service Department (JPA).



and management limited to only 60% Employee attendance capacity operations for the private sector Including at a time.



stores, stalls, laundries and petrol stations (except on highways) are limited from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm convenience **Business Operating Hours** Shopping malls,

Additional restrictions to tighten 3.0 which came into effect on 25 Movement Control Order (MCO) (Security Cluster) announcement (SOP) standard On 22 May 2021 procedures May 2021. the

operating

o

Full closure of social and economic sectors or 'total lockdown' Phase

One across the country

On 11 June 2021

MCO 3.0: 1-14 June 2021

CMCO 13 - 26 April 2021

economic sectors or 'total lockdown' of Full closure of the social and Phase One across the country which began on 1 June 2021, continued for another 14 days 

# **MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER**



JONE

effective 16 August 2021)

Car wash

services

On 15 August 2021

# announcement Prime Minister

# On 28 June 2021

# National Recovery Plan Phase 1

economic sectors or 'total lockdown' Phase One (MCO 3.0) is continued where full closure of the social and across the country (NRP Phase 1: effective 29 June 2021)

# National Recovery Plan Phase 2

Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu, (effective 5 July 2021) Pahang and Perak

Pulau Pinang (effective 7 July 2021)

Sabah (effective 10 July 2021)

Sarawak (effective 14 July 2021)

# National Recovery Plan

Phase 3

Perlis, Sarawak and WP Labuan (effective 16 August 2021) On 14 August 2021

# **National Recovery Plan 2**02

(effective 8 October 2021)

On 6 October 2021

Phase 3

Perak, Kelantan, Pulau Pinang, (effective 18 October 2021) On 16 October 2021 Kedah & Sabah

•

# AUG SEPT 11 business activities were allowed to resume operations under Phase one of the NRP

# On 19 August 2021

for individuals who have vaccination Additional social and economic sector (phase 1 NRP and beyond) effective: complete 20 August 2021 facilities received



# Night market & weekly market operations

market/week market area must present a COVID-19 vaccination the Customers entering digital card/certificate



Dine-in activities for

Clothing, fashion &

accessory stores

Electrical and

Barbershops and

Kitchenware stores Household items & Electronics stores

Sports equipment

Car accessory

stores

beauty centers/

salons

Jewellery stores

Car distribution &

sales centres

and under to dine-in at the premises in accordance with general health ALLOWED to bring children aged 17 protocols

Sports, recreation & leisure activities contact and not in \* (without physical

& farmer's markets

Furniture stores

Morning markets

Observe physical confinement and performed in open areas (outdoor)including semi - open Time: 6.00 am - 10.00 pm Club-house activities:

groups)

fishing, equestrian, archery, hiking, tennis (singles) Jogging, exercise, taichi, cycling, skateboarding, NOT PERMITTED

CHRONOLOG

**DF MCO 202**1

· Dine-in in restaurants/cafes is ALLOWED

Dressing room/bathroom operation is

Pionics & camping - Participation of children aged 17 and under is **PERMITTED** in strict compliance with SOPs. badminton (singles), golf, motoring & as such.

# National Recovery Plan

National Recovery Plan

Phase 3

(effective 26 August 2021) WP Labuan

(effective 4 September 2021)

Negeri Sembilan

On 15 September 2021

(effective 24 September 2021) On 22 September 2021 Negeri Sembilan

National Recovery Plan

On 2 September 2021 Melaka Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, effective 10 September 2021) W.P. Putrajaya

(effective 17 September 2021)

Terengganu

(effective 4 September 2021)

On 24 August 2021 Phase 4

National Recovery Plan

Phase 4

50

Phase 2

On 8 September 2021

On 6 October 2021

Pahang

effective 18 October 2021) Selangor & Melaka

WP Kuala Lumpur, WP Putrajaya,

(effective 25 October 2021) Johor & Terengganu

(effective 8 November 2021) Pulau Pinang and Sabah Perlis, Kedah, Perak,

# **KEY REVIEW**



- The global economy is at a weaker level than expected in the first two months of 2022 due to the contagious Omicron variant, which increased mobility restriction. Adding to it, continuous supply chain disruptions have resulted in higher inflation in the United States of America (USA) and many emerging markets and developing economies. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected that global growth will slow down from 6.1 in 2021 to 3.6 per cent in 2022.
- Malaysia's natural rubber production declined by 40.0 per cent to 29,920 tonnes in February 2022 from 49,840 tonnes in the same month of the previous year. On a monthly basis, natural rubber production decreased by 39.0 per cent as compared to 49,087 tonnes in the previous month. Meanwhile, the production of fresh fruit bunches increased by 0.7 per cent to 7,374,154 tonnes in March 2022 as opposed to the same month in 2021 (7,325,670 tonnes). The month-on-month comparison also posted an increase of 23.4 per cent over February 2022 (5,974,154 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) increased by 3.9 per cent in February 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The growth of IPI was backed by a 5.2 per cent increment in the Manufacturing index and 3.9 per cent in the Electricity index. Meanwhile, the Mining index recorded a decline of 0.4 per cent.
- Concurrently, Manufacturing sector's sales amounted to RM131.6 billion in February 2022, which was up by 11.2 per cent (January 2022: 13.1%) as compared to the same month in 2021. Sales growth was driven by Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (16.4%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (12.6%), and Electrical & Electronics Products (9.8%).
- Looking into the Services sector performance, Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded sales of RM117.2 billion in February 2022, increased 8.5 per cent year-on-year. The growth in Wholesale & Retail Trade was attributed to Retail Trade sub-sector, which rose by 10.2 per cent or RM4.5 billion to RM48.8 billion. Wholesale Trade also grew by 6.2 per cent or RM3.3 billion to RM55.9 billion. During the same period, Motor Vehicles surged 12.5 per cent or RM1.4 billion to RM12.5 billion.
- In February 2022, national inflation rose 2.2 per cent to 125.2, compared to 122.5 in the same month of the previous year. The increase was also higher than Malaysia's average inflation rate from 2011 to February 2022 (1.9%). The rise in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%). This was followed by Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.2%); Restaurants & Hotels (2.6%) and Recreation Services & Culture (1.6%).
- In addition, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production posted an increase of 9.7 per cent year-on-year in February 2022, compared to a 9.2 per cent increase in the preceding month of this year. This upward prices momentum was driven by the rise in Mining index (23.3 %), Agriculture, forestry & fishing index (17.7%), followed by the growth in Manufacturing index (7.9%), Water supply (1.4%) and Electricity & gas supply (0.8%).
- In February 2022, Malaysia's total trade continued its double-digit growth of 17.5 per cent year-on-year to RM184.8 billion from RM157.3 billion in February 2021. Exports rose 16.8 per cent to RM102.3 billion, while imports grew 18.4 per cent to RM82.5 billion. This has widened the trade surplus by 10.7 per cent year-on-year to RM19.8 billion.
- Turning to the employment situation, the number of employed persons increased marginally by 0.3 per cent (+44.8 thousand persons) to 15.73 million persons in February 2022 (January 2022: 15.69 million persons). As a result, the employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the country's ability to create jobs, improved by 0.1 percentage points to 66.3 per cent and the unemployment rate registered at 4.1 per cent (January 2022: 4.2%). Year-on-year basis, the number of employed persons grew 3.0 per cent (February 2021: 15.27 million persons) while the employment-to-population ratio inclined by 1.1 percentage points (February 2021: 65.2%).

# **KEY REVIEW**

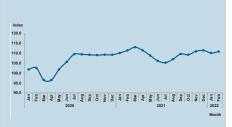


• Investors' cautious sentiment towards the stock market with the unsupportive performance of the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index had influenced the annual change of the Leading Index (LI) in February 2022 with the index showing a slower performance at negative 0.5 per cent. Nevertheless, a healthier trend was observed on the LI path as it reached 110.8 points in February 2022 compared to 110.2 points in the previous month, in tandem with the monthly change of LI, which increased to 0.5 per cent. Overall, the performance of LI in the reference month indicates that the Malaysian economy remains on a recovery path. However, the growth momentum is expected to moderate in the near future following the ongoing global economic disruptions.



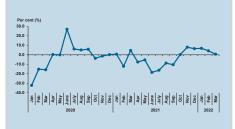


**110.8** FEBRUARY 2022



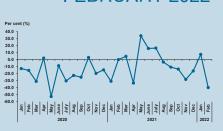
# Production of Fresh fruit bunches

**0.7%**MARCH 2022



# Production of Natural rubber

**-40.0%** FEBRUARY 2022



# Industrial Production Index (IPI)

**3.9%** FEBRUARY 2022



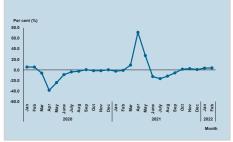
# Sales Value of Manufacturing sector

**11.2%** FEBRUARY 2022



# Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

**3.8%** FEBRUARY 2022



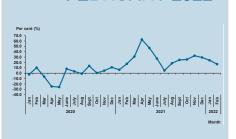
# Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

**8.5%** FEBRUARY 2022



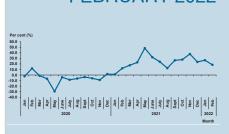
## **Exports**

**16.8%** FEBRUARY 2022



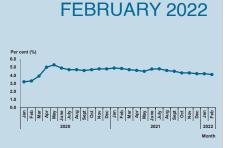
## **Imports**

**18.4%** FEBRUARY 2022



## **Unemployment Rate**

**4.1%** FEBRUARY 2022



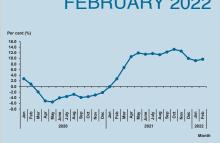
# **Consumer Price Index** (CPI)

**2.2%** FEBRUARY 2022



# **Producer Price Index** (PPI)

**9.7%** FEBRUARY 2022





# **World Economy**

In early 2022, the global economy is weaker than previously projected, following the spread of the Omicron variant which led to the increase in mobility restriction. In addition, based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, continuous supply chain disruption has resulted in higher inflation in the United States of America (USA) and many emerging markets and developing economies. The crisis in China's real estate is also expected to dampen the prospects of the world economy (IMF, 2022). IMF projected that global growth will moderate from 6.1 in 2021 to 3.6 per cent in 2022 reflecting the decline in the two largest economies. Subsequently, the global growth is expected to remain at 3.6 per cent in 2023.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that as of April 2022, the total number of infection and death cases from COVID-19 showed a downward trend worldwide. Meanwhile, the percentage of the fully vaccinated world population is on the rise, thus resulting in the opening of international borders becoming more relevant and promptly. Most countries have announced plans to reopen or relax their international border restrictions as part of efforts to revive the economy. Several countries that have opened their borders are the USA, European Union (EU), Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, France, China, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (UK) with requirements of being fully vaccinated and providing negative COVID-19 test results as important points to cross their respective national borders.

In the meantime, United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) enlightened that international tourism is expected to recover gradually in 2022 after experiencing an unprecedented downturn. Preliminary estimates by UNWTO indicated that international tourist arrivals for 2021 were still 72 per cent below the pre-pandemic year of 2019. However, global international tourist arrivals in January 2022 recorded an increase of over 18 million visitors worldwide, equivalent to the increase for the whole year of 2021.

The continuous recovery of the Tourism industry is expected to have a positive impact on most economic activities particularly transportation, accommodation, food & beverage, retail trade and arts, entertainment & recreation activities. Consequently, the labour market is foreseen to recover along with the progress of the economy. Furthermore, the International Labour Organization (ILO) projected the labour market in 2022 to rise as compared to 2021 although it will be likely to remain below pre-pandemic levels. The ILO also stated that the total number of global unemployment is expected to be lowered by 7 million to 207 million person in 2022 compared to a total of 186 million person in 2019.

# Malaysia's Economy

Prior to the pandemic, Malaysia's economy expanded by 4.4 per cent in 2019 with a value of RM 1.42 trillion propelled by Services and Manufacturing sectors. However, the COVID-19 outbreak has shaken the world since January 2020 including Malaysia which has resulted in a deceleration in Malaysia's economy by a decrease 5.6 per cent (RM1.34 trillion) in 2020, the lowest since 1998 (**Chart 1**).



Chart 1: Annual Percentage Change on Malaysia's GDP, 1991 - 2020

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Tourism industry was hit hardest following the travel restrictions and closure of the international border. Besides, it is vulnerably exposed to multiple types of challenges such as natural disasters, political turmoil and financial crisis. Looking at the trend of tourist arrival in Malaysia, the number declined by 10.6 per cent (5.6 million tourists) in 1998 due to the global recession. On top of that, Malaysia also experienced a plummet

of 20.4 per cent (10.6 million tourists) in 2003 following the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Meanwhile, the outbreak of COVID-19 that hit the country in 2020 has resulted in a decrease in tourist arrivals by 83.4 per cent (4.3 million tourists) and 96.9 per cent (0.13 million tourists) in 2021, the worst fall ever recorded (**Chart 2**).

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Chart 2: Tourist Arrival in Malaysia, 1991 - 2021

Source: Tourism Malaysia (TM)

Thus, the Tourism industry recorded a double-digit contraction of 17.1 per cent in 2020 as compared to a 9.1 per cent growth in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly in travel agencies (-66.7%) and accommodation services (-54.6%). The Gross Value Added of Tourism Industry amounted to RM 199.4 billion, contributing 14.1 per cent to GDP.

In 2021, significant actions were taken to break the chain of COVID-19 spread by administering vaccines and booster shots. Although Malaysia's borders remained close to international tourists, the government took initiatives by opening the international border through Langkawi International Travel Bubble and Singapore – Malaysia Vaccinated Travel Lane for those who have been fully vaccinated. These preliminary initiatives have shown positive results with a total of 134.7 thousand tourists, where December recorded the highest arrivals with 25.0 thousand tourists. Hence, accommodation services posted a slower decline of 24.3 per cent in 2021 as compared to the previous year.

In 2022, Malaysia entered the transition phase to the endemic phase and subsequently full international border gates were opened effective on 1 April 2022. This indirectly assisted in the recovery of the country's overall economic performance, particularly in the Tourism industry. Singapore's Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) stated that 6,100 people have entered Singapore and 27,600 have departed to Malaysia on the first day of the opening of the Malaysia-Singapore border.

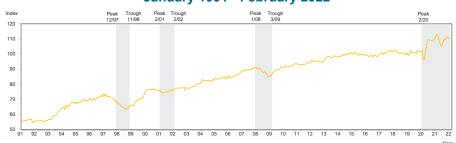


Chart 3: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas),
January 1991 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the meantime, overseeing the Leading Index (LI) in February 2022, showed a slower performance at negative 0.5 per cent, primarily influenced by cautious investor sentiment towards the stock market with the unsupportive performance of the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index. Nevertheless, a healthier trend was observed through the LI path when it reached 110.8 points in February 2022 from 110.2 points recorded in the previous month, in tandem with the monthly change of LI which increased to 0.5 per cent. Overall, the LI's performance in the reference month indicates that the Malaysian economy remains on a recovery trajectory although the growth momentum would be at ease in the near future. Furthermore, the ongoing global economic disruption is anticipated to slow down the growth momentum of the Malaysian economy.

# IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 ON MALAYSIA'S STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE

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## INTRODUCTION

The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic has threatened lives globally and turned into a worldwide economic crisis. The widely spread contagious disease has caused more severe economic damage than the past outbreaks which imposed economic disruptions concerning global supply chains, weakened demands, job loss and volatile stock market performance. Subsequently, the situation has led to an adverse impact on the stock market of the Southeast Asian region, including Malaysia, as a consequence of movement restrictions, closure of borders and stringent operation of economic activities. Given the mitigation measures, how does the Malaysian stock market, measured by FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBMKLCI), react to the COVID-19 outbreak?

Bursa Malaysia (BURSA) is one of the largest bourses in ASEAN and serves as an institution that provides facilities and regulations for stock transactions in Malaysia. In addition, BURSA provides a marketplace for companies to raise capital by listing securities and providing stock information to potential and existing investors. The performance of Malaysia's stock market is shown by the FBMKLCI, representing the top 30 companies on the Bursa Malaysia main market.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

COVID-19 has brought almost every country in the world; into an economic collapse that will take a long time to recover. As the increasing number of diseases are registered, the economy will have a lasting impact (OECD, 2020).

Ozili and Arun (2020) provided insights into the global impact of COVID-19 on the global economy; the study period began at the beginning of 2020 and ended in March when COVID-19 spread to most countries. The study used the government policies such as fiscal monetary policy, public health measures and restrictive measures within the study period. The author used the empirical study to determine the impact of social distancing policies on the economy and the stock market indices of the country. The study showed that the restriction of internal movements and the increase in fiscal policy spending positively impacted the level of economic activities and the stock price of major stock markets, despite the increasing number of confirmed coronavirus cases not significantly affecting the level of economic activities.

According to Capelle-Blancard and Desroziers (2020), the pandemic did not affect stock markets until 21 February, before reacting strongly to the growing number of infected people from 23 February to 20 March, and the volatility gap upon the central bank intervention on 23 March to 30 April. However, the news of the health crisis did not bother shareholders after this point. The study also showed that stock markets were less sensitive to each country's macroeconomic fundamentals before the crisis compared to the reactions during the crisis.

## **METHODOLOGY**

## **Data**

Data used for this study are FBMKLCI starting from January 2019 to February 2022; Bursa Malaysia Sectorial Index for 2019, 2020 and 2021; COVID-19 infection case data from January 2020 to February 2022; as well as Bursa Malaysia Index and Stock Market of Selected Countries, from January 2019 until February 2022.

# **Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test**

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF Test) is a unit root test used to determine whether a given time series is stationary or not. The ADF test can handle more complex models than the Dickey-Fuller test, which is also more powerful. That said, it should be used with caution because like most unit root tests it has a relatively high Type I error rate.

# **Choosing Models and Lags**

**Before performing the ADF test**, data should be inspected to figure out an appropriate regression model. The three basic regression models are:

- i. No constant, no trend:  $\Delta y_t = \gamma y_{t-1} + v_t$
- ii. Constant, no trend:  $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t-1} + v_t$
- iii. Constant and trend:  $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t-1} + \lambda_t + v_t$

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller with lagged differences from these models:

- i. No constant, no trend:  $\Delta y_t = \gamma y_{t-1} + \sum_{s=1}^{m} a_s \Delta y_{t-s} + v_t$
- ii. Constant, no trend:  $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t-1} + \sum_{s=1}^{m} a_s \Delta y_{t-s} + v_t$
- iii. Constant and trend:  $\Delta y_t = \alpha + \gamma y_{t1} + \lambda_t + \sum_{i=1}^m a_s \Delta y_{t-s} + v_t$

A lag length is selected to run the test. The lag length should be chosen so that the residuals are not serially correlated. There are several options for selecting lags: Minimise Akaike's information criterion (AIC) or Bayesian information criterion (BIC), or drop lags until the last lag is statistically significant.

## **Correlation Coefficient Formula**

Correlation coefficient formulas are used to find how strong a relationship is between data. The formulas return a value between -1 and 1. The most common measure of correlation is the Pearson Correlation. It shows the linear relationship between two sets of data.

The Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) is derived by:

where:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\left[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\right]\left[n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\right]}}$$

r = correlation coefficient

n = the number of pairs of variable

 $\Sigma xy$  = the sum of the products of paired variable

 $\Sigma x$  = sum of the x-variable in a sample

 $\Sigma y = \text{sum of the y-variable in a sample}$ 

 $\Sigma x^2$  = the sum of squared x variable

 $\Sigma y^2$  = the sum of squared y variable

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The global economic uncertainties and the widely spread of the COVID-19 pandemic which reduced the willingness of investors to take risks have driven the stock market in Malaysia to drop in early 2020. Subsequently, the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) on 18 March 2020 caught the market by surprise and caused the FBMKLCI to decline to 1,350.89 points which is the lowest since January 2019. However, the easing of MCO conditions and the gradual reopening of the economy has supported the recovery of local stock exchanges in the mid-2020. FBMKLCI declined again in October 2020, hit by concerns over the rising number of global COVID-19 infections. However, local exchange remained on an uptrend at the end of 2020, driven by positive sentiment by the investors following the Government's actions in controlling the outbreak despite movement controls being imposed in some states.

Chart 1a: Index Performance of FBMKLCI, January 2019 - February 2022

Index (points)

1,800.0

1,500.0

1,500.0

1,300.0

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June

Source: Bursa Malaysia

In 2021, the performance of FBMKLCI began to decline again due to the sharp increase in COVID-19 cases and the implementation of MCO 2.0 which contributed to the volatility in the local market. In addition, FBMKLCI declined from May to July 2021 driven by the increase in Delta variant COVID-19 cases. Subsequently, FBMKLCI increased moderately in August 2021, driven by the increasing rate of complete vaccination among the country's adult population. Overall, the opening of the domestic economy provided positive sentiment to investors, thus improving the performance of FBMKLCI (**Chart 1a**).

Table 1a: Correlation between FBMKLCI and COVID-19

Variables	COVID-19 Monthly Cases
FBMKLCI	0.2509

The ADF method measures the stationary of the FBMKLCI and monthly COVID-19 cases in time series. The test found that the FMBKLCI time series was stationary while the monthly COVID -19 case time series was not stationary. The monthly COVID -19 time series turned stationary after the first difference. In addition to that, the result of the correlation test, showed that the positive correlation was weak at 0.25 (**Table 1a**).

Chart 1b: Performance of Bursa Malaysia Sectorial Index (Year-on-Year)



Among the sectors that showed positive growth in 2020 were the Healthcare sector (+185.6%), Technology (+83.9%) and Industrial Products and Services (+16.11%). Meanwhile, the sectors that recorded declines were Energy (-27.8%), Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) (-13.4%) and Properties (-11.5%).

However, most sectors declined in 2021 except for Technology, Industrial Products & Services and Transportation & Logistics. Technology made the highest percentage increase in line with the digitalisation initiatives in adapting to the changing business landscape. Most firms reaped profits by selling digital services, software, and technology equipment. The surge in demands of both domestic and international markets positively impacts the product and industry. Similarly, transportation and logistics seemed to have arisen because of the high demand for online shopping and deliveries during the pandemic period. Furthermore, the stimulus packages created positive vibes on the economic outlook. On the other hand, the Healthcare sector, which increased much higher than the other sectors in 2020, declined in 2021 due to a higher vaccinated population which lessened the demand for gloves and health-related manufacturing products (**Chart 1b**).

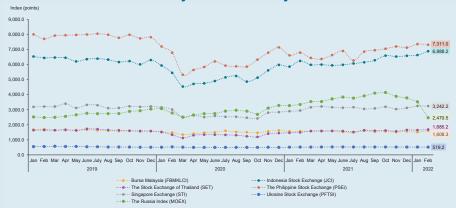
Looking into the performance of FBMKLCI and the stock markets of selected ASEAN countries, the FBMKLCI decreased 8.9 per cent in March 2020 following the commencement of the MCO. Meanwhile, The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) declined by 16.0 per cent, Indonesia Stock Exchange (JCI) by 16.8 per cent, followed by the Singapore Exchange (STI) by 17.6 per cent and The Philippine Stock Exchange (PSEi) by 21.6per cent (**Chart 1c**).

The stock market performance in ASEAN countries were positive in the recent month of February 2022 as compared with the first month of MCO in March 2020.

FBMKLCI's increase in February 2022 as compared to March 2020 which gained 19.5 per cent. Sector-wise, Technology and industrial product & Services were the best performing sectors with an increase of 161.8 per cent and 95.99 per cent, respectively.

Meanwhile, JCI increased to 51.8 per cent followed by SET at 49.7 per cent, PSEi at 37.4 per cent and STI at 30.7 per cent, which outperformed its peers as most of the country took a major step toward reopening the economy and border restrictions.

Chart 1c: Performance of Bursa Malaysia Index and Stock Market of Selected Countries,
January 2019 - February 2022



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

The recent Russia-Ukraine conflict has drawn widespread attention and resulted in some countries beginning to impose massive economic sanctions. By doing so, the monthly stock market index for Russia (MOEX) started to fall in February 2022 after the beginning of the invasion of Ukraine. However, the monthly stock market index for Ukraine (PFTSI) remained consistent as trading did not close on strong support from the U.S. While FBMKLCI was seen unaffected directly by the crisis (**Chart 1c**).

## Table 1b: Correlation between FBMKLCI with PFTSI and MOEX

Variables	PFTSI	MOEX
FBMKLCI	0.1722	0.0720

The Correlation Test results found that the correlation between FBMKLCI and PFTSI was positive but weak at 0.17, while there was a very weak positive between FBMKLCI and MOEX with a value of 0.07 (**Table 1b**).

### CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 outbreak has brought destructive impacts to the economic supply and demand chains and the stock market performance. Despite the adverse impact, the Bursa's market performance is better as compared to other regional countries during the pandemic and seen to be steady at the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Moving forward, the normalisation of economic activity is anticipated to gain momentum through 2022. This positive economic prospect is expected to lift trading sentiment. Nevertheless, the high uncertainty of a prolonged pandemic and the protracted crisis in Ukraine could limit the stock market outlook. Meanwhile, the results showed a weak positive correlation between FBMKLCI stock market performance and spread of covid-19. Meanwhile, the analysis on relationship between FBMKLCI stock market and Russian and Ukraine stock market also showed a weak positive correlation based on monthly data. Nevertheless, a correlation test is expected to be more accurate if the data points are sufficient. For further study, analysis of the effect taken by the govenment to contain the spread of COVID-19 by using movement control order and tighethen economic activities on the Malaysian stock market using OXFORD COVID-19 Stringency Index.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors would like to thank the Director of the Economic Indicators Division, Ms. Jamia Aznita Jamal, for the effortless guidance and opinions in preparing the article.

## **DISCLAIMER**

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

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# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW **VOL 4/2022**







Mar 2022: RM131.6b 125.4% Feb 2022: RM102.3b ▲ 16.8% Jan 2022: RM111.1b ▲ 23.9%



## **PRODUCTION**



**Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches** (Oil Palm)

Mar 2022: 7,374,154 tonnes 4 0.7% Feb 2022: 5,974,154 tonnes 4.2%



### **Production of Natural Rubber**

Feb 2022: 29,920 tonnes ▼ -40.0% Jan 2022: 49,087 tonnes 7.3%



# Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Feb 2022: 4 3.9% Jan 2022: 4.3%



# Sales Value of Manufacturing

Feb 2022: RM131.6b 11.2% Jan 2022: RM139.0b 13.1%



## Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector

Feb 2022: RM117.2b Jan 2022: RM120.2b



## **Imports**

Mar 2022: RM104.9b ▲ 29.9% Feb 2022: RM82.5b ▲ 18.4% Jan 2022: RM92.5b ▲ 26.7%



## **Number of Employed Persons**

Feb 2022: 15.73 million persons ▲ 3.0% Jan 2022: 15.69 million persons ▲ 2.9%



# **Unemployment Rate**

Feb 2022: 4.1% Jan 2022: 4.2%



**PRICES** 

LABOUR MARKET

## **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

Mar 2022: ▲ 2.2% Feb 2022: ▲ 2.2% Jan 2022: 🛕 2.3%



## **Producer Price Index (PPI)**

Feb 2022: ▲ 9.7% Jan 2022: ▲ 9.2%

7.5%

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 4/ 2022, Department of Statistics, Malaysia



# Oil Palm

Malaysia's oil palm plantations produced 7,374,154 tonnes of fresh fruit bunches in March 2022, a 23.4 per cent increase over the previous month's total of 5,974,154 tonnes (**Chart 4**). Fresh fruit bunches production edged up by 0.7 per cent year-on-year compared to March 2021 (7,325,670 tonnes).

9,000.0 30.0 25.0 8,000.0 7,374.2 7 000 0 20.0 6.000.0 5.000.0 10.0 5.0 4,000.0 0.0 3.000.0 1.000.0 -10.0 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2021 Production of FFB

Chart 4: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, February 2021 - March 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

According to Table 1, Malaysia's average production of fresh fruit bunches increased to 1.18 tonnes/ha in March 2022, up from 0.99 tonnes/ha in the previous month. Peninsular Malaysia's average production of fresh fruit bunches surged by 23.4 per cent to 1.32 tonnes/ha (February 2022: 1.07 tonnes/ha), while Sabah/Sarawak's enhanced by 14.0 per cent to 1.06 tonnes/ha (February 2022: 0.93 tonnes/ha).

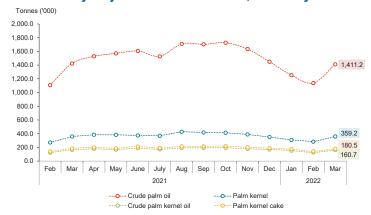
Table 1: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, March 2021 - March 2022 (Tonnes/ha)

Region	2021							2022					
Region	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Malaysia	1.20	1.28	1.33	1.35	1.30	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.41	1.26	1.10	0.99	1.18
Peninsular Malaysia	1.33	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.55	1.48	1.51	1.44	1.24	1.08	1.07	1.32
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.10	1.19	1.27	1.29	1.20	1.35	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.11	0.93	1.06

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Concurrently, production in palm oil mills has magnified as more fresh fruit bunches were harvested in March 2022. Production of Crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 24.1 per cent (March 2022: 1,411,215 tonnes, February 2022: 1,137,460 tonnes) and 26.9 per cent (March 2022: 359,165 tonnes, February 2022: 283,046 tonnes), respectively. Production of Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake rose by 26.9 per cent (March 2022: 160,693 tonnes, February 2022: 126,669 tonnes) and 26.2 per cent, respectively (March 2022: 180,516 tonnes, February 2022: 143,073 tonnes).

Chart 5: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, February 2021 - March 2022

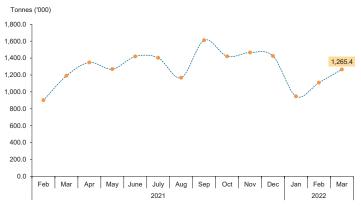


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board



Exports of palm oil went up by 14.1 per cent to 1,265,379 tonnes in March 2022, compared to 1,108,576 tonnes in February 2022. India remained the largest importer with 224,394 tonnes, accounting for 17.7 per cent of total palm oil exports, followed by China (11.4%), Netherlands (8.6%), Pakistan (6.4%) and Kenya (5%).

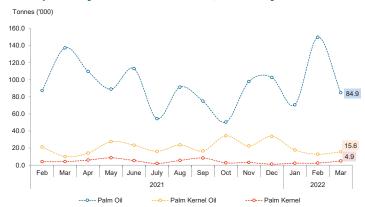
Chart 6: Exports of Palm Oil, February 2021 - March 2022



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

On the other hand, Imports of palm oil plunged by 43.3 per cent to 84,871 tonnes compared to the previous month (149,793 tonnes). Meanwhile, imports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel increased by 21.7 per cent to 15,574 tonnes (February 2022: 12,799 tonnes) and 102.5 per cent to 4,938 tonnes (February 2022: 2,349 tonnes), respectively.

Chart 7: Imports by Oil Palm Products, February 2021 - March 2022



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board



# Rubber

Natural rubber production decreased by 39.0 per cent in February 2022 to 29,920 tonnes from 49,087 tonnes in the previous month. The annual production fell by 40.0 per cent compared to 49,840 tonnes in the same month in 2021, as shown in **Chart 8**.

Tonnes (000)

Per cent (%)

50.0

40.0

30.0

20.0

10.0

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb 2022

Production

Month-on-Month

Chart 8: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholder sector contributed the most to natural rubber production in February 2022, accounting for 88.4 per cent of total production (26,449 tonnes). The estate industry accounted for 11.6 per cent (3,471 tonnes) of the remaining production. Monthly production in these two sectors dropped by 39.4 per cent and 35.9 per cent, respectively.

According to the average monthly price analysis, Latex Concentrated expanded by 15.0 per cent (February 2022: 658.14 sen per kg, January 2022: 572.08 sen per kg) and Scrap increased by 0.6 per cent (February 2022: 606.41 sen per kg, January 2022: 603.05 sen per kg). A similar trend can be observed for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R), which increased by 0.9 to 14.9 per cent. According to World Bank Commodity Price Data, the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) type increased by 0.6 per cent (from USD1.78/kg to USD1.79/kg) and 7.0 per cent (from USD1.97/kg to USD2.11/kg), respectively.

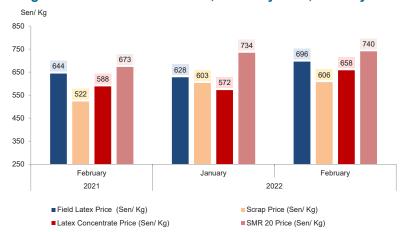


Chart 9: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, February 2021, January 2022 and February 2022

Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total rubber stocks rose by 2.8 per cent in February 2022 to 318,699 tonnes, a slight increase from 310,002 tonnes in January 2022, as shown in **Chart 10**. Meanwhile, domestic consumption fell 8.1 per cent in February 2022 to 39,865 tonnes, from 43,390 tonnes the previous month.



Tonnes ('000)
350.0
300.0
250.0
200.0
150.0
100.0
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb

Chart 10: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's natural rubber exports totalled 47,682 tonnes in February 2022, a 6.8 per cent decline from the previous month (51,160 tonnes). China remained the top importer of natural rubber in February 2022, dominating 50.8 per cent of total exports, followed by the United States (5.1%), Germany (3.5%), Turkey (3.4%) and Brazil (2.1%).

Rubber gloves were the most prevalent rubber-based products exports in February 2022, with a value of RM1.9 billion, a 13.5 per cent decrease from January 2022 (RM2.2 billion). The top three rubber gloves exporting countries were the United States (RM623.9 million), Germany (RM137.6 million) and Japan (RM102.7 million), as shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, January 2022 and February 2022

	Quantity	(Tonnes)	Value (RM million)		
Countries	January 2022	February 2022	January 2022	February 2022	
United States of America	17,340	17,633	631.3	623.9	
Germany	4,725	4,443	151.3	137.6	
China	4,054	4,319	74.8	95.3	
Japan	3,338	2,852	124.9	102.7	
Brazil	3,492	2,824	76.4	55.2	
Turkey	3,104	2,669	60.4	53.8	
India	3,790	2,180	69.7	42.3	
Italy	2,056	2,127	51.8	53.4	
Netherlands	1,390	1,909	51.4	54.4	
United Kingdom	3,089	1,545	103.8	45.4	

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



# **Industrial Production Index (IPI)**

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) remained positive in February 2022, owing to continued growth in external demand and rising domestic spending. The IPI elevated by 3.9 per cent in February 2022 when compared to the same month the previous year (**Chart 11**). The upsurge in the IPI was driven by a 5.2 per cent increase in the Manufacturing index and a 3.9 per cent increase in the Electricity index. The Mining index, on the other hand, fell 0.4 per cent.

Chart 11: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-Year), February 2021 – February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component of the IPI, grew by 5.2 per cent in February 2022. In a year-on-year comparison, domestic-oriented output increased by 6.2 per cent (January 2022: 7.0%), while export-oriented output rose by 4.7 per cent (January 2022: 6.7%). The growth in domestic-oriented output was attributed to the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers, which increased by 9.9 per cent (January 2022: 5.0%), followed by the manufacture of food products, which expanded by 5.4 per cent (January 2022: 11.1%) and the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, which elevated by 4.8 per cent (January 2022: 6.7%). Meanwhile, the largest contributors to export-oriented output were the manufacture of computers, electronics & optical products, 14.3 per cent (January 2022: 16.0%), the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils & fats, 7.6 per cent (January 2022: 0.3%) and the manufacture of chemicals & chemical products, 4.6 per cent (January 2022: 7.1%).

IPI for Malaysia's selected major trading partners prospered in February 2022, with Singapore accelerating by 17.6 per cent (January 2022: 2.4%), China rising by 7.5 per cent (January 2022: 7.5%), the United States expanding by 7.5 per cent (January 2022: 3.6%), South Korea increasing 6.5 per cent (January 2022: 4.2%) and Japan steadily growing by 0.2 per cent (January 2022: -0.9%).

The Mining sector's output declined 0.4 per cent in February 2022 when compared to the same month the previous year. The deterioration was influenced by a 4.3 per cent decrease in the Crude Oil & Condensate index. Meanwhile, the Natural Gas index grew by 2.6 per cent.

# INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

# **Manufacturing**

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in February 2022 stood at RM131.6 billion, a rise of 11.2 per cent (January 2022: 13.1%) from the same month in 2021 (**Chart 12**). The growth in sales value was driven by Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (16.4%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (12.6%), and Electrical & Electronics Products (9.8%).

In addition, Malaysia's exports grew by 16.8 per cent in February 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year, reaching RM102.3 billion (January 2022: 23.9%). The growth was fueled by higher shipments of Electrical & Electronic Products driven by global digitalisation trends, as well as Palm Oil & Palm Oil-based Agriculture Products aided by higher crude palm oil prices. At the same time, exports to major trading partners, including ASEAN, China, the European Union (EU) and Japan, improved by double digits. Exports of manufactured goods, which accounted for 85.2 per cent of total exports, increased by 14.2 per cent year on year to RM87.2 billion.

160.0 80.0 131.6 140.0 70.0 120 0 60 O 50.0 100.0 40 O 80.0 40.0 Apr May June July Aug Sept Jan Feb 2022

Chart 12: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, February 2021 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

According to the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, the total number of employees in the Manufacturing sector in February 2022 was 2.28 million persons, a 2.1 per cent increase from 2.23 million persons in February 2021 (January 2022: 2.2%). The growth was mainly supported by the Electrical & Electronics (4.7%), Wood, Furniture, Paper Products & Printing (3.2%) and Food, Beverages & Tobacco (1.2%) industries. Salaries & wages paid increased by 3.9 per cent in February 2022, totaling RM7.8 billion, compared to the same month in 2021 (January 2022: 4.1%). Moreover, average salaries & wages per employee grew by 1.7 per cent to RM3,429 in comparison to the same month of the previous year. Simultaneously, the average sales value per employee rose by 8.8 percent to RM57,838 (February 2021: RM53,138).

The Manufacturing sector will face hurdles as a result of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, China's zero-COVID plan, skyrocketing commodity prices, supply chain and raw material disruptions, and labour shortages. Nevertheless, the reopening of the international border on 1st April 2022 would benefit the domestic economy.



# Wholesale and Retail Trade

The Sales value of Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade remained positive for the second month of 2022. The growth in February 2022 was attributed to the lower base effects due to Movement Control Order (MCO) and Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) in the same month last year. However, month-on-month performance indicated a decrease following the decline in all sub-sectors of Wholesale & Retail Trade.

# **Performance of Sales Value**

The Sales of Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a growth of 8.5 per cent year-on-year to register RM117.2 billion in February. The growth was attributed to the Retail Trade sub-sector which increased by 10.2 per cent or RM4.5 billion to register RM48.8 billion. Wholesale Trade also expanded by 6.2 per cent or RM3.3 billion to RM55.9 billion. Within the same period, Motor Vehicles surged 12.5 per cent or RM1.4 billion to RM12.5 billion.

RM billion 117.2 55.9 48.8 12.5 2022 Sales Value YoY (%) 8.5 6.2 10.2 12.5 MoM (%) -4.7 -0.4 -0.7 Original 125.8 146.2 107.4 Feb 2022 YoY (%) 5.4 3.8 0.4 9.4 Volume MoM (%) -2.9 -6.2 -0.7 -0.5 (2015=100) Seasonally 131.4 148.7 137.8 Adjusted 109.4 4.9 1.5 6.2 1.8

Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As for the month-on-month comparison, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade decreased 2.5 per cent due to 4.7 per cent contraction in Wholesale Trade sub-sector.

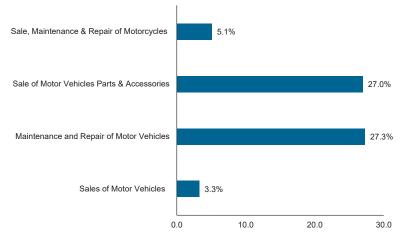
# **Performance of Motor Vehicles**

The 12.5 per cent growth in Motor Vehicles sub-sector was attributed to Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories, which grew 27.0 per cent or RM3.5 billion. This was followed by Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles (27.3%), Sales of Motor Vehicles (3.3%), and Sales, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles (5.1%).

On a monthly basis, sales of this sub-sector fell marginally 0.7 per cent as Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories decreased by 4.3 per cent.



Chart 13: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, February 2022



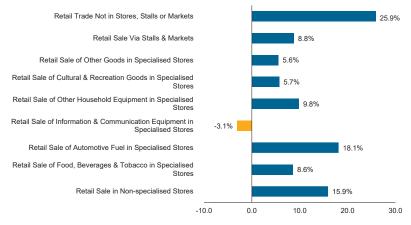
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# **Performance of Retail Trade**

The Retail Trade sub-sector grew by 10.2 per cent in February 2022, supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores which increased by 15.9 per cent or RM2.5 billion to RM18.3 billion. Likewise, other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth namely Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels 18.1 per cent, Retail Sales of Household Goods 9.8 per cent, Retail Sales in Specialised Stores 5.6 per cent, Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco 8.6 per cent, Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods 5.7 per cent, Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market 25.9 per cent, and Retail Sales in Stalls & Market 8.8 per cent (Chart 14).

In the meantime, sales of this sub-sector declined 0.4 per cent month-on-month.

Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# **Performance of Wholesale Trade**

The Wholesale Trade grew by 6.2 per cent backed by Other Specialised Wholesale with a growth of 6.0 per cent or RM22.3 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco with an increase of 9.2 per cent to record RM10.9 billion. Similarly, the Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals also increased 15.9 per cent to RM4.7 billion.

With regard to monthly comparison, Wholesale Trade decreased by 4.7 per cent, mainly contributed by Wholesale of Household Goods which dropped 8.2 per cent as in **Chart 15**.

Non-specialised Wholesale

Other Specialised Wholesale

Other Specialised Wholesale

Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies

Wholesale of Household Goods

Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco

Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals

Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis

0.0 5.0 10.0 15.0 20.0

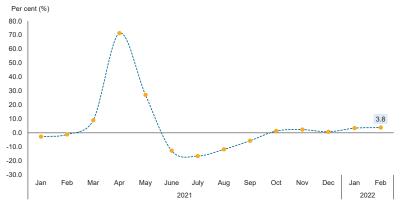
Chart 15: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# **Performance of Volume Index**

In terms of volume index for February 2022, Wholesale & Retail Trade expanded by 3.8 per cent year-on-year. The expansion was attributed to Motor Vehicles with an increase of 9.4 per cent. Similarly, Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade also recorded a growth of 5.4 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the seasonally adjusted volume index grew by 4.9 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 16**).

Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2021 - February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# **Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries**

Table 3: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, February 2022 (Year-on-Year)

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea
-2.4	-17.6	6.2	2.1

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

Looking at the performance of retail sales in other selected countries, Singapore and Hong Kong posted a decline in February 2022 as in **Table 3**. Singapore reported a decrease of 2.4 per cent year-on-year, mainly attributed to lower sales in February compared to the same period last year when sales were boosted by spending before Chinese New Year, in which pre-Chinese New Year spending this year took place mainly in January. Similarly, Hong Kong recorded a decline of 17.6 per cent in February attributed to worsening of COVID-19 situation and tightening of anti-epidemic measures.



In contrast, UK retail sales rose 6.2 per cent in February. However, this growth should be interpreted with caution due to the base effect in which there were restrictions on non-essential retail in a few parts of the UK in February 2021. In South Korea, retail sales increased 2.1 per cent year-on-year in February of 2022, easing from a 4.7 per cent rise in the prior month.

# **Prospect for March 2022**

Looking ahead, the performance of Wholesale & Retail in March 2022 is expected to continue its recovery momentum. Motor Vehicles sub-sector is anticipated to contribute to the expansion in Wholesale & Retail Trade, underpinned by Sales of Motor Vehicles. The strong sales in March for Motor vehicles could be attributed to the auto companies which push their sales as their financial year ends on 31st March. Apart from that, the other factors such as the new calendar of school sessions which started on 21st March as well as the preparation for Ramadhan in early April are also anticipated to further boost Retail Trade industry.



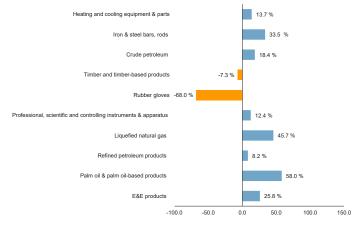
# **Merchandise Trade**

The number of new COVID-19 daily cases increased dramatically in February 2022, surpassing the 30,000-case mark for the first time on 23 February 2022 with 31,199 cases. The surge led to a jump in new monthly COVID-19 cases from 112,672 in January 2022 to 571,978 in February 2022¹. The government was optimistic, however, that all measures implemented through the National COVID-19 Immunisation Programme (PICK) are effective as more than 99 per cent of the infected are either asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic. In parallel with these developments, the government has indicated that it will not impose any more Movement Control Orders (MCO) or inter-district and inter-state travel restrictions² to contain the spread of COVID-19, thereby contributing to economic activity to retain the usual phase. Against the backdrop of the favourable scenario, Malaysia's total trade continued to grow at a double-digit pace in February 2022, albeit at a slower rate. Total trade increased by 17.5 per cent year-on-year to RM184.8 billion from RM157.3 billion in February 2021. Exports increased by 16.8 per cent to RM102.3 billion, while imports rose by 18.4 per cent to RM82.5 billion. In turn, the trade surplus widened by 10.7 per cent year-on-year to RM19.8 billion. Meanwhile, on a month-on-month basis, exports, imports, and total trade fell by 7.9 per cent, 10.8 per cent, and 9.2 per cent, respectively, compared to January 2022. In contrast, the trade balance improved by 6.6 per cent.

The increase in exports for February 2022 was led by the higher exports to China, which rose by RM2.5 billion, followed by Singapore (+RM1.8 billion), the European Union (E.U.) (+RM1.4 billion), Viet Nam (+RM1.4 billion) and Thailand (+RM1.2 billion). Meanwhile, the increase in imports was supported by the expansion in imports from Singapore (+RM2.3 billion), followed by the United States of America (U.S.A.) (+RM1.8 billion), Indonesia (+RM1.3 billion), Taiwan (+RM1.1 billion) and China (+RM1.0 billion). Malaysia's trade in February 2022 was mainly driven by China, Singapore, the U.S.A. and the E.U., with a total contribution of 47.4 per cent (February 2021: 48.1%).

Malaysia's exports of goods increased by RM14.7 billion to RM102.3 billion in February 2022 from RM87.6 billion in the same month of the preceding year. The positive performance was mainly contributed by exports of Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+RM8.1 billion, +25.8%), Palm oil & and palm oil-based products (+RM3.5 billion, +58.0%) and Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM1.3 billion, +45.7%) as shown in **Chart 17**. Exports of Rubber gloves continued to record a downward trend with a decrease of 68.0 per cent year-on-year to RM1.9 billion from RM5.8 billion in February 2021, while exports of Timber and timber-based products declined for the first time after three consecutive months of increase (-RM135.9 million, -7.3%). E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's top export products in February 2022, with an aggregate contribution of 54.5 per cent (February 2021: 49.8%).

Chart 17: Malaysia Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (Year-on-Year), February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

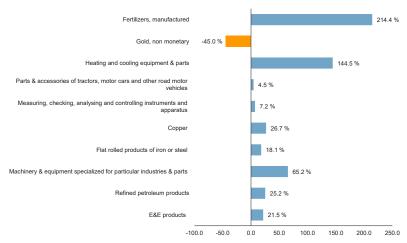
<sup>1</sup> https://covid-19.moh.gov.my/

<sup>2</sup> https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/tiada-lockdown-pada-aidilfitri-pm-346283



Similarly, Malaysia's imports also continued to maintain a positive momentum in February 2022, registering an increase of 18.4 per cent year-on-year to RM82.5 billion from RM69.7 billion in February 2021. The increase in imports was driven by E&E products (+RM4.5 billion, +21.5%), Refined petroleum products (+RM1.5 billion, +25.2%) and Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts (+RM605.5 million, +65.2%) as per **Chart 18**. Meanwhile, Non-monetary gold showed a negative trend for the fourth month in a row (-RM785.0 million, -45.0%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts were the major contributors to Malaysia's imports of goods in February 2022 with a cumulative contribution of 42.3 per cent (February 2021: 40.4%).

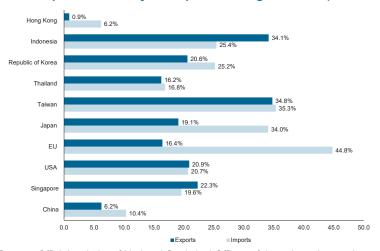
Chart 18: Malaysia Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (Year-on-Year), February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports and imports by major trading partners continued to rise in February 2022 amidst the increase in new global COVID-19 daily cases and the geopolitical crisis in the European region, as in **Chart 19**.

Chart 19: Exports and Imports for Malaysia Top 10 Trading Partners (Year-on-Year), February 2022



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

Based on the external trade statistics by state for February 2022, the total trade increased from RM27.5 billion, or 17.5 per cent, to RM184.8 billion, year on year. The increase was attributed to favourable performances mainly in Pulau Pinang which, rose by RM8.7 billion (+21.5%), followed by Sarawak RM4.2 billion (+58.7%), Selangor RM4.2 billion (+11.2%), Kedah RM3.7 billion (+57.9%), Johor RM2.8 billion (+8.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM2.0 billion (+26.2%), W.P. Labuan RM1.6 billion (+289.6%), Sabah RM1.5 billion (+64.8%), Pahang RM910.4 million (+27.0%), Negeri Sembilan RM417.5 million (+10.1%), Terengganu RM258.1 million (+13.1%) and Perlis RM42.1 million (+29.3%). However, total trade decreased by RM1.8 billion (-36.0%) in Melaka, Perak by RM1.6 billion (-25.3%) and by Kelantan RM256.5 million (-42.6%).

### **EXTERNAL SECTOR**



Total exports increased by RM14.7 billion, or 16.8%, to RM102.3 billion in the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM5.7 billion), Sarawak (+RM3.0 billion), Kedah (+RM2.2 billion), W.P. Labuan (+RM1.6 billion), Selangor (+RM1.5 billion), Sabah (+RM1.2 billion), Johor (+RM1.1 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.0 billion), Pahang (+RM103.8 million) and Perlis (+RM23.9 million). However, exports declined in Melaka (-RM1.2 billion), Perak (-RM1.1 billion), Terengganu (-RM320.2 million), Kelantan (-RM199.5 million) and Negeri Sembilan (-RM31.7 million).

At the same time, imports increased by RM12.8 billion (+18.4%) in February 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year. The higher imports were mainly from Pulau Pinang (+RM3.1 billion), Selangor (+RM2.7 billion), Johor (+RM1.7 billion), Kedah (+RM1.5 billion), Sarawak (+RM1.2 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.0 billion), Pahang (+RM806.6 million), Terengganu (+RM578.3 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM449.2 million), Sabah (+RM273.5 million) and Perlis (+RM18.2 million). However, imports decreased in Melaka (-RM563.5 million), Perak (-RM452.4 million), Kelantan (-RM57.0 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM5.6 million).

Five states continued to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 80.7 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained the top exporter with a share of 29.6 per cent, followed by Selangor (19.3%), Johor (18.7%), Sarawak (8.2%) and Kedah (4.8%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor remained the largest contributor with a share of 26.3 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (23.1%), Johor (20.2%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.1%), and Kedah (6.2%), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

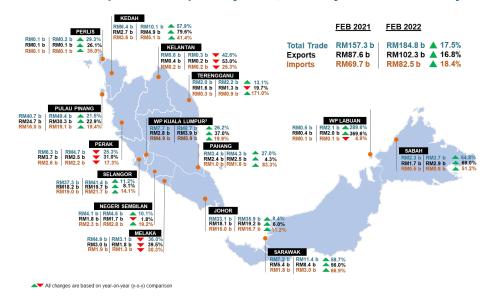


Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, February 2021 and February 2022

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.
- 2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

Recent geopolitical tensions are anticipated to have a significant impact on the global economy, particularly on major commodity supply chains. As a result, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has lowered its forecast for global trade volume this year to 2.5 per cent, down from 4.7 per cent in October 2021³. Meanwhile, Malaysia's total trade maintained its double-digit momentum in March 2022, expanding 27.3 per cent to RM236.6 billion from RM185.8 billion in March 2021, following rising prices of major commodities. Exports rose 25.4% to RM131.6 billion, while imports increased by 29.9% to RM104.9 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus at RM26.7 billion, going up 10.3 per cent from the previous year. Compared to February 2022, exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus surged by 28.7 per cent, 27.3 per cent, 28.1 per cent and 34.8 per cent respectively. In addition, the government announced on 9 March 2022 that Malaysia will enter a transition phase, to the so-called endemic starting 1 April 2022 which, will include the abolition of the business premises operating

<sup>3</sup> https://www.bbc.com/news/business-60949053#:~:text=The%20Ukraine%20war%20has%20led,boss%20Dr%20Ngozi%20Okonjo%2DIweala.



### **EXTERNAL SECTOR**

hours restrictions and the reopening of country's borders. The decision was made after considering various factors including risk assessment, obtaining the views of the Ministry of Health (MOH) and examining the recommendations from the Quartet Minister<sup>4</sup>. This positive news is anticipated to further boost economic activity in the country and further impact Malaysia's trade performance in the coming months.

Note: This article used preliminary statistics from the reference month's publication.

<sup>4</sup> https://www.pmo.gov.my/2022/03/kenyataan-media-berkaitan-fasa-peralihan-ke-endemik/



### **Labour Scenario**

More social and economic restrictions were lifted in February 2022, as the country reached the fourth phase of the National Recovery Plan (NRP). Chinese New Year was celebrated at the beginning of the month in a more joyous atmosphere than the previous year, when most states were subject to Movement Control Order (MCO). In addition, the hustle and bustle of recreational and domestic tourism activities continued as people took advantage of the school holidays during the month to spend time with their loved ones. Despite the spike of daily COVID-19 cases as a more infectious variant of Omicron began to prevail, more restrictions had been lifted considering the less severe impact of the cases as well as the national health system's ability to manage the situation. Therefore, the labour force situation improved steadily in February 2022, with employment trending up and unemployment continuing to fall.

The number of employed persons recorded a marginal month-on-month increase of 0.3 per cent (+44.8 thousand persons) to 15.73 million persons in February 2022 (January 2022: 15.69 million persons). Thus, the employment-to-population ratio, which denotes the country's ability to create employment, improved by 0.1 percentage points to 66.3 per cent. In the meantime, compared to a low base number during the same month a year ago, the number of employed persons grew 3.0 per cent (February 2021: 15.27 million persons) while the employment-to-population ratio surged by 1.1 percentage points (February 2021: 65.2%) as shown in **Chart 19**.

Persons ('000) 16 000 67.0 15.800 66.5 15,600 15.400 15,200 15,000 14.800 64.5 14.600 14.400 63.5 14.200 63.0 14,000 | Marie | Mari Employment-to-population ratio

Chart 19: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Further analysis by economic sector revealed that the number of employed persons in the Services sector remained uptrend, primarily in Food & beverages services, Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Transportation & storage activities. Likewise, employment in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors also registered increases. The employment in Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors, on the other hand, continued to decline.

By status in employment, the employee's category, which covers nearly 80 per cent of the total employed persons, gained an addition of 17.3 thousand employed persons (0.1%) from the previous month to 12.05 million persons. Own-account workers also increased by 0.7 per cent (+18.6 thousand persons) to 2.67 million persons. Among those in this category were daily wage earners working in farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; as well as freelancers (**Chart 20**).

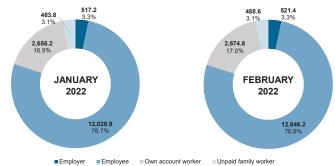


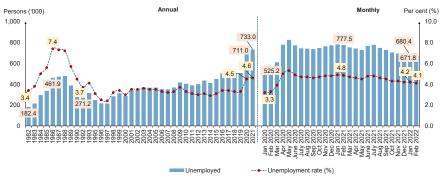
Chart 20: Employed Person by Status in Employment, January 2022 and February 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



In February 2022, the unemployment rate dropped to 4.1 per cent (January 2022: 4.2%), while the number of unemployed persons fell by 8.6 thousand (-1.3%) to record 671.8 thousand persons (January 2022: 680.4 thousand persons). In comparison to the same month last year, the unemployment rate slipped by 0.7 percentage points, while the number of unemployed persons went down by 105.7 thousand persons (February 2021: 777.5 thousand persons as depicted in **Chart 21**.

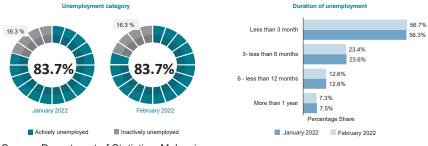
Chart 21: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 1982 - 2020 and January 2020 - February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Over 80 per cent of the unemployed persons were those who were available for work and actively looking for work, also known as actively unemployed (83.7%). Among this group, more than half (56.7%) were unemployed for less than three months, while 7.3 per cent had been unemployed for more than a year. Meanwhile, the number of the inactively unemployed or discouraged group who believed that there were no jobs available diminished by 1.6 thousand to 109.3 thousand persons (January 2022: 110.9 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 22**.

Chart 22: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment,
January 2022 and February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Following a rise in employment and a decrease in unemployment, the number of the labour force rose by 0.2 per cent (36.3 thousand persons) in February 2022 to record 16.40 million persons (January 2022: 16.37 million persons). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained unchanged from the previous month at 69.1 per cent. In the meantime, on a year-on-year basis, the labour force went up by 2.2 per cent or 354.5 thousand persons (February 2021: 16.05 million persons), while the LFPR increased by 0.6 percentage points (February 2021: 68.5%) as shown in **Chart 23**.

Chart 23: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - February 2022

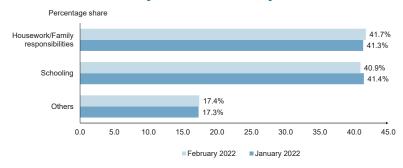


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



During the month, the number of persons outside the labour force continued to decline, posting a decrease of 11.4 thousand (-0.2%) to 7.32 million persons as compared to January 2022. Housework/family responsibilities held the largest share of the outside labour force with 41.7 per cent, followed by schooling/ training with a contribution of 40.9 per cent (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24: Share of the Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work,
January 2022 and February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The encouraging economic activity for the first two months of 2022 influenced the increase of labour demand by the economic sector to accommodate the needs of business operations. This situation signalled a more optimistic outlook for the labour market by encouraging higher labour force participation, which may allow the labour market to remain strong in the coming months.

Malaysia successfully shifted to the "Transition to Endemic" phase on 1st April 2022, after assessing the national health system's capability in managing the COVID-19 crisis and with over 80 per cent of Malaysia's total population completely vaccinated. During this phase, all prohibitions on business operating hours were lifted, and Muslim congregation prayers were permitted without physical distancing. After nearly two years of battling the pandemic, the transition to the endemic phase is an exit strategy that will allow the country to resume a normal life. This is expected to accelerate demand for goods and services, boosting productivity and contributing to employment growth. This is anticipated to increase demand for goods and services, resulting in increased production and job creation. More importantly, the transition to endemic has witnessed the reopening of all of Malaysia's international borders. This would encourage more international travel activities, and subsequently revitalise the country's tourism sector. The reopening of the country's borders may also address the shortage of foreign labour for specific sectors and skills in the country.



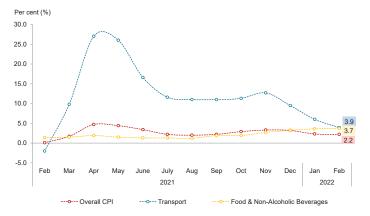
### **Consumer Price Index**

Food item which is the largest contributor to the total weight of the Consumer Price Index, remains a major contributor to national inflation. The government's intervention by setting a retail ceiling price for standard chicken and grade A, B and C eggs from 5th February to 5th June 2022, prevented food inflation from rising further.

In February 2022, national inflation rose 2.2 per cent to 125.2, compared to 122.5 in the same month of the previous year. The increase was also higher than Malaysia's average inflation rate for the period from 2011 to February 2022 (1.9%). The rise in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%). This was followed by Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.2%); Restaurants & Hotels (2.6%) and Recreation Services & Culture (1.6%).

Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Education increased by 0.8 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively. Similarly, Health and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco recorded a marginal increase of 0.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively. Communication remained unchanged, while Clothing & Footwear fell by 0.2 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year (**Chart 25**).

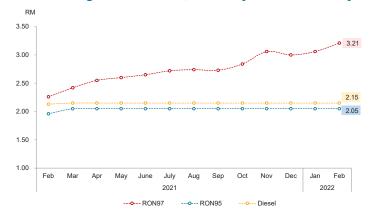
Chart 25: Overall CPI, Transport and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), February 2021 – February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Concurrently, the Transport group increased by 3.9 per cent due to low base effect associated with the setting of the RON95 Unleaded Petrol ceiling price in March 2021 (RM2.05). It was still higher than the average price of RM1.96 per litre in February 2021. In addition, the average price of RON97 Unleaded Petrol has risen substantially to RM3.21 per litre from RM2.26 per litre a year ago (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Average Price of Fuel, February 2021 - February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, which accounted for the majority of household spending, increased significantly from the previous month. Inflation in this group increased by 3.7 per cent in February 2022 compared to the same month of the preceding year. These increases were recorded in all Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverage subgroups. The Meat subgroup which rose 9.0 per cent continued to be the main contributor to the increase in this group. This was followed by the increases in Milk, cheese & eggs (5.1%); Vegetables (4.3%); Oils & fats (4.1%) and Fish & seafood (3.6%).

Table 4: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), February 2022

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) February 2022
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	3.7
Food	28.4	3.9
Food at Home	16.9	4.1
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	2.1
Meat	2.5	9.0
Fish & Seafood	4.0	3.6
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	5.1
Oil & Fats	0.6	4.1
Fruits	1.2	1.8
Vegetables	2.1	4.3
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	2.1
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	2.8
Food Away From Home	11.5	3.6
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	0.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia may disrupt the supply chain and have a ripple effect across the global economy. This will almost certainly have an impact on transportation costs and consequently on national inflation.



### **Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production**

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production, which measures the cost of goods at the factory gate, posted an increase of 9.7 per cent in February 2022, compared to a 9.2 per cent increase in the preceding month. The increase was driven by the index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing accelerated by 17.7 per cent (January 2022: 12.5%), mainly driven by the increase in the indices of Growing of perennial crops (23.3%), Fishing (9.4%) and Animal production (4.8%). The Mining index continued to register a double-digit growth at 23.3 per cent as opposed to 34.3 per cent in January 2022.

Meanwhile, the Manufacturing index increased by 7.9 per cent compared to 7.0 per cent in January 2022, owing to the increase in the indices of subsectors, namely Manufacture of refined petroleum products (20.3%), Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (18.6%) and Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers & nitrogen compounds, plastics & synthetic rubber in primary forms (13.1%). In addition, the indices of Water supply and Electricity & gas supply rose 1.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI local production increased 2.0 per cent as against 1.3 per cent in the previous month. The increase was driven by a 6.9 per cent rise in the Agriculture, forestry & fishing index (January 2022: 4.5%), triggered by higher prices for fresh fruit bunches of oil palm. Meanwhile, Crude oil and Natural gas prices continued to rise in February 2022, leading to a 3.6 per cent increase in the Mining index. The Manufacturing index increased by 1.3 per cent (January 2022: 0.8%), supported by the indices for Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (3.2%), Manufacture of refined petroleum products (2.1%) and Manufacture of electronic components & boards (0.5%) subsectors. In addition, the Electricity & gas supply index grew by 0.2 per cent, while the Water supply index declined by 0.2 per cent. (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

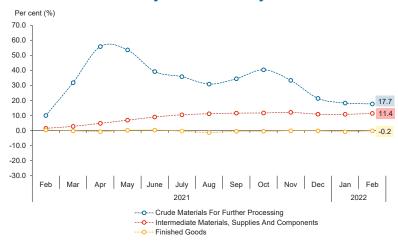
			Index		Pe	ercentage	Change (	(%)	
Sector	Code	Weight	index	Υ	ear-on-ye	ar	Мо	nth-on-mo	onth
			Feb 2022	Feb 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022
TOTAL		100.00	119.4		9.2	9.7			
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Α	6.73	164.6	35.0	12.5	17.7	2.2	4.5	6.9
Mining	В	7.93	103.8	-11.0	34.3	23.3	12.9	3.1	3.6
Manufacturing	С	81.57	117.2	1.5	7.0	7.9	0.5	0.8	1.3
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	116.8	-1.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
Water supply	Е	0.33	113.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The index of Crude materials for further processing increased by 17.7 per cent in February 2022, supported by the indices of Non-food materials and Foodstuffs & feedstuffs, which increased by 20.4 per cent and 3.7 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the index of Intermediate materials, supplies & components continued to rise at a double-digit rate of 11.4 per cent in February 2022 (January 2022: 10.8%), driven by increases in the indices of Processed fuel & lubricants (18.4%) and Materials & components for manufacturing (11.8%). However, the Finished goods index fell 0.2 per cent due to a decline in the index of Capital equipment (-1.8%) as shown in **Chart 27**.



Chart 27: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), February 2021 – February 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Disruptions in the global supply chain, especially in global primary commodities, are expected to worsen as repercussion of tensions between Russia and Ukraine. Prices for primary commodities and raw materials such as crude oil, semiconductors, fertilisers, natural gas and grains are anticipated to rise further, as these two countries are among the major producers of raw materials. As a result, production costs will rise, leading to relatively high prices of end products that could pinch consumers particularly in low income household.

### **WAY FORWARD**



Continuous transitions of states into better phases of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) since July 2021 has seen a gradual improvement in Malaysia's socioeconomic landscape. As of February 2022, the whole country was in the fourth phase of the NRP after Sarawak and Kelantan shifted into the phase in the previous month. More COVID-19 related restrictions continued to be lifted, allowing for people to travel within the national vicinities, meet up, and enjoy social and recreational activities. After a low-key celebration in the previous year, the Chinese New Year festival was celebrated in a more festive mood at the beginning of the year. In fact, most people took advantage of the long holiday to organise a few social gatherings with family and friends. As a result, businesses especially in the Services sub-sectors such as Retail trade, Accommodation, Food and beverages and Transportation continued to improve following the increase in demand. Furthermore, the national public health system had been able to successfully managed the unusual surge in the number of new daily cases of COVID-19 in the country during the month considering the majority of the infections were not symptomatic or mildly symptomatic. As we strive to reduce the risk of infection and ensure those at risk are protected, the COVID-19 vaccination drive for children aged five to eleven is effective from 3rd February 2022. On another note, although the Russian-Ukraine conflict started on 24th February 2022 might create a lot of uncertainty and compromise the global economic prospects, the social and economic indicators for February 2022 remained positive albeit recording slower growth while selected indicators improved further compared to the numbers recorded in January.

Concerning the external sector, despite slower performance than January 2022, total merchandise trade continued to record double-digit year-on-year growth of 17.5 per cent to RM184.8 billion. Exports rose by 16.8 per cent to RM102.3 billion, while imports increased by 18.4 per cent to RM82.5 billion, resulting in the trade surplus expanding by 10.7 per cent year-on-year to RM19.8 billion. Electrical and electronic (E&E) products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products dominated the exports with a combined share of 54.5 per cent.

As for the sectoral performances, IPI went up by 3.9 per cent in February 2022 as against the same month of the previous year, following the increase in two of its components namely, Manufacturing index (5.2%) and Electricity index (3.9%). The growth in the Manufacturing index was supported by the output of domestic-oriented and export-oriented industries which rose 6.2 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sales expanded by 11.2 per cent from the same month during the preceding year to record 131.6 billion. The expansion was driven by Food, beverages & tobacco products, Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products and Electrical & electronics products. Looking at the largest industry in Malaysia's Services sector, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade logged year-on-year growth of 8.5 per cent to RM117.2 billion, primarily due to the Retail trade sub-sector. In addition, Wholesale trade and Motor Vehicles sub-sector also registered increases as compared to February 2021.

Looking at Malaysia's prices indices, CPI in February 2022 increased by 2.2 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year, exceeding Malaysia's average inflation rate between January 2011 to February 2022 at 1.9 per cent. The rise in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (3.9%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.7%). Meanwhile, PPI local production surged 9.7 per cent in February 2022 mainly supported by an increase in the Mining index and the Agriculture, forestry & fishing index. The labour force situation in February 2022 improved steadily as employment trended up by 3.0 per cent to 15.73 million persons. Meanwhile, unemployment continued to fall by 8.6 thousand to a record 671.8 thousand persons as the unemployment rate declined to 4.1 per cent.

On the 1st April 2022, Malaysia has entered the "Transition to Endemic" phase after evaluating the ability of the national health system in managing the COVID-19 crisis and considering more than 80 per cent of the population were fully-vaccinated. This transition entails the country's trial period to adjust toward living with COVID-19 as more restrictions were lifted including the permission for businesses to operate at the usual operation hours as well as the elimination of 50 per cent capacity utilisation of venues in conducting social events and festivities. More importantly, after two years, Malaysia has reopened the international borders to allow quarantine-free travel. Following successfully piloting the international tourism bubble in the preceding year, the re-opening of our borders is expected to benefit the country's tourism industries. This is foreseen to subsequently influence the economy and labour market to sustain the recovery momentum. The LI recorded a marginal year-on-year

### **WAY FORWARD**



decline of 0.5 per cent in February 2022 as the global crises spook the stock market. However, on a month-on-month basis, the LI remained upward by 0.5 per cent, indicating that Malaysia's economy is bound to continue its journey to recovery. However, the global market uncertainty is anticipated to play a pivotal role in shaping the national economy in the coming months. Following this, the World Bank has lowered Malaysia's GDP growth forecast for 2022 to 5.5 per cent from previous forecast of 5.8 per cent.





INDICATORS	UNIT						2021						202		DATA SOURCE
(Value)		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	Tonne	49,840.0	36,068.3	23,012.9	28,164.2	38,807.4	48,609.9	42,942.1	41,179.6	43,126.6	30,493.3	41,689.7	49,087.1	29,919.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	6.73	7.08	6.68	6.86	6.69	6.79	7.18	6.69	7.14	7.22	7.13	7.34	7.40	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.22	5.83	5.36	5.60	5.48	5.48	5.90	5.38	5.79	5.86	5.84	6.03	6.06	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	6.44	7.30	7.16	7.22	6.71	5.47	5.81	5.60	5.73	6.09	6.11	6.28	6.96	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	5.88	6.80	6.23	6.37	5.65	4.94	5.22	4.97	5.21	5.54	5.39	5.72	6.58	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	54,632.2	58,851.9	55,695.6	48,111.3	48,588.5	48,645.4	59,171.7	62,331.7	62,167.0	60,942.4	45,982.3	51,159.6	47,681.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
<ul> <li>Palm Oil Product</li> </ul>	Tonne	1,514,853.0	1,810,510.0	2,072,855.0	1,921,986.0	2,216,639.0	2,084,308.0	1,955,191.0	2,441,399.0	2,163,435.0	2,342,143.0	2,143,891.0	1,852,021.0	1,837,307.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	900,558.0	1,189,859.0	1,350,777.0	1,268,424.0	1,418,494.0	1,402,315.0	1,167,188.0	1,611,518.0	1,420,574.0	1,465,518.0	1,423,821.0	1,159,576.0	1,108,576.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	64,561.0	93,223.0	96,546.0	71,330.0	78,328.0	113,040.0	85,351.0	93,300.0	94,302.0	123,005.0	94,349.0	79,667.0	56,720.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	61.96	65.19	64.77	68.04	73.07	74.39	70.02	74.60	83.65	80.77	74.31	85.53	95.76	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	59.06	62.35	61.71	65.18	71.38	72.46	67.73	71.56	81.32	79.18	71.53	83.12	91.74	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
<ul> <li>Crude Petroleum **</li> </ul>	'000 Tonne	758.1	927.2	847.1	923.9	878.5	827.0	805.3	838.2	689.7	542.4	549.3	640.5	546.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,617.4	1,973.1	4,124.4	2,760.1	3,587.1	4,394.6	2,629.4	3,717.5	3,420.4	3,311.0	2,139.8	2,065.3	2,218.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	489.6	259.6	1,135.5	506.9	413.0	1,014.3	377.9	657.8	234.2	538.9	221.7	554.6	193.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,950.0	2,583.3	3,783.9	2,635.7	3,552.8	3,154.9	1,948.3	3,023.5	3,329.8	3,057.0	1,963.8	2,196.4	2,617.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
<ul> <li>Liquified Natural Gas #</li> </ul>	'000 Tonne	2,545.4	2,161.2	2,306.6	2,289.1	1,667.6	2,032.6	2,132.0	1,568.9	1,813.5	1,996.9	2,493.2	2,231.4	2,151.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	120.1	128.3	122.8	120.4	126.9	119.1	125.4	132.3	137.6	137.7	138.5	136.1	126.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	118,412,460.2	126,935,039.3	130,645,790.4	122,726,159.9	124,362,618.2	119,933,989.3	126,536,417.3	135,322,930.7	140,654,673.8	142,410,833.2	143,910,775.4	138,985,561.8	131,635,004.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	76,322,012.3	91,908,206.3	91,609,667.3	78,828,569.0	91,302,871.2	82,847,129.2	80,828,735.6	94,860,740.0	98,610,022.7	95,413,694.7	105,315,221.8	95,044,677.7	87,156,945.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3,2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	70	109	100	92	31	56	45	42	63	99	75	78	59	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	201	271	228	182	127	194	231	239	244	206	253	186	241	National Housing Department
Advertisement (Nenewals Fermit)															3 ,
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	2,391.57	2,427.91	2,463.45	2,463.45	2,464.24	2,464.24	2,464.24	2,479.22	2,503.03	2,558.64	2,635.11	2,713.66	2,393.98	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.86	17.97	18.00	18.00	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.96	17.99	18.41	18.46	18.73	18.73	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	91.7	97.6	92.8	96.9	91.6	88.0	82.7	80.7	86.9	92.1	95.0	95.0	91.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
															, ,
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
															Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
Public Installations      P	Million Kilowatt- Hours	12,458.4	14,476.0	13,982.5	14,089.1	12,350.4	12,901.5	13,265.7	13,478.7	14,517.3	13,791.1	14,155.2	14,258.9	12,905.8	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Pow
	iliouis														Producer
															Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
h Debroto I 4-11-41 D	Million Kilowatt-	404 *	201 -	405.0	400 =	470 *	470 0	400.0	470 0	404 1	404 1	400.0	407.0	400 =	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak
b. Private Installations <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt- Hours	191.1	201.5	185.6	192.5	179.1	173.9	166.0	172.9	191.4	181.4	183.8	187.8	188.5	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available

not applicable



INDICATORS						2021						2022		DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%) 1,0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	-3.6	6.1	39.7	19.3	-3.6	-7.6	-4.7	-1.1	2.7	5.4	2.6	n.a		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	-5.0	0.1	39.1	19.5	-3.0	-7.0	-4.7	-1.1	2.1	5.4	2.0	II.a	II.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	-0.1	4.5	-33.5	33.8	15.7	16.3	-3.6	-10.8	-13.6	-28.3	-16.3	7.3	-40.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices - SMR 20	22.4	26.0	41.3	45.0	20.4	26.2	22.2	10.0	14.0	14.1	12.4	16.8	10.1	Malaysian Dubbar Baard
- Scrap	22.4 25.8	36.8 50.4	41.3 62.8	45.9 70.9	38.1 60.7	36.3 54.5	33.2 49.1	19.8 28.2	14.8 21.3	18.9	13.4 18.8	23.8	10.1 16.1	Malaysian Rubber Board Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	25.6	57.4	65.2	68.7	39.1	11.1	19.1	10.7	-5.2	-15.4	-8.1	-0.9	8.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	28.6	56.0	50.8	47.3	17.7	5.8	11.6	2.6	-9.5	-10.8	-7.4	4.0	11.9	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports	20.0	00.0	00.0			0.0	11.0	2.0	0.0	10.0	***	1.0		malaysian rabbar board
- Natural Rubber #	5.4	30.2	37.2	42.4	25.9	7.2	38.7	27.9	14.1	7.8	-25.3	6.3	-12.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	-11.8	-8.7	11.6	-6.4	-14.8	-19.3	-20.1	-1.1	-14.9	14.0	-12.9	14.9	21.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	-17.3	0.4	9.2	-7.4	-16.9	-21.4	-26.0	-0.04	-15.2	12.5	-13.3	22.4	23.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-12.7	20.3	14.8	-5.0	-18.6	12.4	-16.6	-30.7	-32.9	34.1	-35.2	14.8	-12.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	12.7	97.7	177.5	119.3	83.0	73.8	58.2	81.6	106.7	86.8	49.0	56.8	54.6	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	16.9	108.7	273.5	128.2	86.4	77.8	59.9	80.7	105.7	92.7	52.0	59.5	55.3	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-3.4	-22.8	6.0	18.8	-5.7	-49.4	-50.5	-32.9	-11.4	-56.4	-49.6	-37.7	-27.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup> 2.3.3 Imports	58.7	-46.7	21.4	-3.4	15.8	22.7	1.1	83.8	27.8	26.7	-32.2	-7.4	-38.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	-53.0	-88.0	48.2	-27.1	-39.1	-30.0	-55.3	23.1	-74.5	1.9	-61.0	-4.5	-60.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum  - Petroleum Products  -	-53.0 33.0	-88.0 -18.1	48.2 37.0	33.6	-39.1	-30.0 -1.7	-55.3 -24.5	-39.9	-74.5 -2.2	-0.2	-61.0	-4.5 -14.5	-80.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	33.0	-10.1	37.0	33.0	-1.5	-1.7	=24.5	-39.9	-2.2	=0.2	-33.0	-14.5	-33.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	18.8	-0.9	23.6	49.5	-2.0	3.9	5.6	-18.2	-2.5	13.0	-6.4	3.8	-15.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Equinos Natural Odo														
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	4.5	12.7	68.0	29.8	-0.2	-6.5	0.6	4.0	8.0	11.3	8.4	6.8	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	6.4	15.3	72.5	37.2	6.5	0.6	6.8	11.6	15.3	18.8	15.5	13.1	11.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	20.9	36.0	65.4	45.2	25.8	2.3	15.4	21.6	23.3	28.2	28.4	19.8	14.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	-34.6	87.9	1,011.1	253.8	-59.7	-16.4	-50.5	-40.8	-23.2	160.5	2.7	6.8	-15.7	National Housing Department
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.2 Advantagement (Renounce Permit)	9.8	41.9	101.8	0.0	-43.6	-27.6	4.5	18.9	5.6	28.0	35.3	-6.5	19.9	National Housing Department
Advertisement (Nenewals Fermit)	0.0	11.0	101.0	0.0	10.0	27.0	1.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	00.0	0.0	10.0	reasonal riodoling Doparation
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel - Cement	0.2	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.3	7.7	10.5	13.6	0.1	Ministry of Works
- Cement	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.6	3.4	5.0	4.9	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-5.9	-1.1	13.3	18.9	8.4	0.1	-4.0	-5.1	-4.3	3.5	-2.6	-5.1	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
a. Public Installations <sup>p</sup>	-6.7	8.7	21.7	7.8	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	-0.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	7.9	3.6	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak
a. Public installations	-0.7	6.7	21.7	1.8	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	-0.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	7.9	3.6	Energy Berhad, Independent Powe
														Producer
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
b. Private Installations P	-5.3	-3.1	-6.3	1.4	-4.5	-9.0	-12.4	-9.1	-4.2	-2.3	-6.0	-2.8	-1.3	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power
														Producer Producer
e:														

- latest data until December 2021
- provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022



INDICATORS	UNIT						2021						2022		DATA SOURCE
(Value) - Local Consumption		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
- Eocal Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt- Hours	8,427.7	9,800.4	9,514.7	9,162.2	7,735.7	8,102.2	8,660.7	9,124.1	9,822.1	9,617.4	9,838.6	9,807.3	9,092.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt- Hours	3,108.8	3,089.0	3,135.9	3,447.2	3,312.3	3,431.6	3,286.7	3,254.9	3,192.3	3,020.4	3,046.8	3,156.0	3,097.4	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															
<ul> <li>Wholesale Trade Index</li> </ul>	Point	125.3	126.4	126.5	126.5	119.2	117.4	123.2	128.1	131.1	130.6	132.3	134.1	125.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	138.7	138.9	134.9	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	98.2	124.7	112.9	90.6	7.5	13.8	46.1	84.5	112.8	109.7	120.9	108.0	107.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	41,301	58,102	47,764	40,159	246	2,396	12,897	42,556	61,248	53,661	49,901	39,455	47,445	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,898	4,119	3,626	2,363	30	379	1,064	3,416	4,162	4,418	4,265	3,506	3,846	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	45,199	62,221	51,390	42,522	276	2,775	13,961	45,972	65,410	58,079	54,166	42,961	51,291	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales	11-24														
a. Passenger	Unit	37,923	56,478	52,628	41,988	1,841	4,949	15,064	38,315	56,881	52,601	57,603	33,668	38,823	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit Unit	4,861	7,400	5,284	4,675	80	2,137	2,436	5,960	6,608	6,141	7,581	6,913	4,899	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	42,784	63,878	57,912	46,663	1,921	7,086	17,500	44,275	63,489	58,742	65,184	40,581	43,722	Malaysian Automotive Association
<ul> <li>New Vehicles Registration</li> </ul>	Number	102,689	157,542	133,878	103,172	11,209	28,594	46,519	100,693	130,531	127,457	151,563	93,650	91,625	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	7,599	9,645	9,742	9,156	6,459	6,203	8,062	8,431	10,684	14,722	36,013	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance			-,-					-,	-, -		,				•
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	541,124.8	549,566.7	551,531.1	551,624.1	547,706.7	550,824.9	551,831.5	562,955.7	559,928.6	580,847.4	578,301.9	585,517.6	587,656.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,055,196.3	2,083,780.5	2,073,628.2	2,076,555.3	2,082,273.2	2,100,134.8	2,098,884.0	2,127,285.0	2,122,374.5	2,154,570.2	2,165,807.0	2,171,245.8	2,190,249.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,058,351.8	2,088,401.6	2,078,978.5	2,082,749.6	2,087,879.5	2,106,362.1	2,104,909.8	2,133,618.9	2,130,024.1	2,162,302.2	2,171,798.7	2,178,879.6	2,197,890.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,840,079.9	1,853,636.6	1,853,868.9	1,858,806.8	1,860,525.2	1,862,773.2	1,859,824.1	1,877,737.1	1,887,493.3	1,903,589.3	1,913,723.5	1,923,883.5	1,926,907.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,165,719.0	1,174,869.9	1,172,102.7	1,174,947.2	1,174,981.9	1,174,054.2	1,170,870.8	1,181,494.4	1,183,336.7	1,189,605.0	1,191,303.8	1,194,374.8	1,195,039.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	666,639.4	670,923.9	673,873.3	675,938.8	677,711.6	680,736.7	681,021.7	688,303.1	696,211.9	705,860.1	714,825.0	721,924.0	724,272.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,721.6	7,842.8	7,893.0	7,920.8	7,831.6	7,982.3	7,931.5	7,939.6	7,944.7	8,124.1	7,594.7	7,584.7	7,595.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,096,866.9	2,129,222.4	2,112,910.6	2,118,708.1	2,125,676.3	2,136,838.1	2,138,086.3	2,173,389.7	2,163,557.2	2,200,446.5	2,221,753.2	2,207,102.7	2,233,464.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,413,010.6	1,427,335.7	1,418,722.5	1,421,971.1	1,428,796.9	1,439,315.2	1,446,100.1	1,473,661.4	1,462,425.6	1,488,429.0	1,499,689.9	1,493,251.4	1,511,257.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks     Merchant Banks	RM Million RM Million	661,148.3	678,496.8	670,388.4	672,745.4	672,935.9	673,774.7	667,870.0	674,804.7	675,827.7	686,743.0	698,195.6	689,615.7	696,942.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Denosite Towarrus Fixed Denosite Special		22,708.0	23,389.8	23,799.7	23,991.5	23,943.5	23,748.2	24,116.2	24,923.6	25,303.9	25,274.4	23,867.7	24,235.5	25,265.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	957,555.6	962,071.0	958,684.2	958,372.8	959,059.7	964,597.2	957,949.5	968,453.1	970,153.1	971,871.1	977,452.6	976,062.2	976,459.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	565,109.2	559,982.5	559,847.3	562,909.4	562,430.1	565,553.4	566,263.9	567,454.1	567,210.4	564,484.6	563,173.6	565,330.1	564,157.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	378,177.8	387,718.0	384,267.5	379,814.3	381,339.2	383,639.1	375,484.6	384,517.2	385,619.2	390,374.3	398,489.6	394,942.0	395,436.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	14,268.6	14,370.6	14,569.5	15,649.1	15,290.4	15,404.7	16,201.0	16,481.8	17,323.5	17,012.2	15,789.3	15,790.1	16,865.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	223,178.0	227,865.2	229,924.4	230,996.8	235,592.4	236,969.9	237,503.0	241,620.1	238,942.0	240,629.1	243,373.0	245,785.0	243,011.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Commercial Banks</li> </ul>	RM Million	158,583.2	161,261.6	162,473.6	163,206.3	165,549.0	166,480.3	166,914.9	168,837.3	167,579.1	168,682.3	170,640.7	172,423.5	170,453.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	64,594.8	66,603.6	67,450.8	67,790.5	70,043.4	70,489.7	70,588.1	72,782.7	71,362.9	71,946.8	72,732.4	73,361.5	72,558.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	3.49	3.47	3.45	3.42	3.47	3.43	3.40	3.45	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.44	3.48	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.13	4.08	4.04	4.05	4.08	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.02	4.01	4.01	3.99	4.00	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.77	5.77	5.86	5.73	5.80	5.72	5.69	5.67	5.64	5.60	5.64	5.61	5.64	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

#### Note:

p preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available

<sup>-</sup> not applicable



INDICATORS						2021						2022		
INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mor	Apr	Mav	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption	reb	IVIAI	Apr	way	Jun	Jui	Aug	Sep	OCI	NOV	Dec	Jan	ren	
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>p</sup>	-10.2	11.2	32.0	20.2	-11.4	-13.6	-9.3	-4.3	0.4	4.8	4.5	8.5	7.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power
														Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>p</sup>	8.4	6.9	-0.1	-12.7	9.8	14.2	9.9	12.2	7.3	2.6	8.0	3.4	-0.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														Producer
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
Wholesale Trade Index	0.4	2.1	42.9	27.6	-0.5	-3.4	-3.3	-2.7	-1.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	-1.9	9.5	63.3	20.4	-3.7	-9.3	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	-1.1	39.6	1,686.8	66.1	-92.8	-88.2	-58.9	-24.7	6.9	3.1	2.5	14.2	9.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	9.0	175.5	19,801.7	234.0	-99.4	-94.7	-73.1	-14.8	11.2	5.4	-3.9	9.0	14.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	57.3	162.4	10,260.0	795.1	-98.2	-86.5	-53.6	69.0	16.6	12.2	8.2	0.7	-1.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	12.0	174.6	18,587.3	246.1	-99.4	-94.2	-72.2	-11.6	11.6	5.9	-3.0	8.3	13.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	1.5	178.8	40,074.0	105.3	-95.5	-90.5	-68.3	-25.5	9.8	2.8	-7.3	16.6	2.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	30.4	233.6	52,740.0	86.7	-97.9	-60.7	-53.2	18.7	35.5	15.5	12.9	74.7	0.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	5.9	184.2	40,972.3	103.2	-95.7	-87.7	-66.9	-21.6	12.0	4.0	-5.3	23.6	2.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	-2.0	165.6	8,427.3	72.5	-89.0	-77.2	-58.3	-18.0	7.1	8.4	16.5	-4.5	-10.8	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	-99.5	-98.6	29.1	69.2	-1.9	-66.8	-30.7	-47.7	-5.6	28.9	240.8	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	21.8	19.0	18.3	15.1	12.2	10.8	9.9	9.7	7.8	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	5.5	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.6	4.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	5.1	6.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.6	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks     Total Deposits Banking System	8.8	24.2	22.4	22.4	18.1	17.4	9.7	8.6	11.2	8.1	0.8	1.5	-1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System - Commercial Banks	5.2	5.9	4.6	5.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	3.7 9.1	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0 7.9	2.1	2.4	4.0	3.5	6.1 7.0	5.7	6.0	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-5.2	12.1 1.4	9.7 3.4	10.8 6.9	7.9 8.9	8.5 4.5	6.4 9.5	5.9 13.2	6.3 8.7	9.9	7.7 8.7	5.4 6.5	5.4 11.3	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	-5.2	-3.0	-3.0	-2.6	-3.2	-2.0	-2.8	-1.7	-0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-4.6	-5.0	-4.7	-4.6	-4.5	-3.8	-3.4	-3.5	-2.9	-2.3	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-4.6 -5.5	-0.03	-4.7	-4.6 0.3	-4.5 -1.4	-3.8 0.8	-3.4 -2.3	-3.5 0.5	-2.9 3.6	-2.3 4.0	-1.8 5.1	-0.4 5.3	-0.2 4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia  Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-5.5 -9.5	-0.03 -4.1	-0.3 -6.3	2.7	2.0	-1.6	-2.3 5.8	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.1	6.0	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	-9.5 27.2	25.0	19.3	17.6	18.1	16.6	17.1	16.8	13.6	13.7	14.6	12.3	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	24.1	22.2	18.0	16.1	15.7	14.2	14.5	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.7	10.5	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	35.7	32.1	22.6	21.3	24.2	22.5	23.7	24.6	20.0	20.4	22.2	16.8	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	J2.1	22.0	21.3	24.2	22.5	23.1	24.0	20.0	20.4	- 22.2	10.0	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Some Dank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks		-	-		-	_	-	_	-	-	_	_	_	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		-	-		_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks		_	-			-	-		-					Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks		-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

#### Noto

not applicable

p preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available



INDICATORS							2021						2022		
INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mav	Jun	2021 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate		reb	war	Apr	₩ay	Jun	Jui	Aug	Sep	Oct	NOV	Dec	Jan	rep	
- Commercial Banks	%	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.37	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector		0.34	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.52	0.32	0.32	0.32	Ochinal Balik Ol Walaysia
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	171.1	245.8	369.9	406.5	529.4	542.0	382.5	1.339.2	160.3	180.1	170.5	204.0	121.0	Central Bank of Malavsia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	30.7	138.1	210.4	16.0	41.0	72.0	73.2	49.4	11.0	19.5	159.1	22.2	71.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,125.5	2.303.2	2.274.7	3.625.7	2.510.7	3.944.7	4,399.0	2.789.7	2.646.2	2.894.3	2.249.2	2.808.6	2.014.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	4,291.0	9,654.4	6,851.8	5,687.4	7,422.4	5,933.0	8,038.0	8,834.9	8,796.5	9,227.6	13,307.0	6,048.5	6,603.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	1,143.4	1,621.5	1,435.7	1,647.1	1,424.5	2,071.9	1,625.7	2,116.0	2,025.4	2,439.4	1,849.6	1,942.1	1,723.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	1,012.8	1,234.2	1,527.9	1,130.3	1,539.0	1,548.3	1,271.6	989.9	1,299.9	1,895.6	1,890.9	2,157.3	1,418.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Household Sector</li> </ul>	RM Million	15,642.0	21,593.0	23,039.1	20,214.1	16,574.9	12,672.6	13,069.2	16,795.3	19,995.6	22,709.5	23,156.1	22,224.9	16,949.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	110.1	102.3	11.2	14.1	163.7	14.3	487.2	147.2	10.1	27.6	12.1	73.8	28.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	24,526.6	36,892.6	35,720.7	32,741.2	30,205.6	26,798.8	29,346.4	33,061.6	34,944.9	39,393.7	42,794.5	35,481.4	28,929.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector															
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	4,072.6	5,519.0	3,880.6	4,596.1	4,476.5	3,949.3	4,437.2	6,094.4	3,970.2	4,428.9	4,805.3	4,276.8	4,184.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	490.4	2,556.9	398.3	457.8	538.7	436.1	629.8	1,130.5	485.8	331.5	734.5	408.8	319.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	RM Million	23,042.1	29,199.6	26,815.7	26,944.8	29,965.9	27,690.0	28,918.6	31,258.6	31,340.9	32,253.1	33,752.2	35,770.8	29,402.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	34,043.9	47,095.3	40,960.5	42,283.0	39,291.3	39,860.7	36,523.9	45,768.2	43,951.1	42,760.1	51,692.0	45,279.2	40,124.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	6,665.9	8,630.1	8,272.1	7,529.9	9,455.8	7,594.3	7,456.3	8,303.1	7,856.0	8,327.4	11,661.5	9,959.4	7,689.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	3,397.3	4,245.4	3,954.1	3,907.5	4,369.3	3,732.9	3,311.1	4,808.1	3,866.4	4,032.8	5,403.6	4,444.4	3,299.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	26,586.1	32,416.5	30,451.7	26,386.6	19,968.2	20,065.0	22,218.3	28,904.5	32,469.9	33,744.9	35,672.7	34,991.2	27,418.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	3,764.9	4,667.8	3,328.5	3,794.0	4,039.2	3,943.6	3,536.1	5,089.9	3,102.5	3,881.1	3,946.2	2,905.5	2,136.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	102,063.2	134,330.5	118,061.5	115,899.7	112,104.8	107,271.9	107,031.3	131,357.2	127,042.8	129,759.9	147,667.9	138,036.0	114,574.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose	DM MIII														
Purchase of Passenger Cars     Personal Uses	RM Million RM Million	3,443.0 2.701.9	4,934.5 2.833.4	5,013.4 2.863.4	4,437.4 2.329.8	1,576.2 2.346.0	1,151.5 2.031.6	1,493.8 1.890.1	3,323.3 2,425.9	4,290.1 2.615.2	4,931.8 2.938.6	5,390.9 3.274.6	4,581.6	3,303.7 2.546.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Oses - Credit Cards	RM Million	,	12,875.9		,	,	10,217.8			,	2,938.6 14,633.7		3,129.4		Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	10,179.2 2.4	12,875.9 36.6	12,302.6 1.3	11,444.4 2.0	9,428.5 1.2	10,217.8	10,976.1 1.1	12,388.2 1.5	14,140.1 1.7	14,633.7	16,154.7 1.2	15,923.7 1.4	12,162.5 1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	26.586.1	32.416.5	30.451.7	26,386.6	19.968.2	20.065.0	22.218.3	28.904.5	32.469.9	33.744.9	35.672.7	34.991.2	27.418.3	Central Bank of Malaysia  Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	93,540.3	94,742.6	93,924.4	94.054.3	94.172.8	91,627.9	88,663.1	89,335.1	88,819.7	88.584.8	89,120.1	89,096.2	89.248.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector	TOWN WILLIOTT	93,340.3	54,742.0	53,524.4	54,054.5	94,172.0	91,027.9	00,003.1	09,333.1	00,019.7	00,304.0	09,120.1	09,090.2	09,240.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,360.4	1,365.8	1,357.5	1,368.0	1,351.0	1,360.3	1,349.3	1,121.3	1,111.5	1,129.6	1,116.1	1,122.7	1,126.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	145.5	144.2	143.8	142.6	248.4	237.0	275.5	171.1	128.1	124.2	384.3	1,673.3	1.885.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	RM Million	3,827.6	3,834.6	3,695.6	3,870.3	3.958.7	4,013.3	3.981.2	3,212.4	3,109.7	3,084.8	2,865.6	2,761.2	2.710.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	186.4	186.6	185.0	184.6	179.9	180.8	180.5	180.5	166.2	157.1	167.6	167.1	174.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants &	RM Million														*
Hotels	RM MIIIION	2,428.4	2,461.6	2,474.0	2,460.7	2,512.7	2,633.7	2,718.0	2,653.1	2,640.3	2,679.6	2,594.6	2,613.6	2,649.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	2,737.4	2,485.9	2,544.2	2,575.6	2,803.7	2,772.1	2,733.1	2,532.2	2,556.0	2,415.1	2,592.7	2,570.2	2,623.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Transport, Storage and Communication</li> </ul>	RM Million	2,175.5	2,237.3	2,222.8	2,215.4	2,190.0	2,172.3	2,103.4	2,077.0	2,024.7	2,012.4	1,966.8	1,969.5	1,966.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Finance, Insurance and Business Activities</li> </ul>	RM Million	3,196.9	3,238.3	3,340.2	3,342.2	3,579.4	3,586.2	3,592.3	3,238.1	3,243.4	3,191.0	3,363.6	3,285.9	3,298.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Education, Health &amp; Others</li> </ul>	RM Million	831.4	817.0	814.1	814.7	815.8	791.2	802.5	825.6	743.3	743.1	711.7	713.0	718.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	12,078.0	12,195.2	11,920.6	12,260.2	12,162.0	12,888.6	12,945.7	13,077.2	12,553.5	12,090.5	11,570.2	11,720.6	11,921.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	RM Million	380.3	386.6	361.4	364.2	429.7	396.4	381.5	380.3	385.0	379.7	318.9	313.8	313.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans</li> </ul>	RM Million	29,347.5	29,353.1	29,059.2	29,598.5	30,231.3	31,031.8	31,062.8	29,468.7	28,661.6	28,007.2	27,652.0	28,910.8	29,389.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000')	16.048.2	16.082.5	16.094.7	16.098.9	16.066.2	16.072.9	16.125.4	16,193.1	16,259.6	16.304.7	16.336.2	16.336.4	16.402.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	(000)	15,270.6	15,329.3	15,352.0	15,370.8	15,297.5	15,294.8	15,376.6	15,463.5	15,554.6	15,610.3	15,648.6	15,686.1	15.730.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	777.5	753.2	742.7	728.1	768.7	778.2	748.8	729.6	705.0	694.4	687.6	680.4	671.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	6,296	5,788	4,963	3,727	5,621	6,012	4,326	5,415	4,399	3,308	3,171	4,556	2,785	Social Security Organisation
															, ,
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															Companies Commission of
4.2.1 Local	Number	3,385	4,816	4,629	3,710	2,729	2,646	2,676	3,719	4,195	4,367	4,887	4,139	3,187	Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	Companies Commission of Malaysia

#### Note:

p preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available

not applicable



INDICATORS						2021						2022		
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate				,										
- Commercial Banks	_	_		_		-	_				_	_		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
χι Loans Approved by Sector														,
- Primary Agriculture	-51.1	-14.6	79.9	16.3	261.3	85.6	-1.6	461.3	-12.5	-72.3	-80.5	-65.1	-29.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-93.5	48.6	350.5	-96.8	-74.3	103.4	96.6	-79.9	-63.4	-62.6	444.7	-32.0	132.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-18.8	-26.5	-4.7	71.4	-25.4	62.1	182.7	52.3	0.5	-21.7	-9.1	27.9	-5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-32.1	47.3	-21.5	-10.2	-15.6	-3.4	25.2	3.8	38.4	50.4	56.0	4.8	53.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-38.4	-7.2	74.2	37.4	-9.9	-8.7	-18.7	-8.4	-0.8	1.7	37.5	65.9	50.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	-38.9	-29.0	14.5	6.6	-10.3	55.3	23.9	13.3	-30.0	57.1	6.0	40.0	40.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-1.4	55.7	433.1	206.2	19.6	-34.4	-32.0	-20.6	-5.1	13.6	24.8	29.7	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-84.1	-2.3	-96.8	-46.6	-73.5	-97.2	749.7	22.0	-53.5	8.3	-87.5	-14.1	-74.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-17.8	34.0	96.3	80.0	-0.1	-16.2	-4.4	-6.3	2.2	15.3	27.0	24.4	18.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector														,
- Primary Agriculture	24.2	62.7	26.8	62.3	42.7	17.4	49.7	97.9	37.1	34.0	35.7	6.3	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-53.1	286.0	-26.7	3.6	88.7	22.9	117.9	209.5	-5.6	-19.1	29.5	-12.9	-34.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	13.3	34.2	28.6	37.8	35.5	35.1	58.2	52.0	50.3	53.1	30.1	42.7	27.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	7.8	22.1	46.9	55.1	5.4	21.3	33.3	42.2	34.6	38.8	37.7	14.4	17.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	6.2	20.3	64.8	59.8	43.0	25.7	46.9	18.2	20.2	30.6	26.4	37.8	15.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	-11.9	-9.7	41.4	48.3	15.5	8.7	6.4	25.8	-8.4	21.0	19.0	16.8	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-1.7	32.6	162.4	58.0	-21.8	-35.2	-24.4	-4.4	8.7	13.6	7.4	21.3	3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	104.1	58.6	22.2	54.3	6.7	60.3	32.1	40.9	-16.1	0.2	-20.8	-37.1	-43.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	7.1	29.6	58.5	51.3	9.3	7.3	20.0	30.2	25.5	31.3	23.5	21.5	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose		20.0	00.0	01.0	0.0	7.0	20.0	00.2	20.0	01.0	20.0	21.0	12.0	Contral Bank of Malayola
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	11.3	103.0	3,291.5	288.2	-35.0	-72.2	-61.0	-21.3	-2.3	17.1	22.2	17.5	-4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	-10.5	-4.9	158.5	77.5	-1.8	-28.7	-32.9	-19.1	-19.1	-1.4	6.1	17.5	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	-11.2	27.4	88.0	25.5	-12.2	-14.7	-8.8	4.2	27.6	30.6	19.4	37.8	19.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	11.2	2,096.8	-11.0	42.4	-47.1	-43.4	-47.1	-47.5	-39.9	-56.7	-29.1	9.1	-31.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-1.7	32.6	162.4	58.0	-21.8	-35.2	-24.4	-4.4	8.7	13.6	7.4	21.3	3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.5	-3.9	-4.0	-4.6	-5.0	-5.9	-5.1	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector					1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	Contral Bank of Malayola
- Primary Agriculture	13.8	11.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	11.5	-4.5	-19.5	-19.7	-17.7	-17.3	-17.2	-17.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-46.5	-47.4	-46.1	-46.7	-6.2	-10.1	4.9	-34.4	-2.6	-9.8	152.9	999.0	1.196.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	4.5	-0.01	-4.4	-8.3	3.4	5.3	4.7	-18.9	-21.7	-21.1	-23.4	-26.2	-29.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	37.5	52.9	52.4	52.4	62.7	87.1	87.2	87.3	-11.4	-16.7	-11.2	-11.3	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants &														
- Hotels	10.1	11.4	10.6	8.1	11.3	16.2	24.9	27.2	25.1	23.2	15.3	7.5	9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	1.9	-3.5	-1.3	3.2	21.4	21.0	20.3	9.3	10.1	6.6	-4.2	-5.0	-4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Transport, Storage and Communication</li> </ul>	7.6	10.5	10.3	28.0	22.0	17.0	16.3	10.8	12.4	13.9	-8.8	-9.4	-9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Finance, Insurance and Business Activities</li> </ul>	-3.1	-1.7	-4.7	-4.2	2.1	3.9	3.7	-5.1	-6.6	-2.9	7.7	3.0	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Education, Health &amp; Others</li> </ul>	77.9	74.0	67.7	56.8	59.9	52.4	54.5	62.1	45.7	-17.8	-13.1	-16.3	-13.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Household Sector</li> </ul>	9.6	7.7	9.5	17.2	24.5	39.1	45.5	52.2	33.1	5.5	-1.8	-4.4	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	-31.1	-33.5	-38.1	-36.9	7.8	0.1	-5.7	-4.3	0.3	-0.6	-11.1	-17.0	-17.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans</li> </ul>	6.6	5.1	4.6	8.0	16.4	22.0	23.7	18.3	11.5	0.6	-3.4	-1.8	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
A OTHERS														
4.0 OTHERS 4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force		, -	0.	0.1	4.0	4.0		4.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.1 Labour Force  a. Employed	1.1 -0.5	1.5 0.6	2.4 2.8	2.4 3.2	1.9 2.0	1.6 1.5	1.4 1.5	1.6 1.8	1.9 2.3	2.2 2.7	2.2 2.8	2.0 2.9	2.2 3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed     b. Unemployed	-0.5 48.0	0.6 23.4										2.9 -13.0		Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployed  4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	48.0	23.4	-4.6	-11.9	-0.6	4.4	1.0	-1.1	-5.8	-9.2	-11.0	-13.0	-13.6	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate 4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		- 40.7	-	-	-		
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	38.0	10.0	-19.2	-63.0	-69.7	-63.9	-53.3	-26.7	-40.7	-63.6	-53.4	-45.3	-55.8	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
<b>4.2.1</b> Local	-11.0	102.8	417.2	91.5	-20.1	-52.1	-36.7	-24.5	-3.9	6.0	2.1	13.9	-5.8	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	-33.3	100.0	-40.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	300.0	-66.7	Companies Commission of Malaysia

#### Note:

not applicable

p preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available



INDICATORS							2021						2022		
(Value)	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,577.8	1,573.5	1,601.7	1,583.6	1,532.6	1,494.6	1,601.4	1,537.8	1,562.3	1,514.0	1,567.5	1,512.3	1,608.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	95.5	117.5	88.6	71.6	71.4	64.3	54.3	68.9	61.1	61.9	44.8	42.1	51.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,806.8	1,810.5	1,838.7	1,786.8	1,742.8	1,731.8	1,832.1	1,802.1	1,842.6	1,763.6	1,789.2	1,729.6	1,806.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.0454	4.1095	4.1241	4.1275	4.1348	4.1985	4.2229	4.1662	4.1634	4.1802	4.2101	4.1889	4.1877	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.6127	5.6965	5.7061	5.8072	5.8010	5.7999	5.8274	5.7235	5.6959	5.6248	5.6025	5.6786	5.6704	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8262	5.8716	5.8890	5.9472	5.9370	5.9810	5.9981	5.9219	5.8787	5.8676	5.8847	5.8659	5.8696	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0479	3.0614	3.0886	3.1032	3.1010	3.1002	3.1149	3.0911	3.0810	3.0796	3.0886	3.1013	3.1097	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.8931	4.8944	4.9269	5.0103	4.9821	4.9647	4.9703	4.9062	4.8300	4.7669	4.7590	4.7425	4.7501	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	450.7129	442.5268	446.3253	456.9326	455.5069	457.2552	462.0610	451.6407	450.6599	453.1301	457.2567	455.8886	453.8856	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8395	3.7832	3.7801	3.7812	3.7553	3.8064	3.8452	3.7809	3.6830	3.6633	3.6967	3.6462	3.6344	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	52.1803	52.9233	53.0779	53.1548	53.2723	54.0342	54.2565	53.5498	53.5145	53.6600	53.9843	53.7563	53.6871	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES 5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports															
5.1.1 Exports - Malavsia #	RM Billion	87.6	105.0	105.6	92.3	105.5	97.3	95.6	110.8	114.4	112.2	123.8	111.1	102.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Malaysia - Singapore	SGD Billion	42.6	55.4	50.6	92.3 47.4	105.5 49.6	97.3 49.8	95.6 52.0	52.0	114.4 53.6	56.7	123.8 59.2	54.8	52.0	Statistics Singapore
															National Bureau of Statistics of
- China	USD Billion	204.6	240.7	263.5	263.6	281.0	282.3	294.0	305.3	299.6	324.8	340.4	327.3	217.5	China
- Japan	JPY Billion	6,038.3	7,377.6	7,180.3	6,260.6	7,223.8	7,354.7	6,604.8	6,840.5	7,183.2	7,367.0	7,881.2	6,331.8	7,189.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	164.8	195.5	179.1	172.5	188.4	187.5	166.6	186.7	190.8	201.6	198.1	179.5	191.9	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	124.0	151.7	144.2	144.8	147.6	144.1	148.2	141.9	164.5	156.4	159.1	147.3	149.9	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	69.7	80.8	85.2	78.6	83.2	83.6	74.2	84.7	88.1	93.3	92.9	92.5	82.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	37.6	47.7	45.2	41.6	45.0	46.1	44.7	46.0	47.9	50.7	54.3	50.0	45.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	169.3	229.0	222.6	220.4	230.9	226.4	234.8	237.3	214.8	253.0	246.2	242.2	187.0	National Bureau of Statistics of
- Japan	JPY Billion	5,862.4	6,761.9	6,953.5	6,473.5	6,854.4	6,920.2	7,258.2	7,477.3	7,258.2	8,323.9	8,470.1	8,531.2	7,859.5	China Statistics Ruroou of Japan
- Japan - EU	USD Billion	5,862.4 143.5	6,761.9 176.8	6,953.5 166.5	6,473.5 164.6	6,854.4 174.5	6,920.2 172.1	7,258.2 173.9	7,477.3 186.8	7,258.2 196.7	8,323.9 211.6	8,470.1 211.3	8,531.2 216.3	7,859.5 207.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	143.5	237.3	226.9	230.9	242.8	237.9	245.7	244.4	251.1	259.4	258.0	248.1	233.9	United States Census Bureau
INDUSTRIAL PROPUSTION INDEX															
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX	Delet														December and of Obstitution 111
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	112.2	120.4	115.2	114.6	116.7	110.8	114.0	118.3	124.1	125.1	126.5	124.9	116.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	103.0	128.6	121.0	113.3	126.8	120.3	122.4	125.2	124.4	121.9	133.7	124.4	121.1	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	100.7	118.9	114.0	111.5	117.2	116.6	110.5	111.1	114.8	119.3	127.0	115.0	107.2	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
															Ministry of Economy, Trade and
5.2.4 Japan	Point	92.1	109.3	98.8	87.2	101.4	100.4	87.2	93.2	92.4	100.2	100.4	87.6	92.8	Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	96.4	99.2	99.2	99.9	100.5	101.2	101.1	99.9	101.2	102.0	101.6	103.0	103.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	138.7	138.9	134.9	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	87.8	90.2	86.7	87.5	85.9	90.2	90.1	90.1	96.5	102.9	121.9	115.6	85.7	Singapore Department of Statistics
															Census and Statistics Department,
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	105.6	97.7	95.2	103.9	98.4	95.9	101.0	98.2	107.5	107.0	116.5	118.3	87.0	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	89.1	97.4	104.7	105.1	105.3	104.5	101.0	100.1	105.4	118.2	123.5	94.0	94.6	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	122.5	122.9	123.1	123.1	123.2	122.5	122.5	122.8	123.7	124.0	124.5	124.9	125.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	98.9	99.1	100.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.6	101.2	102.0	102.3	101.9	103.0	104.1	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.1	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.7	107.1	107.7	108.3	108.2	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	128.1	127.8	127.7	127.8	128.0	128.5	129.3	129.3	129.5	130.4	130.8	111.7	111.8	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	101.0	101.2	101.1	101.9	101.9	101.7	102.2	102.7	103.0	104.0	104.4	104.5	105.4	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.6	111.8	112.5	113.2	113.6	114.7	116.3	115.6	117.1	119.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	90.8	90.8	90.4	90.3	90.9	91.3	91.8	92.3	92.7	92.8	93.3	94.2	94.8	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	91.5	94.6	97.9	98.8	101.1	100.4	100.1	101.1	103.3	104.6	104.9	106.0	107.8	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	105.9	107.0	108.1	108.7	109.2	110.3	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.4	114.8	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	103.1	104.7	105.7	107.4	107.7	108.3	109.1	110.3	113.1	113.1	111.8	111.6	112.2	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	101.3	102.3	103.2	103.9	104.8	106.0	106.2	106.6	108.1	108.9	108.9	109.8	110.7	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	122.1	122.9	124.1	125.3	126.3	127.5	128.6	129.2	130.0	131.3	131.8	133.4	134.5	Trading Economics

#### Note:

p preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n.a. not available

not applicable



INDICATORS						2021						2022		
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	6.4	16.5	13.8	7.5	2.1	-6.8	5.0	2.2	6.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	1.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	81.0	79.2	51.2	1.8	-27.2	-47.3	-60.3	-31.5	-33.4	-43.8	-61.7	-56.7	-46.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	13.6	31.3	25.1	13.5	10.3	1.7	9.3	10.0	13.6	8.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.02	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	2.9	4.5	5.6	5.2	3.4	1.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-3.8	-6.7	-5.3	-8.1	-7.7	-7.1	-5.7	-5.9	-5.4	-3.5	-2.7	-3.1	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-2.1	0.5	0.9	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-1.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.8	-1.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.4	-1.8	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	-7.2	-2.8	-3.9	-5.5	-3.4	-1.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-5.4	1.5	0.6	-2.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	-1.5	5.8	6.9	7.1	5.9	4.9	2.7	3.9	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.8	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	2.6	4.5	5.9	5.4	3.6	1.9	-0.3	0.01	0.1	-1.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
0 SELECTED COUNTRIES 5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
	17.4	30.9	62.7	47.0	27.2	5.0	18.4	24.7	25.5	32.4	29.2	23.9	16.8	Department of Statistics, Malay
<ul><li>Malaysia #</li><li>Singapore</li></ul>	17.4 -2.1	30.9 21.1	62.7 26.6	47.0 29.8	27.2	16.2	18.4 17.4	24.7 18.5	25.5 21.7	32.4 31.0	29.2	23.9	16.8 22.1	Statistics Singapore
														National Bureau of Statistics of
- China	154.6	30.4	32.1	27.7	32.0	19.2	25.4	27.9	26.8	21.7	20.9	24.2	6.3	China China
- Japan	-4.5	16.1	38.0	49.6	48.6	37.0	26.2	13.0	9.4	20.5	17.5	9.6	19.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-3.4	10.9	43.5	33.0	22.5	11.0	19.4	9.2	6.5	14.0	12.5	20.5	16.4	European Statistics
- USA	-6.2	12.8	50.5	59.6	41.1	27.9	25.8	17.1	24.3	23.5	20.3	15.2	20.9	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia *	12.1	17.5	22.9	48.4	32.1	23.9	12.5	26.5	27.9	37.9	23.6	26.7	18.3	Department of Statistics, Malay
- Singapore	-4.6	17.9	25.9	32.1	28.2	21.8	22.6	18.5	25.6	31.7	35.4	28.2	19.5	Statistics Singapore
- China	18.9	39.1	44.0	52.2	37.3	28.2	32.5	16.7	20.1	31.3	19.6	19.9	10.5	National Bureau of Statistics of
														China
- Japan	12.5	6.4	13.1	28.1	32.7	28.1	44.7	38.4	26.8	43.8	41.2	39.7	34.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-3.1	19.0	33.5	33.6	30.1	19.8	35.0	26.8	30.3	38.9	43.9	53.9	44.8	European Statistics
- USA	8.7	22.1	37.1	41.0	35.3	18.7	20.8	18.4	14.4	22.0	19.8	21.1	20.7	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	1.5	9.4	49.6	25.6	1.1	-5.1	-0.7	2.1	5.3	9.4	5.9	4.3	3.9	Department of Statistics, Malay
													17.6	Singapore Economic Developm
5.2.2 Singapore	17.0	9.3	2.8	27.3	28.4	16.5	11.4	-2.0	17.1	14.2	16.8	2.4	17.6	Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	0.8	4.6	12.2	14.5	11.5	7.7	9.9	-1.8	4.5	6.3	6.2	4.2	6.5	Moody's Analytics, South Kore
5.2.4 Japan	-2.6	3.7	15.8	22.0	22.6	11.6	9.3	-2.3	-4.7	5.1	2.7	-0.9	0.2	Ministry of Economy, Trade an
5.2.5 USA	-4.9	1.8	17.9	16.4	10.2	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.1	7.5	Industry, Japan Federal Reserve Board, USA
	-4.9	1.0	17.9	10.4	10.2	0.0	5.3	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.1	4.1	7.5	rederal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	-1.9	9.5	63.3	20.4	-3.7	-9.3	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malay
5.3.2 Singapore	8.6	4.8	41.9	64.8	21.2	2.1	0.4	8.4	11.1	4.5	9.3	15.8	-2.4	Singapore Department of Statis
and Hamilton														Census and Statistics Departm
5.3.3 Hong Kong	31.0	20.0	11.5	8.9	3.5	0.8	10.0	4.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.5	-17.6	Hong Kong Special Administra Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	-3.3	8.5	39.4	22.6	8.8	2.3	0.8	-0.5	-1.4	2.9	0.8	8.7	6.2	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	0.1	1.7	4.7	4.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	Department of Statistics, Mala
5.4.2 Thailand	-1.2	-0.1	3.4	2.4	1.3	0.5	-0.02	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	5.3	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.0	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	2.7	6.7	10.6	11.9	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.3	13.2	12.6	10.0	9.2	9.7	Department of Statistics, Mala
						11.7 -0.7		12.3 -0.1	13.2					
5.5.2 Philippines	-5.6	-3.3	-3.0	-3.0	-1.4		-0.4			1.1	0.4	4.0	4.4	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore 5.5.4 South Korea	-0.7 2.1	9.7 4.1	17.8	18.0 6.6	16.8 6.6	17.1 7.4	17.2 7.4	21.3 7.6	25.4 9.1	26.1 9.8	22.0	22.7 8.9	22.4	Trading Economics
		4.1 4.4	6.0	6.6 9.0	6.6 8.8			7.6 10.7			0.0		8.4	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	1.7 -0.6	4.4 1.2	6.8 3.7	9.0 4.9	8.8 5.2	9.0 5.8	9.5 5.9	10.7	13.5 8.4	12.9 9.2	10.3 8.7	9.1 8.9	8.8 9.3	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan 5.5.7 USA	-0.6 3.0	1.2 4.1	3.7 6.5	4.9 7.0	5.2 7.6	5.8 8.0	5.9 8.7	6.5 8.8	8.4 8.9	9.2	9.9	10.0	10.0	Trading Economics Trading Economics
0.0.1 GON	3.0	4.1	0.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	6.7	0.8	0.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	rraung Economics

#### Noto:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until December 2021
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable



INDICATORS							2021						2022		DATA COURCE
(Value)	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	61.6	62.5	63.0	63.7	63.7	63.4	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	63.5	65.0	63.2	64.6	65.0	59.8	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	na	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	66.1	66.3	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.0	65.2	64.5	64.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.4	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	Statistics of Bureau Japan
<ul> <li>United Kingdom</li> </ul>	%	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.8	78.7	na	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	619	61.9	62.2	62.3	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	64.8	65.2	64.8	64.6	65.0	65.1	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	73.0	73.1	73.7	74.5	76.4	76.2	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	73.7	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	65.5	65.9	66.4	69.7	70.3	68.9	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	66.8	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	8.8	7.1	8.7	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	n.a	National Statistical Office
- South Korea	%	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	n.a	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	Statistics of Bureau Japan
<ul> <li>United Kingdom</li> </ul>	%	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	8.3	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.5	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.9	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	8.3	8.2	9.6	10.3	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	Statistics Finland

#### Note:

n.a. not available

- not applicable

p preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022



Section   Feb.   Mair   Apr   May   Jun   Jun   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec   Jan   Feb   Sep	INDICATORS							2021								2022	DATA SOURCE
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	r	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	S	ер	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
- Malaysia         Department of Statistics, 1           - South Korea         Statistics Acrea           - Philippines         Trading Economics Statistics, 1           - Australia         Australia           - Japan         Statistics of Bureau Japar           - United Kingdom         Office for National Statistics, 2           - Canada         Bureau of Laber Statistics, 2           - Canada         Statistics Ganada           - Sweden         Statistics Sweden           - Finland         Statistics Finland           5.2 Unemployment Rue           - Malaysia         Department of Statistics, 1           - Philippines         National Statistics of Direce of National Statistics (Area Statistics Area Area Statistics Area Area Area Area Area Area Area Area	5.6 LABOUR FORCE																
- South Korea - Philippines - Australia - Japan - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - Sweden - Filiand - Sweden - Filiand - Suestines - Sweden - Filiand - Sweden - Filiand - Sweden - Filiand - Sweden - Filiand - Sweden - Wataysia - Philippines - Sweden - Sweden - Sweden - Sweden - Wataysia - Philippines - Sweden - Sweden - Sweden - Sweden - Wataysia	5.6.1 Participation Rate																
Philippines Australia Aust	- Malaysia		-	-	-			-	-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Department of Statistics, Malaysia</li> </ul>
Australia Japan Ja	- South Korea		-	-	-			-	-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Statistics Korea</li> </ul>
- Japan - United Kingdom - United Kingdo	- Philippines		-	-	-			-	-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Trading Economics</li> </ul>
- United Kingdom - USA - Canada - Canada - Sweden - Finland - Finland - Finland - Malaysia - Malaysia - Philippines - South Korea - Russia	- Australia		-	-	-			-	-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Australian Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>
USA   Canada   Sureden   Statistics Anded   Statistics Anded   Statistics Canada   Statistics Canada   Statistics Canada   Statistics Saveden   Statistics	- Japan		-	-	-			-	-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Statistics of Bureau Japan</li> </ul>
- Canada - Sweden - Finland  5.6.2 Unemployment Rate  - Malaysia - Philippines - South Korea - Russia - Russia - Australia - Japana - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - USA - Canada - Sweden - Statistics Canada - Statisti	- United Kingdom			-	-				-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Office for National Statistics</li> </ul>
- Sweden - Finland  Statistics Sweden - Finland  Statistics Finland  Statistics Finland  Statistics Finland  Statistics Finland  Statistics Finland  Department of Statistics, Indianal Statistics, In	- USA			-	-				-	-	-				-	-	- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
Finland  5.6.2 Unemployment Rate  - Malaysia - Philippines - South Korea - South Korea - Russia - Australia - Australia - Japan - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - Canada - Sweden	- Canada			-	-				-	-	-				-	-	- Statistics Canada
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate       - Malaysia     Department of Statistics, A philippines       - Philippines     South Korea       - South Korea     Statistics Korea       - Russia     Trading Economics       - Australia     - Australia       Japan     Statistics of National Statistics       - United Kingdom     Statistics of National Statistics       - USA     Bureau of Labor Statistics       - Canada     Statistics Canada       - Sweden     Statistics Sweden	- Sweden			-	-				-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Statistics Sweden</li> </ul>
- Malaysia Department of Statistics, I Philippines S Suth Korea South Korea Statistics Australia Statistics Australia Statistics Australia Statistics Australia Statistics Office Office Statistics Office Of	- Finland		-	-					-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Statistics Finland</li> </ul>
- Malaysia Department of Statistics, I Philippines S Suth Korea South Korea Statistics Australia Statistics Australia Statistics Australia Statistics Australia Statistics Office Office Statistics Office Of	5.6.2 Unemployment Rate																
- Philippines - South Korea - South Korea - South Korea - Russia - Australia - Australia - Japan - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - USA - Canada - Sweden - States - Statistics Averae - Statistics Oranda - Statistics Canada - Sweden			-	_				-	-	-	-				-	-	<ul> <li>Department of Statistics, Malaysia</li> </ul>
- South Korea - Russia - Russia - Australia - Japan - United Kingdom - USA - Canada - Canada - Sweden			-	_				-	-	-	-				-	-	
- Russia			-	_				-	-	-	-				-	-	
- Australia			-	_				-	-	-	-				-	-	
Japan			-	_				-	-	-	-				-	-	A
- United Kingdom - United Kingdom - USA - USA - Canada - Sweden - Statistics Canada																	
USA																	
- Canada Statistics Canada - Sweden Statistics Sweden																	- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Sweden Statistics Sweden																	
- Finland Statistics Finland				-	-			-	-	-	-			-	-		

#### Note:

not applicable

latest data until December 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022



	_	2020		2021			2020	2021				
INDICATORS	UNIT	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3			Q4	DATA SOURCE
				Value				Annual Per	centage Change	e (%)		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	357,859.9	343,014.2	336,503.2	335,788.7	370,672.2	-3.4	-0.5	16.1	-4.5	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
COMMODITIES												
COMMODITIES 2.1 RUBBER												
2.1.1 Exports	_											
<ul> <li>Natural Rubber #</li> </ul>	Tonne	172,561.0	161,609.4	152,395.3	170,148.8	169,091.8	16.1	13.1	34.9	24.4	-2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM												
2.2.1 Exports												
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	7,057,312.0	4,937,721.0	6,211,480.0	6,480,898.0	6,649,469.0	2.8	-12.8	-4.6	-13.6	-5.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,619,636.0	3,037,809.0	4,037,695.0	4,181,021.0	4,309,913.0	3.9	-12.9	-6.4	-15.9	-6.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	377,938.0	227,181.0	246,204.0	291,691.0	311,656.0	33.2	-8.7	-3.6	-13.6	-17.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM		,		,		,						,
2.3.1 Prices												
	1100/01	44.50	00.57	00.00	70.00	70.50	00.0	40.0	440.0	70.0	70.7	
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	44.52	60.57	68.63	73.00	79.58	-28.9	19.9	118.3	70.9	78.7	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	42.56	57.84	66.09	70.58	77.34	-25.3	25.8	137.8	72.6	81.7	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	3,112.7	2,712.9	2,649.5	2,470.5	1,781.4	-0.3	-8.4	5.6	-45.2	-42.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,443.6	7,821.2	10,471.6	10,741.6	8,871.2	12.7	-9.9	12.0	30.9	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports			•			•						. ,,
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,016.6	1,329.9	2,055.4	2,050.1	994.7	-21.3	-73.2	-3.9	-27.6	-50.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	'000 Tonne	9,399.4	9,100.8	9,972.3	8,126.6	8,350.6	9.7	4.9	19.6	-24.9	-11.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #  2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	ooo ronne	9,399.4	9,100.8	9,972.3	6,120.0	8,350.6	9.7	4.9	19.0	-24.9	-11.2	Department or Statistics, Malaysia
, ,												
2.4.1 Exports												
<ul> <li>Liquified Natural Gas #</li> </ul>	'000 Tonne	6,291.3	6,855.3	6,263.2	5,733.6	6,303.6	-6.4	0.8	22.9	-2.7	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR												
3.1 MANUFACTURING												
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	126.3	125.3	123.4	125.6	137.9	2.8	6.8	26.3	-0.7	9.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	366,447,107.9	368,234,123.9	377,734,568.5	381,823,438.1	426,986,294.1	3.0	8.5	33.9	6.4	16.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	236,399,072.5	247,592,537.8	261,741,107.6	258,536,604.9	299,338,939.3	7.6	22.7	43.6	12.9	26.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project												
- Investment												
												Malaysian Investment Developmen
a. Projects Number	Number	308	245	128	149	180	-3.4	8.4	-31.6	-54.6	-41.6	Authority
												Malaysian Investment Developmer
<ul> <li>b. Projects Domestics</li> </ul>	RM Million	9,175.1	6,497.3	2,243.7	3,433.8	3,314.5	-12.5	-57.8	-31.6	-51.7	-63.9	Authority
												Malaysian Investment Developmer
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	17,284.1	52,905.0	14,164.4	24,670.4	87,858.8	6.5	390.5	96.3	15.9	408.3	Authority
												Malaysian Investment Developmer
d. Total	RM Million	26,459.2	59,402.2	16,408.1	28,104.2	91,173.4	-1.0	126.8	56.3	-1.0	244.6	Authority
												,
3.2 CONSTRUCTION												
	RM	31,730.8	31,369.0	28,211.7	24,775.8	27,625.9	-14.2	-10.5	42.6	-21.0	-12.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3 2 1 Quarterly Construction		108.4	110.3	112.7	113.9	115.6	0.8	2.2	4.2	5.2	6.7	
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction 3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015–100	Point			112.7	113.9	115.6	0.8	2.2	4.2		0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point		110.0						99.1	-37.6	22.8	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100  1.2.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	Point Unit	193	252	223	143	237	-41.5	-4.2				• .
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100     Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)				223	143	237	-41.5	-4.2			LL.U	
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)  3.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing				223 537	143 664	237 703	-41.5 4.3	-4.2 11.3	3.3	-3.8	21.4	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100  3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit)  3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)  3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	193	252									National Housing Department
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices	Unit Unit	193 579	252 671	537	664	703	4.3	11.3	3.3	-3.8	21.4	
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices - Steel	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne	193 579 2,379.18	252 671 2,402.50	537 2,463.72	664 2,469.23	703 2,565.59	4.3 -0.01	11.3	3.3	-3.8 3.8	21.4	Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (Remound Fundament (New Permit) 3.2.5 Prices	Unit Unit	193 579	252 671	537	664	703	4.3	11.3	3.3	-3.8	21.4	
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100  3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)  3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit)  3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne	193 579 2,379.18	252 671 2,402.50	537 2,463.72	664 2,469.23	703 2,565.59	4.3 -0.01	11.3	3.3	-3.8 3.8	21.4	Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne	193 579 2,379.18	252 671 2,402.50	537 2,463.72	664 2,469.23	703 2,565.59	4.3 -0.01	11.3	3.3	-3.8 3.8	21.4	Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices - Steel - Cement	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne	193 579 2,379.18	252 671 2,402.50	537 2,463.72	664 2,469.23	703 2,565.59	4.3 -0.01	11.3	3.3	-3.8 3.8	21.4	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	193 579 2,379.18 17.79	252 671 2,402.50 17.89	537 2,463.72 17.97	664 2,469.23 17.92	703 2,565.59 18.29	-0.01 2.6	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	193 579 2,379.18 17.79	252 671 2,402.50 17.89	537 2,463.72 17.97	664 2,469.23 17.92	703 2,565.59 18.29	-0.01 2.6	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) 3.4 UTILITIES	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	193 579 2,379.18 17.79	252 671 2,402.50 17.89	537 2,463.72 17.97	664 2,469.23 17.92	703 2,565.59 18.29	-0.01 2.6	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement  3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)  3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	193 579 2,379.18 17.79	252 671 2,402.50 17.89	537 2,463.72 17.97	664 2,469.23 17.92	703 2,565.59 18.29	-0.01 2.6	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices - Steel - Cement  3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)  3.4 UTILITIES	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	193 579 2,379.18 17.79	252 671 2,402.50 17.89	537 2,463.72 17.97	664 2,469.23 17.92	703 2,565.59 18.29	-0.01 2.6	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) 3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag Point	193 579 2,379.18 17.79 91.4	252 671 2,402.50 17.89 95.4	537 2,463.72 17.97 92.8	664 2,469.23 17.92 82.8	703 2,565.59 18.29 90.7	4.3 -0.01 2.6 -11.1	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8 -0.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works  Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah E
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement ((New Permit)) 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) 3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	193 579 2,379.18 17.79	252 671 2,402.50 17.89	537 2,463.72 17.97	664 2,469.23 17.92	703 2,565.59 18.29	-0.01 2.6	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works  Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah E Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berha
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)  3.2.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement  3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)  3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag Point	193 579 2,379.18 17.79 91.4	252 671 2,402.50 17.89 95.4	537 2,463.72 17.97 92.8	664 2,469.23 17.92 82.8	703 2,565.59 18.29 90.7	4.3 -0.01 2.6 -11.1	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8 -0.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works  Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) 3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag Point	193 579 2,379.18 17.79 91.4	252 671 2,402.50 17.89 95.4	537 2,463.72 17.97 92.8	664 2,469.23 17.92 82.8	703 2,565.59 18.29 90.7	4.3 -0.01 2.6 -11.1	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8 -0.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works  Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah I Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berh Independent Power Producer
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2.5 Prices  - Steel - Cement 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) 3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation	Unit Unit RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag Point	193 579 2,379.18 17.79 91.4	252 671 2,402.50 17.89 95.4	537 2,463.72 17.97 92.8	664 2,469.23 17.92 82.8	703 2,565.59 18.29 90.7	4.3 -0.01 2.6 -11.1	11.3 0.8 1.7	3.3 3.3 1.3	-3.8 3.8 0.6	21.4 7.8 2.8 -0.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works  Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah I Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berh

p preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until Fourth Quarter 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022

n a not available

not applicable



		2020 2021 2020 2021											
INDICATORS	UNIT	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DATA SOURCE	
_ Local Consumption				Value				Annual Per	rcentage Chan	ige (%)			
_ Local Consumption													
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	28,374.6	27,264.9	26,412.6	25,887.1	29,278.3	-2.6	-2.6	12.1	-9.1	3.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	8,738.0	9,249.8	9,895.4	9,973.2	9,259.5	8.6	7.2	-2.1	12.1	6.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
3.5 SERVICES													
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade													
3.5.2 Volume Index - Wholesale Trade Index	Point	131.3	127.8	124.1	122.9	131.2	-0.4	0.8	21.1	-3.1	-0.03	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Retail Trade Index	Point	139.9	139.9	130.8	128.8	142.7	-2.9	0.8	21.6	-6.7	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	109.9	101.6	70.3	48.1	114.0	5.8	4.0	28.2	-57.7	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle													
- Vehicle Production													
a. Passenger	Unit	157,874	135,589	88,169	57,849	164,810	16.3	33.6	58.4	-59.5	4.4	Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial c. Total	Unit Unit	11,449 169,323	11,497 147,086	6,019 94,188	4,859 62,708	12,845 177,655	16.5 16.3	65.7 35.6	210.6 63.5	-18.2 -57.8	12.2 4.9	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total - Vehicle Sales	Offic	109,323	147,000	94,100	02,700	177,033	10.3	33.0	03.5	-57.6	4.5	Malaysian Automotive Association	
a. Passenger	Unit	166,105	123,273	96,457	58,328	167,085	13.7	28.8	55.7	-62.3	0.6	Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	Unit	16,933	16,218	10,039	10,533	20,330	11.1	70.2	59.2	-33.2	20.1	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	Unit	184,153	139,491	106,496	68,861	187,415	14.2	32.5	56.0	-59.6	1.8	Malaysian Automotive Association	
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	369,665	358,316	248,259	175,806	409,551	14.3	32.7	51.8	-51.2	10.8	Road Transport Department Malaysia	
3.5.4 Tourism  Index of Services	Point	52.4	47.8	38.0	28.2	76.8	-60.9	-58.7	46.3	-53.7	46.6		
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Number	33,303	47.8 25,256	25,357	22,696	61,419	-60.9 -99.4	-58.7 -99.4	46.3 29.8	-53.7 -51.1	46.6 84.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Tourism Malaysia	
3.5.5 Transport	Number	55,505	25,250	25,557	22,030	01,413	-33.4	-33.4	25.0	-51.1	04.4	Tourism Malaysia	
- Index of Services	Point	100.7	97.5	93.6	91.8	113.0	-24.0	-16.4	39.6	-12.2	12.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.5.6 Information & Communication												, ,	
<ul> <li>Index of Services</li> </ul>	Point	144.1	148.9	150.4	153.4	155.7	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.0	8.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Penetration Rate													
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	133.6	135.7	139.8	142.1	144.0	-1.3	1.6	5.3	7.0	7.8	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia	
												Malaysian Communications and Multimedia	
<ul> <li>Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants</li> </ul>	%	37.2	39.0	41.0	n.a	n.a	88.8	15.4	18.8	n.a	n.a	Commission	
c. Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	118.7	120.1	124.2	n.a	n.a	-9.9	1.4	6.4	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia	
3.5.7 Finance												Commission	
- Index of Services	Point	128.9	129.2	128.3	128.8	130.7	5.9	11.2	28.1	0.5	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
I Money Supply												, ,	
- M1	RM Million	523,662.9	549,566.7	547,706.7	562,955.7	578,301.9	15.7	19.0	12.2	9.7	10.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M2	RM Million	2,037,481.1	2,083,780.5	2,082,273.2	2,127,285.0	2,165,807.0	4.5	6.3	3.4	4.6	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M3	RM Million	2,040,993.9	2,088,401.6	2,087,879.5	2,133,618.9	2,171,798.7	4.0	6.1	3.4	4.7	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
II Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,831,156.6	1,853,636.6	1,860,525.2	1,877,737.1	1,913,723.5	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Commercial Banks     Islamic Banks	RM Million RM Million	1,162,791.6 660,830.8	1,174,869.9 670,923.9	1,174,981.9 677,711.6	1,181,494.4 688,303.1	1,191,303.8 714,825.0	0.8 8.1	1.4 8.6	1.2 7.3	1.4 5.7	2.5 8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,534.2	7.842.8	7,831.6	7,939.6	7,594.7	8.8	24.2	18.1	8.6	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings	RM Million	2,089,311.8	2,129,222.4	2,125,676.3	2,173,389.7	2,221,753.2	4.4	5.9	3.9	4.7	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Deposits)												*	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,419,120.6	1,427,335.7	1,428,796.9	1,473,661.4	1,499,689.9	3.5	3.3	2.0	4.0	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Islamic Banks     Merchant Banks	RM Million RM Million	648,241.6 21,949.6	678,496.8 23,389.8	672,935.9 23,943.5	674,804.7 24,923.6	698,195.6 23,867.7	6.9 -5.5	12.1 1.4	7.9 8.9	5.9 13.2	7.7 8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	
Fixed Deposits Taylorus Fixed Deposits Special and													
General Investment Deposits	RM Million	966,528.5	962,071.0	959,059.7	968,453.1	977,452.6	-3.6	-3.0	-3.2	-1.7	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	573,261.5	559,982.5	562,430.1	567,454.1	563,173.6	-2.4	-5.0	-4.5	-3.5	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	379,053.0	387,718.0	381,339.2	384,517.2	398,489.6	-5.2	-0.03	-1.4	0.5	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million RM Million	14,214.0 212,340.7	14,370.6 227,865.2	15,290.4 235,592.4	16,481.8 241,620.1	15,789.3 243,373.0	-7.0 24.9	-4.1 25.0	2.0 18.1	12.1 16.8	11.1 14.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
V Savings Deposits - Commercial Banks	RM Million	152,810.5	161,261.6	165,549.0	168,837.3	243,373.0 170,640.7	24.9	25.0	15.7	13.8	11.7	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	59,530.2	66,603.6	70,043.4	72,782.7	72,732.4	31.6	32.1	24.2	24.6	22.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
VII Average Lending Rate CFM												-	
- Commercial Banks	%	3.52	3.47	3.45	3.43	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	%	4.14	4.10	4.06	4.02	4.01	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Merchant Banks VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.84 5.49	5.76 5.49	5.79 5.49	5.69 5.49	5.63 5.49	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.55	5.49	-	-	-			Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	
2'		0.00	3.33	5.55	5.55	5.55	-	-	-	=	-	Consai Dank or Malaysia	

- latest data until Fourth Quarter 2021
- provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022



		2020		2021			2020		2021			
INDICATORS	UNIT	2020 Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DATA SOURCE
INDIOXIONO	O.W.T	——————————————————————————————————————	- W.	Value	- QU	Q.T	- W-7		centage Chang		Q.T	SALATOONOL
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
- Commercial Banks	%	0.48	0.47	0.54	0.57	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector												
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,708.8	1,002.1	1,305.8	2,263.8	510.9	-37.0	-20.8	86.1	146.2	-70.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	111.4	201.4	267.4	194.7	189.6	-75.1	-74.6	-62.2	-39.0	70.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing     Services	RM Million RM Million	8,806.1 21,018.4	6,624.2 19.715.5	8,411.0 19.961.5	11,133.3 22.805.9	7,789.8 31.331.1	-18.1 -1.1	-23.9 1.5	6.9 -16.3	91.3 8.2	-11.5 49.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services - Construction	RM Million	5,786.5	3,935.9	4,507.4	5,813.6	6,314.3	-1.1 -14.0	-24.7	-16.3 25.1	-11.6	9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estates	RM Million	4,847.3	3,787.4	4,507.4	3,809.8	5,086.4	-14.0	-24.7 -24.4	23.1	31.5	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia  Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	59.625.7	54,365.0	59.828.2	42.537.1	65.861.2	11.2	19.6	141.4	-28.7	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	144.2	298.4	189.0	648.8	49.8	-83.5	-70.2	-80.9	-5.9	-65.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	102,048.4	89,929.9	98,667.6	89,206.8	117,133.1	-1.2	3.5	48.1	-9.0	14.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector		. ,	,	,	,	,						John and Barint of Malayota
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	9,743.1	13,614.5	12,953.2	14,480.9	13,204.5	-22.9	32.2	43.4	53.9	35.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,491.9	3,516.5	1,394.9	2,196.3	1,551.7	-44.3	68.9	9.7	117.7	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	67,867.2	77,304.0	83,726.3	87,867.3	97,346.2	-5.3	21.8	33.9	48.1	43.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	100,991.3	120,732.2	122,534.7	122,152.8	138,403.1	2.2	15.0	32.6	32.1	37.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	22,136.6	22,524.9	25,257.8	23,353.6	27,844.9	-3.7	6.5	54.5	28.7	25.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estates	RM Million	12,094.2	11,448.6	12,230.9	11,852.1	13,302.9	-18.4	-7.7	32.7	14.3	10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Household Sector</li> </ul>	RM Million	92,771.5	87,845.2	76,806.5	71,187.7	101,887.5	3.2	6.7	42.6	-21.4	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	12,553.2	13,055.3	11,161.6	12,569.5	10,929.8	81.9	91.2	24.5	43.7	-12.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	319,648.9	350,041.2	346,066.0	345,660.3	404,470.6	-0.2	15.3	36.4	19.2	26.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose												
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	13,014.9	12,278.1	11,027.0	5,968.6	14,612.9	18.9	31.2	196.8	-51.0	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	9,297.6	8,198.2	7,539.2	6,347.5	8,828.4	-2.8	-8.9	56.8	-26.7	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	35,810.9	34,613.6	33,175.5	33,582.2	44,928.5	-11.1	-1.4	25.7	-6.5	25.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods     Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million RM Million	7.1 92,771.5	40.3 87,845.2	4.5 76,806.5	3.4 71,187.7	4.0 101,887.5	20.1 3.2	396.7 6.7	-13.0 42.6	-46.4 -21.4	-43.5 9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	92,771.5	94,742.6	76,806.5 94,172.8	89,335.1	89,117.1	2.9	1.7	1.0	-21.4 -4.0	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling	KIVI IVIIIIIOTI	94,064.3	94,742.0		09,333.1	09,117.1	2.9	1.7	1.0	-4.0	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
<ul> <li>Loan Approved (for Residential)</li> </ul>	RM Million	30,513.7	28,112.4	35,137.6	23,701.2	35,077.3	8.6	35.9	188.9	-20.4	15.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
<ul> <li>Loan Disbursed (for Residential)</li> </ul>	RM Million	24,150.5	23,140.9	18,783.4	17,936.8	27,019.2	-5.0	4.7	51.4	-24.2	11.9	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate												
- Index of Services	Point	98.4	97.9	83.3	83.8	85.2	-21.2	-18.0	0.5	-17.1	-13.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health												
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	119.6	117.1	125.3	126.5	130.9	-4.7	-5.1	21.6	6.5	9.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education - Index of Services - Private Education	Point	116.9	107.7	99.9	111.9	110.1	-11.0	-10.9	-4.6	-7.0		
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	116.9	107.7	99.9	111.9	110.1	-11.0	-10.9	-4.0	-7.0	-5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS												
4.1 LABOUR												
4.1.1 Labour Supply												
<ul> <li>Working Age (15-64)</li> </ul>	('000')	23,240.7	23,324.3	23,397.1	23,451.1	23,496.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	(000')	15,922.3	16,008.4	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000')	15,161.6	15,236.5	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	-0.6	-0.05	2.2	1.2	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000')	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	48.5	41.2	-3.4	0.2	-8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	634.4	640.1	663.4	658.1	611.0	74.8	79.3	36.6	11.1	-3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	126.2	131.7	101.6	88.1	83.4	-15.4	-30.6	-66.8	-42.3	-33.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Outside Labour Force     Labour Force Participaton Rate	('000) %	7,318.4 68.5	7,316.0 68.6	7,424.9 68.3	7,430.1 68.3	7,361.5 68.7	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force Participation Rate     Unemployment Rate	%	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	-	-	-	-		Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand	70	4.0	4.0	4.0	7.7	4.5	-	-	=	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs	('000')	8,457.1	8,423.6	8,351.8	8.405.6	8,530.7	-2.4	-1.7	-0.4	-0.8	0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	(000)	8,281.2	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	-2.2	-1.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia  Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8		-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	('000')	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	-	-	-	-		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	('000')	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

#### Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2021
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable



INDICATORS		2020 2021 2020 2021										
	UNIT	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DATA SOURCE
				Value				Annual Per	rcentage Char	ge (%)		
4.1.3 Labour Productivity												
<ul> <li>Value Added per Hour Worked</li> </ul>	RM	41.7	40.2	40.5	40.9	42.2	-0.8	0.4	-12.9	-0.6	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<ol> <li>By Economic Activity</li> </ol>												
a. Agriculture	RM	25.0	23.0	24.3	27.6	25.4	-0.8	-0.7	-15.6	-3.4	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<ul> <li>b. Mining &amp; Quarrying</li> </ul>	RM	580.9	552.5	564.1	479.6	526.8	-6.2	-2.6	-7.1	4.1	-9.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	RM	55.8	55.0	57.4	57.3	58.4	6.1	8.1	-4.2	2.3	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	17.4	17.1	16.7	16.9	15.5	-6.7	-8.6	-7.8	-5.7	-11.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	39.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	39.8	-2.7	-1.5	-15.9	-1.8	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<ul> <li>Value Added per Employment</li> </ul>	RM	23,603.0	22,513.0	22,128.0	21,983.0	24,006.0	-2.9	-0.4	13.7	-5.6	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	13,115.0	12,104.0	12,793.0	14,537.0	13,498.0	-0.7	0.9	-3.3	-2.6	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<ul> <li>b. Mining &amp; Quarrying</li> </ul>	RM	348,371.0	326,435.0	322,554.0	276,330.0	311,151.0	-9.0	-4.2	14.1	-1.3	-10.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	32,583.0	31,401.0	31,700.0	31,356.0	34,316.0	3.2	5.5	23.2	-3.5	5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	10,201.0	9,920.0	9,057.0	8,597.0	9,063.0	-8.4	-8.2	37.6	-18.8	-11.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	22,332.0	21,156.0	20,481.0	20,423.0	22,565.0	-4.9	-2.4	11.1	-6.2	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification												
- Non Tertiary	%	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
- <1 year	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 1-4 years	%	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 10-14 years	%	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 15-19 years	%	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- =>20 years	%	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET												
·· <del>·</del>	Point	1,627.2	4 572 5	1,532.6	1,537.8	1 567 5	2.4	16.5	2.4	2.0	2 7	Duna Malauria
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index 4.2.2 Value Traded	Point RM Billion	1,627.2 319.0	1,573.5 310.2	1,532.6 231.5	1,537.8 187.5	1,567.5 167.8	2.4 143.6	16.5 90.8	2.1 2.0	2.2 -47.8	-3.7 -47.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RIVI BIIIION	319.0	310.2	231.5	187.5	167.8	143.6	90.8	2.0	-47.8	-47.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE												
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1076	4.0639	4.1288	4.1959	4.1846	1.4	2.9	4.7	0.2	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.4226	5.6048	5.7714	5.7836	5.6411	-1.1	-4.5	-7.1	-6.2	-3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8484	5.8416	5.9244	5.9670	5.8770	-2.1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0504	3.0517	3.0976	3.1020	3.0830	0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.8959	4.9015	4.9731	4.9468	4.7853	-5.8	-5.9	-4.3	-0.8	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	454.2992	449.5391	452.9216	456.9856	453.6822	-7.4	-3.9	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.9314	3.8388	3.7722	3.8108	3.6810	-2.5	0.01	6.6	3.8	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	52.9891	52.3912	53.1683	53.9468	53.7196	0.4	2.7	4.9	0.5	-1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia

#### Note:

not applicable

p preliminary

latest data until Fourth Quarter 2021

<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2022



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