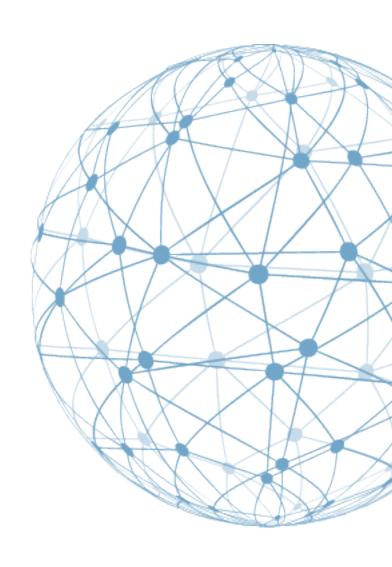




MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL.3 2022



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 3 | 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 (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year.

MyStats Day theme is

"Connecting the world with data we can trust"

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. MALAYSIA

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 31st March 2022.

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"Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia".

eISSN 2716-6813

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN



The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is releasing the third series of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) in 2022. I am pleased to welcome users and readers to look through this publication which presents the most current economic scenario based on the official macroeconomic statistics released by DOSM. This edition focuses on the recent statistics released in January 2022 and some forthcoming statistics for February 2022. In addition, this edition is complemented with a box article entitled "**Do Online Retail Sales Have an Impact on Post Courier?**", which studied on the influence of rapid growing e-commerce towards post courier performance.

March 2022 marked two years after World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 virus as a global pandemic. The virus resulted in health and mortality of the people, all the while overwhelming healthcare system as well as affecting livelihood and economy of all nations. Although the pandemic and its impact persisted, many countries including Malaysia have taken steps to either relax COVID-19 restrictions or lift them all together as most of these countries are in the process of transitioning to the endemic phase. In retrospect, countries are learning how to live with COVID-19 while still combatting its effects considering it is a long way for this virus to end.

The world was hit by another devastating news with the geopolicital conflict which started at the end of February this year. Climate-related disasters, rising inflation expectations and supply chain disruptions, are other challenging factors that are likely to delay the economic recovery as global economy is expected to grow slower at 4.1 per cent in 2022. The Russia-Ukraine conflict has immediate effects on global fuel prices, where the price of Brent crude oil increased above USD100 per barrel since February. Food prices is also expected to rise as Ukraine and Russia are global players in agri-food markets, representing 53 per cent of global trade in sunflower oil and seeds and 27 per cent in wheat. As of now, it is foreseen that this situation will worsen Malaysia's inflation which increased by 2.3 per cent year-on-year in January 2022, exceeding the average inflation rate of 1.9 per cent from 2011 to January 2022. In the meantime, the Producer Price Index (PPI) local production also jumped by 9.2 per cent year-on-year in January 2022.

Overall, the economic performance in January 2022 as against the same month in 2021 indicated that several key indicators continued to trend up despite the unprecedented events occurring globally. The performance of Malaysia's trade remained robust with an increase of 24.8 per cent to record RM203.0 billion from RM162.6 billion in January 2021. Exports value boosted by 23.5 per cent to record RM110.7 billion, higher than imports value at RM92.3 billion which led to an incline of 10.9 per cent in Trade surplus at RM18.4 billion. Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose 4.3 per cent, contributed by the rise in Manufacturing index (6.8%) and Electricity index (7.7%). Manufacturing sales also performed well in January 2022 to post RM139.0 billion, driven by Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (20.6%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (15.7%) and Electrical & Electronics Products (10.6%). As for the Services sector, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade grew 7.7 per cent year-on-year to record RM120.5 billion. This was attributed to the Retail Trade sub-sector which grew at 7.3 per cent to register RM49.0 billion, Wholesale Trade which expanded by 5.7 per cent to post RM58.6 billion and Motor Vehicles which surged by 19.4 per cent or RM2.1 billion to RM12.9 billion. Looking into the labour market, the number of labour forces rose by 346.6 thousand persons (2.2%) to 16.37 million persons in January 2022, while the number of unemployed persons declined by 102.2 thousand to 680.4 thousand persons, registering 4.2 per cent in the unemployment rate.



NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

At this juncture, Malaysia's economy continues the recovery momentum, as indicated by the Leading Index (LI), which has consistently exceeded 100.0 points by registering 110.1 points in January 2022. On the positive note, Malaysia is on the path of reopening its international borders, which in turn will bring more positive impacts on the tourism-related activities as well as the labour market to overcome issues of labour shortages in certain industries. Whilst Malaysia remained optimistic for economic recovery, it must take into account the ongoing global uncertainties following the geopolitical instability and lockdowns in cities across China.

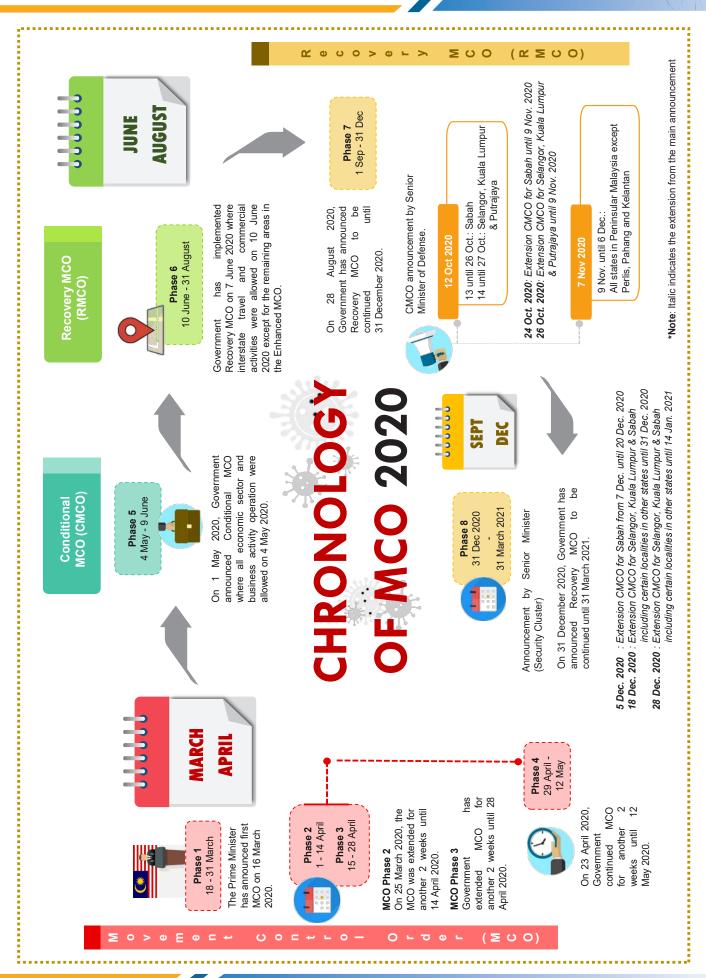
The Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM officers and making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

Thank you.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

March 2022

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER



89

MCO 19 February - 4 March 2021

On 16 February 2021

Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur,

Johor and Pulau Pinang.

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER







CMCO announcement by

Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Sabah 1 - 14 January

state

The

announced by YDPA A National State of

Emergency

Agong on 12 January

emergency will last

untill 1 August 2021

pe

may

earlier on the

COVID-19 situation.

depending terminated

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



Kelantan

Security Cluster) announcement Senior Minister

On 19 January 2021

22 Jan - 4 Feb



Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan Kedah, Terengganu and Perlis



Sarawak CMCO 13 - 27 January 2021.

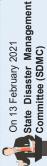


Senior Minister

(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, Labuan,

CMCO 1 - 14 February 2021 · Sarawak





CMCO 15 February







(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



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

On 2 March 2021

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

CMCO 5 - 18 March 2021

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

On 12 March 2021

CMCO 16 - 29 March 2021

On 16 March 2021

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

CMCO 19 - 31 March 2021

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

MCO 16 - 31 March 2021 Sabah (Nabawan district)

5

∪ **≥** ∪ 0

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER



On 12 April 2021

Senior Minister

(Security Cluster) announcement

Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Muda district), Perak, Pahang Ferengganu, WP Putrajaya (exceb Seremban district), Melaka Fawau and Keningau district Sabah (except Lahad Datu RMCO 15 - 28 April 2021 Sembilan and WP Labuan. Vegeri

Kuala Negeri Sembilan Seremban district) and Kelantar Kedah (Kuala Muda district) district) CMCO: 15 - 28 April 2021 W Pinang, Musang Selangor, Lumpur, Pulau (Gua

Sabah (Lahad Datu, Tawau MCO 15 - 28 April 2021 Johor.

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)





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

MCO 3.0: 15-28 June 2021

On 27 April 2021

RMCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021 Kedah (except Kuala WP Putrajaya, Seremban district), Melaka and Muda district), Perak, Pahang, Sembilan Ferengganu, WP Labuan. Negeri

Pulau Pinang, Negeri Sembilan Seremban district), Johor and CMCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021 Kedah (Kuala Muda district

-- CMCO: 29 April - 5 May 2021 Selangor

CMCO: 29 April - 6 May 2021

WP Kuala Lumpur

-- MCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021 - Kelantan

(Security Cluster) Senior Minister announcement

Hulu Langat, Petaling, Gombak, Sabak Bernam, Hulu Selangor Klang, Kuala Langat, Sepang and Kuala Selangor district. CMCO: 6 - 17 May 2021 MCO: 6 - 17 May 2021 On 4 May 2021

MAY

MCO: 7 - 20 May 2021 - WP Kuala Lumpur On 5 May 2021

district.

On 26 April 2027

State Disaster Management

CMCO 27-17 May 2021

Committee (SDMC)

announcement

DF MCO 2021

CHRONOLOG

On 10 May 2021 Prime Minister

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

(Security Cluster)

Senior Minister announcement

50% of passenger capacity with LRT and buses are limited to only reduced frequency Public transport

The attendance capacity of

imited to 20% of the total (not based Circular or Instruction of the including frontliners services) and 80% Work From Home (WFH) employees for the civil service Public Service Department (JPA).

operating

standard

the

o

(SOP)

procedures

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

3.0 which came into effect on 25 Movement Control Order (MCO)

May 2021.

Business Operating Hours

Shopping malls,

Additional restrictions to tighten

On 22 May 2021

announcement Prime Minister

On 28 May 2027



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

6

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER



Prime Minister

announcement

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 Phase 3

(effective 8 October 2021)

On 6 October 2021

On 16 October 2021

•

(effective 25 October 2021)

Johor & Terengganu

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

On 15 August 2021

11 business activities were allowed to resume operations under Phase one of the NRP effective 16 August 2021)



Car wash

services

Car distribution & sales centres



Clothing, fashion & accessory stores

Electrical and





Kitchenware stores Household items & Electronics stores

Sports equipment

Car accessory

stores







Furniture stores

CHRONOLOG

DF MCO 2021

contact and not in * (without physical groups)

· Dine-in in restaurants/cafes is ALLOWED Dressing room/bathroom operation is NOT PERMITTED

fishing, equestrian, archery, hiking, tennis (singles) Jogging, exercise, taichi, cycling, skateboarding, badminton (singles), golf, motoring & as such.

Pionics & camping - Participation of children aged 17 and under is **PERMITTED** in strict compliance with SOPs.

National Recovery Plan

National Recovery Plan

Phase 3

(effective 26 August 2021) WP Labuan

(effective 4 September 2021)

Negeri Sembilan

On 15 September 2021

National Recovery Plan

WP Kuala Lumpur, WP Putrajaya,

(effective 8 October 2021)

On 6 October 2021

Pahang

20

effective 18 October 2021)

Selangor & Melaka

Melaka

Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, On 8 September 2021 W.P. Putrajaya

Dine-in activities for

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

On 19 August 2021

AUG

SEPT



Night market & weekly market operations

present a COVID-19 vaccination the



market/week market area must Customers entering digital card/certificate

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



Sports, recreation & leisure activities

Observe physical confinement and performed in

Time: 6.00 am - 10.00 pm

open areas (outdoor)including semi - open



Club-house activities:

On 24 August 2021 Phase 4

National Recovery Plan

Phase 4

50

Negeri Sembilan

(effective 24 September 2021) On 22 September 2021

(effective 17 September 2021)

Terengganu

(effective 4 September 2021) On 2 September 2021

effective 10 September 2021)

KEY REVIEW



- The global economy is expected to grow slower at 4.1 per cent in 2022. This moderate growth is ramifications of various disruptions of economic growth, namely the spread of the Omicron variant, climate-related disasters, rising inflation expectations and supply chain disruptions. These disruptions coupled with higher food and energy prices may result in unpredictable economic outlook. The Russian Ukraine crisis further exacerbated the situation, which caused the price of Brent crude oil to increase above USD100 per barrel since February 2022.
- In terms of commodities production, the natural rubber production increased by 7.3 per cent in January 2022 to 49,087 tonnes as against 45,735 tonnes in the same month of the preceding year. On a monthly basis, the natural rubber production rose by 17.7 per cent as compared to 41,690 tonnes recorded in December 2021. Meanwhile, the production of fresh fruit bunches increased by 4.2 per cent year-on-year to 5,973,996 tonnes in February 2022 as opposed to the same month in 2021 (5,732,982 tonnes). The monthly comparison indicated a decrease of 6.9 per cent as against January 2021 (6,419,064 tonnes).
- As for the measure of real output, Industrial Production Index (IPI) increased 4.3 per cent in January 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The growth was buoyed by the increment in Manufacturing index (6.8%) and Electricity index (7.7%). Meanwhile, Mining index recorded a decline of 5.1 per cent.
- Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in January 2022 stood at RM139.0 billion, expanded by 13.1 per cent (December 2021: 15.5%) as compared to the same month in 2021. The expansion in sales value was driven by Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (20.6%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (15.7%) and Electrical & Electronics Products (10.6%).
- Looking at the performance of Services sector, Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade grew 7.7 per cent year-on-year to RM120.5 billion in January 2022. The increase in Wholesale & Retail Trade was attributed to Retail Trade sub-sector which grew 7.3 per cent to register RM49.0 billion. Wholesale Trade also expanded by 5.7 per cent or RM3.2 billion to post RM58.6 billion. Within the same period, Motor Vehicles surged by 19.4 per cent or RM2.1 billion to RM12.9 billion. On a month-on-month basis, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade slipped 0.2 per cent, owing to Motor Vehicles sub-sector which plunged 11.5 per cent.
- At the same time, national inflation in January 2022 increased by 2.3 per cent, compared to the same month of the previous year due to the base effect. The increase exceeded Malaysia's average inflation rate from 2011 to January 2022 (1.9%). The incline in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (6.0%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.6%). This was followed by Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.1%), Restaurants & Hotels (2.1%) and Recreation Services & Culture (1.2%).
- In addition, the Producer Price Index (PPI) local production surged 9.2 per cent year-on-year in January 2022. The increase was supported by a 34.3 per cent increase in the Mining index, a 12.5 per cent rise in Agriculture, forestry & fishing index, followed by the growth in Manufacturing index (7.0%), Water supply (1.2%) and Electricity & gas supply (0.9%).
- Furthermore, Malaysia's total trade sustained its double-digit momentum in January 2022 by expanding 24.8 per cent to RM203.0 billion from RM162.6 billion in January 2021. Exports edged up 23.5 per cent to RM110.7 billion, higher than imports value which increased 26.4 per cent to record RM92.3 billion. This has led Trade surplus amounted to RM18.4 billion, which went up 10.9 per cent from the preceding year.

KEY REVIEW



- Appertaining to the labour situation, the number of labour force rose by 346.6 thousand persons (2.2%) to 16.37 million persons in January 2022 as against 16.02 million persons during the same month of the preceding year. Accordingly, the LFPR increased by 0.6 percentage points (January 2021: 68.5 %). The employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment grew by 1.0 percentage point year-on-year to 66.2 per cent in January 2022.
- The Leading Index (LI) of January 2022 anticipates the momentum of Malaysia's economic recovery to continue in the coming months, as indicated by the level of LI which has consistently exceeded 100.0 points. The LI stood at 110.1 points in the reference month, with the annual change remaining stable at 0.02 per cent. On a monthly basis, the LI returned to a negative 1.2 per cent from 0.5 per cent recorded in December 2021. The full reopening of international borders as the country moves into the endemic phase is expected to strengthen the economic recovery. However, the economic outlook may be affected following the geopolitical conflict and the closure of major Chinese cities due to the sharp rise of COVID-19.



World Economy

As COVID-19 pandemic stretches into the third year, the global nation is poise to transition into the endemic phase soon. Various risks of economic growth were highlighted including the spread of the Omicron variant, climate-related disasters, rising inflation expectations and supply chain disruptions. In addition, higher food and energy prices may results in unpredictable global economic outlook. The situation was further exacerbated by the Russian – Ukraine crisis which caused the price of Brent crude oil to increase over USD100 per barrel towards the end of February 2022.

According to the Global Economic Prospects report (World Bank, January 2022), global economic growth is expected to increase at a slower rate of 4.1 per cent in 2022. The United Kingdom's GDP in January 2022, is projected to grow 0.8 per cent to surpass the pre-pandemic COVID-19 level (February 2020). The growth between February 2020 and February 2022 was boosted by the human health sector, private social activities, information & communication and professional, scientific & technical and administrative & support services.

China's economic recovery was better than expected for the first two months of 2022. Value added of the Mining and quarrying sectors, Manufacturing activity, Production and supply of electricity, heat, gas and water rose by 9.8 per cent, 7.3 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. The services production index went up 4.2 per cent year-on-year, 1.2 percentage points higher than December 2021. This prominent performance was driven by the increase in Information transmission, software and information technology services (16.3%), as well as accommodation and catering services (8.2%). China's imports and exports both hit 6,204.4 billion yuan in the first two months, up by 13.3 per cent year on year. The total value of goods exports rose by 13.6 per cent and the total value of goods imports increased by 12.9 per cent.

Economy of Malaysia

A rapid spread of the new variant of Omicron has seen daily cases reaching more than 10,000 confirmed cases since February 2022. The whole nation is in Phase 4 of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) and there will be no more total lockdown of the economic and industrial sectors implemented, in spite of increasing number of new daily cases. Malaysia's economy recovered with a growth of 3.1 per cent in 2021 despite registering the level below pre-pandemic in 2019 (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Annual Percentage Change on Malaysia's GDP, 2020 & 2021 and Q1 2020 - Q4 2021 (%)

Economic Activities/	2020	0004	2020				2021			
Expenditure		2021	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP	-5.6	3. 1	0.7	-17.2	-2.7	-3.4	-0.5	16.1	-4.5	3.6
PRODUCTION										
Agriculture	-2.2	-0.2	-8.6	0.9	-0.3	-1.0	0.2	-1.5	-1.9	2.8
Mining and Quarrying	-10.6	0.7	-2.9	-20.8	-7.8	-10.4	-5.0	13.9	-3.6	-0.9
Manufacturing	-2.6	9.5	1.4	-18.3	3.3	3.0	6.6	26.6	-0.8	9.1
Construction	-19.4	-5.2	-7.9	-44.5	-12.4	-13.9	-10.4	40.3	-20.6	-12.2
Services	-5.5	1.9	3.1	-16.2	-4.0	-4.8	-2.3	13.5	-4.9	3.2
EXPENDITURE										
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	-4.3	1.9	6.7	-18.5	-2.1	-3.5	-1.5	11.7	-4.2	3.7
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	3.9	6.6	4.9	2.2	6.8	2.4	5.9	9.0	8.1	4.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-14.5	-0.9	-4.5	-29.0	-11.4	-11.8	-3.3	16.5	-10.8	-3.3
Exports	-8.9	15.9	-7.2	-21.7	-4.9	-2.1	11.9	37.4	5.1	13.3
Imports	-8.4	18.5	-2.7	-19.7	-7.9	-3.3	13.0	37.6	11.7	14.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the performance in January 2022, natural rubber production recorded an increase to 49,087 tonnes metric (7.3%) compared to 45,735 tonnes metric in January 2021, with an increase of 17.7 per cent from the previous month. Meanwhile, the production of crude palm oil shrank to 1,253,442 tonnes metric (-13.5%) in January 2022 compared to December 2021 (1,449,719 tonnes metric).



The sales value of Malaysia's Manufacturing sector in January 2022 grew by 13.1 per cent (December 2021: 15.5%), which stood at RM139.0 billion compared to RM122.9 billion in the same month of last year. The growth was driven by the increase in Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (20.6%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (15.7%) and Electrical & Electronics Products (10.6%). In terms of month-on-month growth, the sales value declined 3.4 per cent as compared to December 2021 (RM143.9 billion).

During the month, the sales value performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade has also recorded a favourable year-on-year growth of 7.7 per cent to RM120.5 billion. This growth was attributed to the Motor Vehicles (19.4%), Retail Trade (7.3%) and Wholesale Trade (5.7%) sub-sectors. As for the volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade registered 135.5 points with a growth of 3.6 per cent. The positive performance was contributed by the increase in the Motor Vehicles (16.3%), Retail Trade (3.0%) and Wholesale Trade (1.5%) sub-sectors.

Furthermore, Malaysia's trade performance surged 24.8 per cent in January 2022, with a value of RM203.0 billion (January 2021: RM162.6 billion) and Exports soared at 23.5 per cent to RM110.7 billion. This performance indicates the a more optimistic sustained growth momentum since September 2020. Imports climbed by 26.4 per cent over the same period last year. In view of monthly performance, exports, imports, trade volume and trade surplus recorded declines of 10.6 per cent, 0.6 per cent, 6.3 per cent and 40.6 per cent as against December 2021, respectively. The overall trade performance will continue to improve following the reopening of all economic sectors, which has will also increased demand for domestic exports and re-exports.

Chart 1: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - January 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Leading Index (LI) of January 2022 is signaling a slower economic momentum with the annual change of LI increased 0.02 per cent while the level of LI has consistently exceeded 100.0 points, registering 110.1 points in the reference month. On a monthly basis, the LI posted a negative 1.2 per cent from 0.5 per cent recorded in December 2021. The full reopening of international borders as the country moves into the endemic phase is expected to strengthen the economic recovery. However, the economic outlook may be affected following the geopolitical conflict and the closure of major Chinese cities due to the sharp rise of COVID-19.

DO ONLINE RETAIL SALES HAVE AN IMPACT ON POST COURIER?

Sitie Suria Zakaria; Nor Hasnida Mahyudin; Masitah Kamaludin; Siti Hawa Saadun; Razaman Ridzuan Services Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

The post courier which made up 4.9 per cent share under Transportation & Storage sub-sector, continued to record a double-digit growth since Q1 2020, despite the challenges caused by COVID-19. In Q3 2021, the post courier industry recorded RM1.9 billion in revenue, grew 15.6 per cent as compared to the same quarter in 2020. This industry continued to face digital challenges such as the decline in the conventional core business of mail delivery and the rapidly growing e-commerce parcel market. The changes driven by e-commerce bring business opportunities, particularly couriers handling parcel delivery. Based on the revenue (2019=100), the post & courier (38.6%) has been the fastest-growing activity of the Transportation & Storage sub-sector in 2021, while other sub-sectors declining; Warehouse & Support Activities (-10.0%), Water Transport (-10.7%), Land Transport (-14.6%), and Air Transport (-79.4%).

Despite the recent economic downturn, e-commerce continues to show strong growth. Online retail sales that portray e-commerce activity continued to grow rapidly, almost doubled during the COVID-19 pandemic. The online retail index averaged at about 33.2 per cent between March and December 2020, versus 22.4 per cent at the start of 2020, as displayed in **Chart 1a**.

Index of Online Retail

200.0

150.0

100.0

110.0

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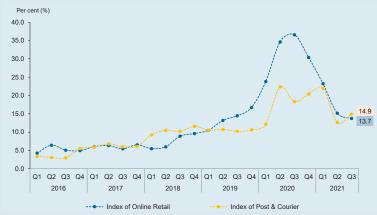
Chart 1a: Online Retail Index and Post & Courier Index, Q1 2015 - Q3 2021

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

E-commerce allows businesses to sell their goods and services straight to the consumers without setting up a physical point of sale. Although some products can be delivered digitally to consumers, such as newspapers and airline tickets, most online products must be transported to the end-users in the physical world.

Do online retail sales have an impact on post couriers? Based on **Chart 1b** the year-on-year growth of online retail index and post & courier index showed a similar trend. Therefore, this study is intended to investigate if online retail sales impact the sales of post couriers.

Chart 1b: Online Retail Index versus Post and Courier Index (Year-on-Year),
Q1 2016 - Q3 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LITERATURE REVIEW

Over the past years, researchers started to investigate the impact of online shopping on transportation, including freight movement. As an example, in the study done by Jane Gould (1998), the writer explores some of the transportation implications emerging from online shopping. Typically, most goods are shipped to physical stores, and consumers physically travel to the store to purchase. This tradition is likely to change with the expansion of electronic home shopping since most goods may be purchased online, and consumers will not have to travel to shop.

Meanwhile, in another study conducted by Rohit Muralidharan (2018) on 'The Impact of E-commerce on Parcel Shipping Operators in The EU and The US', the study found out that over time, e-commerce has caused a shift in the logistic industry. This had caused the parcel carriers to change the solutions provided to the customers as well as their operations to accommodate the changes brought about by e-commerce.

METHODOLOGY

This study aims to examine the relationship between sales of post courier and online retail. In this study, the quarterly sales value index of post courier and retail sale over the internet (online retail) from Q1 2015 to Q3 2021 (27 observations) were used. The study used the data from Quarterly Services Survey and Monthly Wholesale & Retail Trade Survey conducted by DOSM. The data were transformed into a natural log.

This study started with investigating the stationary level of the studied variables using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test.ARDL (Autoregressive Distributed Lag) model was used to examine the relationship of a dependent variable (post courier) and its lag and the independent variable, online retail.

The general model of estimation is as follow:

$$\Delta y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_t + \epsilon_t$$

Where Y is the dependent variable while X is a vector of the independent variable. The coefficient β_0 is the constant term and ϵ_1 is the error term.

Impulse Response Function (IRF) was used to measure the effect of a shock (to error term) to an endogenous variable (post courier) on itself. IRF studies how endogenous variables react. Variance Decomposition (VD) indicates the relative impact on another.

RESULTS

Based on the Pearson correlation analysis used to study the association between the variables, the results showed a strong positive correlation between sales of post courier and online retail (r = +0.99). The unit root test was then conducted, and the result revealed that both variables were stationary at first difference. Since the studied variables were stationary at the first difference, a well-known approach by Pesaran et al. (2001) called the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach was applied. The ARDL model is considered the best econometric method when the variables are stationary at I(0) or integrated of order I(1). Meanwhile, Schwarz information criterion showed that the optimal lag was at lag one. Before finding the long and short-run relations that may exist between variables, it is important to use the ARDL Bound Test (Pesaran et al., 2001) to identify the long-run cointegration between variables. ARDL Bound Test showed that there was no long-run relationship between dependent variable (sales of post courier) with online retail sales (F statistic 2.38 < I (0) Bound 4.04). Thus, this study proceeded with a short-term relationship (ARDL).

The short-run ARDL model for post courier in relation to the online retail is presented in **Table 1a**. The coefficient of ARDL short-run showed that its value significantly influences post courier with one lag. Post courier is also significantly and positively influenced by online sales with lag 1.

Table 1a: ARDL Result, Dependent Variable - Sales of Post Courier

Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Probability
Independent varia	ables:			
D(Y(-1))	-0.45	0.259838	-1.74	0.0960
D(X(-1))	0.41	0.229848	1.76	0.0916
С	3.25	1.097811	2.96	0.0073

Author's calculaion. Y = Post courier, X = Online retail sales

*Note: Significant at 10%

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

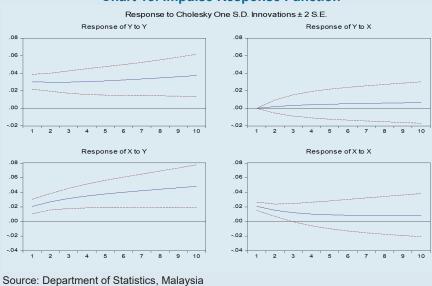
The final model of this study is as follows:

Post courier = 3.25 - 0.45 (post courier_{t-1}) + 0.41(online retail_{t-1})

Based on the above model, one unit increase of growth of post courier lag one will result in growth of post courier to decrease 0.45 per cent. Meanwhile, one unit increase of growth of online retail lag one will result in growth of post courier to increase 0.41 per cent.

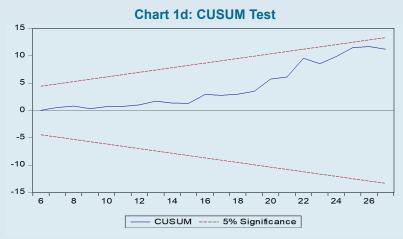
Apart from the ARDL model, this study also intended to study the dynamic relationship among the variables. Impulse-response functions (IRF) was generated to trace out the responsiveness of the variable to shocks. **Chart 1c** showed the impulse responses for post courier associated with online sales. Post courier will respond positively albeit almost flat, and remain in positive territory when there is a shock in online sales.

Chart 1c: Impulse Response Function



In the short term (period 1), post courier explains 100% of itself. In the long-term (period 10), it is still dominant. This implies a very weak influence of online sales against post courier in the future. Online sales is not a good predictor for sales of post courier.

For the serial correlation test, Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation Lagrange multiplier was used and the result showed no serial correlation exists (p-value > 5%). Meanwhile, for the stability of the model based on cumulative sum of recursive residuals (CUSUM) as in **Chart 1d**, a visual inspection of the plot indicated that the CUSUM plot appears inside 5% critical bands or stays within the critical bounds. This implies that the estimated parameters in the CUSUM test are stable over the sample period, and the model passed CUSUM Stability Test.



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

CONCLUSION

Do online retail sales have an impact on post courier? This study showed that the growth of post courier has a positive relationship with the growth of online retail sales at lag one. In impulse response function analysis, the result revealed that if there is a shock in online sales, post courier will respond positively in an almost flat trend. Meanwhile, in variance decomposition analysis, the result showed that online sales has a very weak influence on post courier.

In this study, the data on online retail index were used as independent variables. The findings suggested that this online retail index has a very weak influence on the post courier. There might be reasons such as the coverage of the online retail index, which only included establishments that do not have physical stores. In contrast, the post courier may also deliver goods from physical stores. Similarly, post courier may also include the delivery of documents, not only goods purchased from stores. Apart from that, the other mode of delivery, such as cash on delivery (COD), in which online sellers may use riders or their workers (which do not involve post courier services) to make delivery, may also play a part in explaining the findings of this study.

The study suggests that future empirical research should be conducted by using the e-commerce data instead of online retail data. This is because e-commerce data cover all establishments which are involved with online purchases, and not limited to establishment with no physical stores.

DISCLAIMER

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank Mr. Zainuddin Ahmad for his effortless guidance and help in completing this article.

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL 3/2022

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail **Trade Sector**

Jan 2022: RM120.5b A 7.7% Dec 2021: RM120.6b 4 3.6%

Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Feb 2022: 5,973,996 tonnes ▲ 4.2% Jan 2022: 6,419,064 tonnes ▲ 6.9%

PRODUCTION

Sales Value of Manufacturing

Jan 2022: RM139.0b 13.1% Dec 2021: RM143.9b 4 15.5%

Production of Natural Rubber

Jan 2022: 49,087 tonnes A 7.3% Dec 2021: 41,690 tonnes ▼ -16.3%

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Jan 2022: 4.3% Dec 2021: 4 5.9%

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports

Feb 2022: RM102.3b ▲ 16.8% Jan 2022: RM110.7b ▲ 23.5% Dec 2021: RM123.8b ▲ 29.2%



Feb 2022: RM82.5b ▲ 18.4% Jan 2022: RM92.3b A 26.4% Dec 2021: RM92.9b ▲ 23.6%

LABOUR MARKET



Number of Employed Persons

Jan 2022: 15.69 million persons ▲ 2.9% Dec 2021: 15.65 million persons ▲ 2.8%



Jan 2022: 4.2% Dec 2021: 4.2%

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Feb 2022: ▲ 2.2% Jan 2022: ▲ 2.3% Dec 2021: ▲ 3.2%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

Feb 2022: ▲ 9.7% Jan 2022: ▲ 9.2% Dec 2021: ▲ 10.0%

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 3/ 2022, Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Oil Palm

The production of fresh fruit bunches in February 2022 decreased by 6.9 per cent to 5,973,996 tonnes, compared to 6,419,064 tonnes the previous month (**Chart 2**). However, a year-on-year performance showed a 4.2 per cent increase compared to February 2021 (5,732,982 tonnes).

Per cent (%) 9.000.0 30.0 25.0 7,000.0 20.0 6,000.0 15.0 10.0 5.000.0 4,000.0 5.0 2.000.0 -5.0 -10.0 1,000.0 0.0 -15.0 May June July Jan Feb Aug 2021 2022 Production of FFB ----- Month-on-Month

Chart 2: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2021 - February 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

As shown in **Table 2**, the average monthly production of fresh fruit bunches in February 2022 decreased to 0.99 tonnes/ha from 1.10 tonnes/ha in January 2022. In terms of region, Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak experienced a decrease in the average production of fresh fruit bunches of 0.9 per cent to 1.07 tonnes/ha (January 2022: 1.08 tonnes/ha), and 16.2 per cent to 0.93 tonnes/ha (January 2022: 1.11 tonnes/ha), respectively.

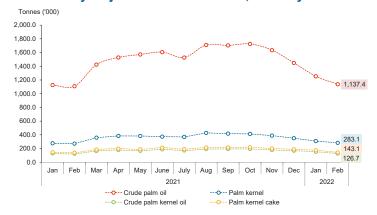
Table 2: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, February 2021 - February 2022 (Tonnes/ha)

Davies	2021							2022					
Region	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Malaysia	0.97	1.20	1.28	1.33	1.35	1.30	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.41	1.26	1.10	0.99
Peninsular Malaysia	1.04	1.33	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.55	1.48	1.51	1.44	1.24	1.08	1.07
Sabah/ Sarawak	0.91	1.10	1.19	1.27	1.29	1.20	1.35	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.11	0.93

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Malaysia produced less palm oil due to fewer fresh fruit bunches being harvested during February this year. Referring to **Chart 3**, crude palm oil and palm kernel production decreased by 9.3 per cent (February 2022: 1,137,448 tonnes, January 2022: 1,253,577 tonnes) and 8.4 per cent (February 2022: 283,054 tonnes, January 2022: 309,154 tonnes), respectively. Similarly, crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake production shrank by 17.3 per cent (February 2022: 126,669 tonnes, January 2022: 153,173 tonnes) and 18.2 per cent (February 2022: 143,073 tonnes, January 2022: 174,810 tonnes), respectively.

Chart 3: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, January 2021 - February 2022



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board



Palm oil exports fell 5.3 per cent in February 2022, to 1,097,857 tonnes, from 1,159,576 tonnes in the previous month (**Chart 4**). India remained as the largest importer country, with 184,063 tonnes, accounting for 16.8 per cent of the total palm oil exports, followed by China (8.0%), Kenya (6.6%), Netherlands (6.0%) and Turkey (5.7%).

Tonnes ('000)
1,800.0
1,600.0
1,400.0
1,200.0
1,000.0
800.0

Chart 4: Exports of Palm Oil, January 2021 - February 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Meanwhile, palm oil imports increased by 112.2 per cent to 149,833 tonnes (January 2022: 70,596 tonnes), while palm kernel rose by 4.3 per cent to 2,439 tonnes (January 2022: 2,338 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 5**. Imports of palm kernel oil, on the other hand, fell by 21.7 per cent to 13,972 tonnes in comparison to the previous month (January 2022: 17,841 tonnes).

May June July

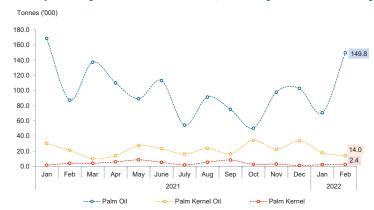


Chart 5: Imports by Oil Palm Products, January 2021 - February 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

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Rubber

Natural rubber production grew 17.7 per cent in January 2022 to 49,087 tonnes, as compared to 41,690 tonnes the previous month. Similarly, annual production increased by 7.3 per cent as against 45,735 tonnes in the same month in 2021 (**Chart 6**).

Tonnes (000)

Per cent (%)

60.0

60.0

49.1

40.0

20.0

17.7

0.0

20.0

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

Per cent (%)

60.0

49.1

40.0

20.0

40.0

20.0

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Adv. Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Peb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Production

Production

Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Peb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Production

Chart 6: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2020 - January 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholder sector was the primary contributor to natural rubber production in January 2022, making up 89.1 per cent (43,756 tonnes) of the total share, with the estate sector contributing 10.9 per cent (5,331 tonnes). Monthly production in these two sectors increased by 15.4 per cent and 41.2 per cent, respectively.

According to the average monthly price analysis, Latex Concentrated increased by 6.0 per cent (January 2022: 572.08 sen per kg, December 2021: 539.45 sen per kg), while Scrap grew by 3.2 per cent (January 2022: 603.05 sen per kg, December 2021: 584.07 sen per kg). A similar trend can be observed for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) which increased by 2.9 to 6.0 per cent. The movement of global prices, as reported by World Bank Commodity Price Data, also revealed that prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) types increased by 3.3 per cent (from USD1.72/kg to USD1.78/kg) and 2.7 per cent (from USD1.92/kg to USD1.97/kg), respectively.

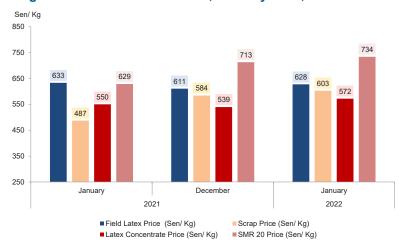


Chart 7: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, January 2021, December 2021 and January 2022

Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total rubber stocks increased by 8.7 per cent in January 2022 to 310,052 tonnes, up from 285,245 tonnes the previous month (**Chart 8**). Meanwhile, domestic consumption advanced by 1.3 per cent, reaching to 43,189 tonnes, as compared to 42,618 tonnes in December 2021.



Tonnes ('000)
350.0

250.0

250.0

150.0

0.0

100.0

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Chart 8: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2020 - January 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's natural rubber exports amounted to 51,158 tonnes in January 2022, up 11.3 per cent from December 2021 (45,982 tonnes). China remained as the top importer of natural rubber in January 2022, with a share of 37.7 per cent of total exports, followed by the United States of America (7.0%), Finland (3.8%), Germany (3.3%) and Iran (3.2%).

Rubber gloves accounted for the majority of rubber-based product exports in January 2022, with a value of RM2.2 billion, a 7.6 per cent decrease from December 2021 (RM2.3 billion). As shown in **Table 3**, the three leading rubber glove exporting countries were the United States (RM624.9 million), Germany (RM151.3 million) and China (RM73.9 million).

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, December 2021 and January 2022

	Quantity	(Tonnes)	Value (RI	Value (RM million)			
Countries	December 2021	January 2022	December 2021	January 2022			
United States of America	22,263	17,139	837.9	624.9			
Germany	5,065	4,725	167.0	151.3			
China	5,043	3,981	108.4	73.9			
India	2,837	3,762	51.1	68.8			
Brazil	1,897	3,492	40.7	76.4			
Japan	2,813	3,336	113.6	124.8			
Turkey	3,587	3,104	70.1	60.4			
United Kingdom	3,328	3,003	117.7	103.8			
Italy	1,862	2,056	50.8	51.8			
Australia	1,903	1,748	67.7	58.4			

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) remained positive in January 2022, supported by the sustained expansion in external demand and growing domestic spending. The IPI in January 2022 increased 4.3 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year (**Chart 9**). The increase of IPI was driven by the Manufacturing index (6.8%) and Electricity index (7.7%). Meanwhile, the Mining index recorded a decline of 5.1 per cent.

Chart 9: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-Year), January 2021 – January 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI, posted a growth of 6.8 per cent in January 2022. Export-oriented and domestic-oriented output edged up 6.7 per cent (December 2021: 9.6%) and 7.0 per cent (December 2021: 5.7%), respectively as compared to the same period of the previous year. The largest contributor to export-oriented output was the manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products, 16.0 per cent (December 2021: 19.0%), followed by manufacture of of electrical equipment, 10.9 per cent (December 2021: 17.4%) and manufacture of chemicals & chemical products, 7.1 per cent (December 2021: 10.3%). Meanwhile, the growth in domestic-oriented output was attributed to the manufacture of paper & paper products, 14.6 per cent (December 2021: 12.4%), followed by the manufacture of food products, 11.1 per cent (December 2021: 9.2%) and manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, 6.7 per cent (December 2021: 6.1%).

IPI for selected major trading partners of Malaysia showed a positive growth in January 2022, namely China, 7.5 per cent (December 2021: 4.3%), Singapore, 2.0 per cent (December 2021: 16.7%), South Korea, 4.3 per cent (December 2021: 7.4%) and United States of America (USA), 4.1 per cent (December 2021: 3.8%). On the other hand, Japan recorded a fall of 0.9 per cent (December 2021: 2.7%).

The output of Mining sector declined 5.1 per cent in January 2022 as compared to the same period of the previous year. The deterioration was affected by the decrease of 13.9 per cent in the Crude Oil & Condensate index. Meanwhile, the Natural Gas index grew 1.6 per cent.



INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in January 2022 stood at RM139.0 billion, expanded by 13.1 per cent (December 2021: 15.5%) as compared to the same month in 2021 (**Chart 10**). The growth in sales value was contributed by Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (20.6%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (15.7%) and Electrical & Electronics Products (10.6%).

In addition, Malaysia's exports in January 2022 grew by 23.5 per cent as compared to the same month in the preceding year to reach RM110.7 billion. Expansion of exports was due to higher global demand primarily for exports of Electrical & Electronic Products and Palm Oil & Palm Oil-based Agriculture Products. At the same time, exports to major trading partners, notably ASEAN, China, the United States (US), the European Union (EU) and Japan recorded a double-digit growth with 19.5 per cent (RM30.8 billion), 28.7 per cent (RM16.9 billion), 17.7 per cent (RM12.1 billion), 14.6 per cent (RM9.2 billion) and 10.0 per cent (RM7.1 billion) respectively. Exports of manufactured goods which represented 85.5 per cent of total exports, had increased by 19.3 per cent year-on-year and thus amounted to RM94.7 billion.

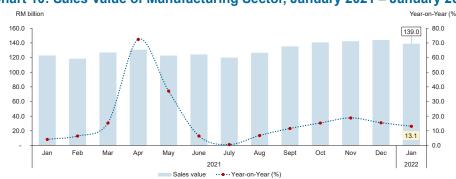


Chart 10: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2021 – January 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, the total number of employees in the Manufacturing sector in January 2022 was 2.27 million persons, an increase of 2.2 per cent as compared to 2.23 million persons in January 2021. The rise in the number of employees was mainly supported by the Electrical & Electronics (4.8%), Wood, Furniture, Paper Products & Printing (3.1%) and Food, Beverages & Tobacco (1.3%) industries. Salaries & wages paid increased by 4.1 per cent, amounting to RM7.9 billion in January 2022 as compared to the same month in 2021. Moreover, the average salaries & wages per employee grew by 1.8 per cent to RM3,459 as compared to the same month in the previous year. At the same time, sales value per employee also increased by 10.7 per cent to RM61,116 (January 2021: RM55,213).

The manufacturing activities are expected to continue to grow, although businesses are facing challenges from rising production costs and other supply constraints. The recent Russia-Ukraine conflict also resulted in a broad increase in global commodity prices and heightened concerns over shortages of materials and prolonged disruption in the supply chain.



Wholesale and Retail Trade

Wholesale & Retail Trade maintained its positive growth in January 2022. The expansion in January was supported by various factors including higher commodity prices, especially for crude palm oil and crude oil. In January, Crude palm oil registered the highest price of RM5,354.50, while Europe Brent also reached the highest price recorded since 2016 to settle at RM362.40 per barrel (USD86.51). These high commodity prices help to boost sales for Wholesale Trade this month. For monthly comparison, the sales for this sector recorded negative growth as compared to December 2021 due to recent floods events which affected the Motor Vehicles sub-sector and more purchases made by consumers in the previous month following year end promotion sales.

Performance of Sales Value

Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded an increase of 7.7 per cent year-on-year to register sales value of RM120.5 billion in January (**Exhibit 1**). The increase for Wholesale & Retail Trade in January was attributed to the Retail Trade sub-sector which recorded with an increase of RM3.3 billion or 7.3 per cent to register RM49.0 billion. Wholesale Trade also expanded with 5.7 per cent or RM3.2 billion to RM58.6 billion. Within the same period, Motor Vehicles surged 19.4 per cent or RM2.1 billion to RM12.9 billion.

RM billion Jan 2022 58.6 49.0 12.9 Sales Value 7.7 5.7 7.3 YoY (%) MoM (%) -0.2 1.7 1.0 -11.5 Original 133.6 147.4 135.5 107.7 2022 YoY (%) 3.6 1.5 3.0 16.3 Volume Index MoM (%) -0.5 1.0 0.9 -10.9 (2015=100) Seasonally 131.2 129.0 140.2 107.1 (SA) MoM (%) -3.3 (SA)

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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For month-on-month comparison, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade slipped 0.2 per cent, due to Motor Vehicles sub-sector which contracted 11.5 per cent.

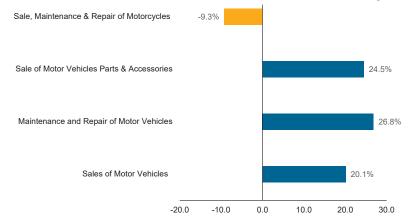
Performance of Motor Vehicles

The impressive performance in Motor Vehicles sub-sector which grew 19.4 per cent was attributed to Sales of Motor Vehicles which elevated 20.1 per cent or RM1.1 billion to RM6.4 billion. This was followed by Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories and Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles with 24.5 per cent and 26.8 per cent, respectively. However, Sales, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles slipped 9.3 per cent in January 2022 (**Chart 11**).

On a monthly basis, sales of this sub-sector decreased 11.5 per cent which mainly contributed by Sales of Motor Vehicles that plummeted 20.2 per cent.



Chart 11: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector grew 7.3 per cent in January 2022 supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores which grew 10.1 per cent or RM1.7 billion to RM18.2 billion. Likewise, other group in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth namely Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels 19.5 per cent, Retail Sales of Household Goods 7.1 per cent, Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco 8.4 per cent, Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods 5.0 per cent, Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market 26.8 per cent, Retail Sales in Specialised Stores 1.2 per cent, Retail Sales in Stalls & Market 8.2 per cent, and Retail Sales of Information & Communication Equipment 0.2 per cent (**Chart 12**).

For month-on-month comparison, sales of this sub-sector went up 1.0 per cent.

Chart 12: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, January 2022



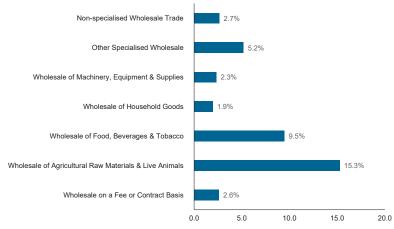
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The increase of 5.7 per cent in Wholesale Trade was attributed to Other Specialised Wholesale which registered an increase of RM1.1 billion or 5.2 per cent to RM22.8 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco with 9.5 per cent to record RM11.7 billion. Similarly, Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals also increased 15.3 per cent to RM4.7 billion as in **Chart 13**.

For monthly comparison, Wholesale Trade grew 1.7 per cent which mainly contributed by Wholesale of Household Goods which increased 3.5 per cent.

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, January 2022

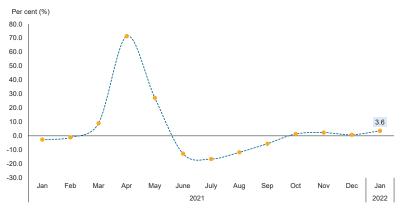


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade for January 2022 registered a year-on-year growth of 3.6 per cent. The expansion was attributed to Motor Vehicles which increased 16.3 per cent. Similarly, Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade also recorded a positive growth with 3.0 per cent and 1.5 per cent, respectively. The seasonally adjusted volume index increased 1.1 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 14**).

Chart 14: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2021 - January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 4: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, January 2022 (Year-on-Year)

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea	Indonesia
15.5	1.7	8.3	4.5	15.2

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

The performances of retail sales in other selected countries, Singapore, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, South Korea and Indonesia posted positive growth in January 2022, as in **Table 4**. Singapore reported a 15.5 per cent growth year-on-year, due to an increase in spending prior to Chinese New Year, which was celebrated in early February this year. Similarly, Hong Kong's 1.7 per cent growth also was attributed to the timing of the Lunar New Year and yet to fully reflect the impact of the fifth wave of the local COVID-19 pandemic and the further tightening of anti-pandemic measures. Within the same period, UK retail sales rose 8.3 per cent in January, due to the low base recorded in January 2021 as most parts of the country were in lockdown.



The retail sales in South Korea increased 4.5 per cent year-on-year in January 2022 and mark the twelfth straight month of gains in retail trade.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's retail sales expanded 15.2 per cent in January 2022 to reach 209.6 points, driven by improvements across all commodity groups, led by automotive fuels and clothing.

Prospect for February 2022

Looking forward to the performance of Wholesale & Retail in February 2022, this sector is expected to record positive year-on-year growth. Sales of Motor Vehicles are expected to grow in February as auto companies ramped up production to fulfil backlog orders and push higher sales due to the financial year ending on March 31. Apart from that, commodity prices continued to increase in February, in which crude palm oil and brent oil recorded prices of RM5,930.50 and around RM400 per barrel (USD97.13), respectively. These commodity prices are anticipated to drive the sales for Wholesale Trade in February 2022.



Merchandise Trade

Welcoming the new year, natural calamity put Malaysia to a challenging situation when Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Johor, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Sabah and Sarawak were affected by floods. In the meantime, Sarawak and Kelantan finally moved to Phase Four of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) commencing 3rd January 2022. The exit of these two states from Phase Three indicated that all states in the country are in Phase Four of the NRP. Along with the progress, new monthly cases of COVID-19 also declined to 112,672 cases in January 2022 compared to 125,304 cases in December 2021. Malaysia's trade continuing its steady performance in January 2022 by sustaining double-digit momentum in the total trade which rose 24.8 per cent to RM203.0 billion from RM162.6 billion in January 2021. Exports edged up 23.5 per cent to RM110.7 billion, higher than import value which increased 26.4 per cent to RM92.3 billion. As such, Trade surplus totalled at RM18.4 billion, went up 10.9 per cent from the preceding year. Nevertheless, exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus fell by 10.6 per cent, 0.6 per cent, 6.3 per cent and 40.6 per cent, respectively as compared to December 2021.

The increase in exports was led by the augmentation of merchandise exports to China, which went up by RM3.8 billion, followed by Singapore (+RM2.1 billion), India (+RM2.0 billion), the United States of America (+RM1.8 billion) and Republic of Korea (+RM1.2 billion). Meanwhile, the increased imports were backed by the higher shipment from China (+RM6.3 billion), the European Union (EU) (+RM2.1 billion), Taiwan (+RM1.6 billion), Singapore (+RM1.6 billion) and Republic of Korea (+RM1.1 billion). Malaysia's trade in January 2022 was primarily with China, Singapore, the USA and the EU with a total contribution of 48.6 per cent (January 2021: 48.7%).

Malaysia's exports of goods maintained positive momentum in the first month of 2022 with an increase of 23.5 per cent year-on-year to RM110.7 billion from RM89.6 billion in January 2021. The incline was driven by continued increases in exports of Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+RM8.1 billion, +22.1%), Palm oil & palm oil-based products (+RM4.8 billion, +93.1%) and Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM1.7 billion, +71.9%) as per **Chart 15**. Rubber glove exports, on the other hand, showed a downward trend, plummeting 61.6 per cent year on year to RM2.2 billion in January 2021 from RM5.6 billion in January 2021. E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's major export products in January 2022, with an aggregate contribution of 54.5 per cent (January 2021: 51.1%).

Jewellery of gold, silver and precious stones, including imitation

Iron & steel bars, rods

Crude petroleum

Rubber gloves -61.6 %

Timber & timber-based products

Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus

Liquefied natural gas

Refined petroleum products

Palm oil & palm oil-based products

93.1 %

Chart 15: Malaysia Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (Year-on-Year),
January 2022

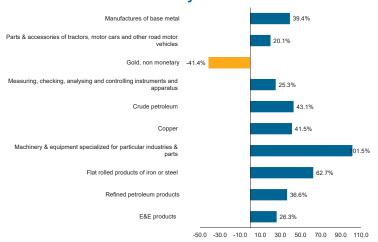
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

E&E products

Similarly, Malaysia's import performance remained upward in January 2022, registering a 26.4 per cent year-on-year increase to RM92.3 billion from RM73.0 billion in January 2021. The increase in imports was supported by E&E products (+RM6.3 billion, +26.3%), Refined petroleum products (+RM1.7 billion, +36.6%), Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts (+RM932.8 million, +101.5%) and Flat rolled products of iron or steel (+RM716.8 million, +62.7%) as per **Chart 16**. Meanwhile, Nonmonetary gold recorded negative growth for the third month in a row (-RM873.2 million, -41.4%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Flat rolled products of iron or steel were the main contributors to imports of Malaysia products in January 2022, with a cumulative contribution of 41.5 per cent (January 2021: 40.6%).



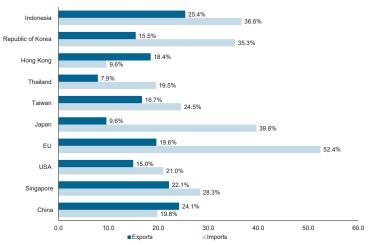
Chart 16: Malaysia Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (Year-on-Year), January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As shown in **Chart 17**, major trading partners' exports and imports continued to grow positively in January 2022, in line with the global economic recovery.

Chart 17: Malaysia Top 10 Trading Partners (Year-on-Year), January 2022



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

External trade statistics by state for the period of January 2022 showed that the total trade increased by RM40.4 billion, or 24.8 per cent to RM203.0 billion, year on year. The growth was attributed to favourable performances mainly in Pulau Pinang which rose by RM9.0 billion (+18.8%), followed by Selangor RM8.4 billion (+22.1%), Johor RM7.4 billion (+24.5%), Sarawak RM4.9 billion (+77.8%), Kedah RM4.2 billion (+67.0%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM1.8 billion (+21.3%), Sabah RM1.4 billion (+53.2%), Pahang RM1.3 billion (+37.8%), W.P. Labuan RM675.9 million (+115.4%), Terengganu RM626.2 million (+42.8%), Negeri Sembilan RM604.1 million (+14.4%) and Perlis RM55.6 million (+36.9%). However, total trade decreased in Perak RM467.2 million (-7.4%), Kelantan RM96.6 million (-16.8%) and Melaka RM45.9 million (-1.0%).

Total exports surged by RM21.1 billion or 23.5 per cent to RM110.7 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM5.0 billion), Johor (+RM4.0 billion), Sarawak (+RM3.7 billion), Selangor (+RM3.6 billion), Kedah (+RM1.8 billion), Sabah (+RM1.4 billion), Pahang (+RM732.3 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM713.8 million), Terengganu (+RM511.0 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM278.9 million), Kelantan (+RM66.2 million) and Perlis (+RM33.1 million). However, exports declined in Perak (-RM610.2 million), Melaka (-RM197.9 million) and Negeri Sembilan (-RM68.9 million).



At the same time, imports increased by RM19.3 billion (+26.4%) in January 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year. Higher imports primarily recorded by Selangor (+RM4.7 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM4.0 billion), Johor (+RM3.4 billion), Kedah (+RM2.4 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.6 billion), Sarawak (+RM1.2 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM673.0 million), Pahang (+RM525.5 million), Melaka (+RM151.9 million), Perak (+RM143.0 million), Terengganu (+RM115.1 million), Sabah (+RM98.2 million) and Perlis (+RM22.5 million). However, imports decreased in Kelantan (-RM162.8 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM37.9 million).

There were five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 80.4 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang persisted as the top exporter with a share of 31.3 per cent, followed by Selangor (19.0%), Johor (18.3%), Sarawak (7.8%) and Kedah (4.1%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor remained as the largest contributor with a share of 27.3 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (24.4%), Johor (18.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.0%) and Kedah (6.6%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

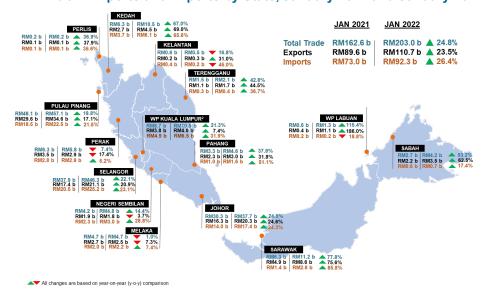


Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, January 2021 and January 2022

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.

February 2022 witnessed a significant increase in new COVID-19 daily cases, surpassing the 30,000-case mark for the first time on 23rd February 2022 to 31,199 cases. However, the Government was optimistic that all measures that have been undertaken through the National COVID-19 Immunisation Programme (PICK) were on the right track as more than 99 per cent of cases were in Category 1 and Category 2 which are asymptomatic and symptomatic without pneumonia. Thus, the government decided not to reimplement the Movement Control Order (MCO) to control the spread of COVID-19 and businesses operate as normal. As a result, Malaysia's total trade sustained double-digit momentum in February 2022 but at a slower pace, growing 17.5 per cent to RM184.8 billion from RM157.3 billion in February 2021. Exports rose 16.8 per cent to RM102.3 billion, while imports edged up 18.4 per cent to RM82.5 billion. Trade balance remained in surplus at RM19.8 billion, up 10.7 per cent from the previous year. Compared to January 2022, exports, imports and total trade declined by 7.9 per cent, 10.8 per cent, and 9.2 per cent, respectively, but the trade balance grew by 6.6 per cent. The end of February 2022 noted the apex of the Russia-Ukraine crisis on 24th February 2022. The Russia-Ukraine crisis had a huge influence on the global economy, particularly in the supply chain, where Brent crude oil and wheat prices have increased significantly ever since. This scenario, in turn, may have an impact on international trade in the coming months.



Labour Scenario

Encouraging economic activities were observed in January 2022 since all states were in Phase 4 of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) following the shift of Kelantan and Sarawak from Phase 3 effective on 3rd January 2022. In Phase 4, the public and private sectors are allowed to operate at full capacity with longer hours. Furthermore, the road to herd immunity seems near with 50.8 per cent of the adults receiving the COVID-19 booster dose as of 31st January 2022 while 97.9 per cent of the adults have completed two-dose of the vaccination. As a result, it boosted Malaysia's confidence in opening the economy.

Compared to January last year, the labour market was in a challenging situation as most of the states were in the Movement Control Order (MCO) phase following the daily rise in the number of COVID-19 new cases. During that phase, only five essential economic sectors were allowed to operate while inter-state and inter-district travel was restricted. Nevertheless, the labour force situation improved further in January 2022 compared to December 2021, following a continuous rise in employment and reduction of unemployment. On a year-on-year basis, a similar pattern was observed with considerable growth in the labour force.

By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services persistently recorded a month-on-month increase, particularly in Food & beverages services, Wholesale & retail trade, and Information & communication activities. Similar trends were observed in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors with the number of employed persons increasing. On the contrary, employment in Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors was on a declining trend for the past eighteenth months.

The employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, rose by 0.1 percentage point to 66.2 per cent in January 2022 as compared to 66.1 per cent in the previous month. Likewise, the ratio grew by 1.0 percentage points year-on-year from 65.2 per cent in January 2021 (**Chart 18**).

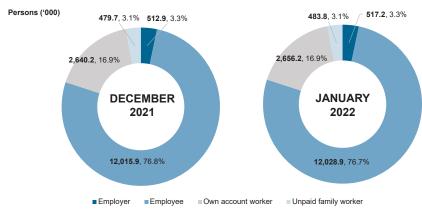
15.800 67.0 15.600 66.5 15.400 66.0 15,200 65.5 15.000 65.0 14,800 64.5 14,600 14,400 63.5 July Augine July A 2019 2020

Chart 18: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - January 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The employee category accounted for the largest composition of employed persons at 76.7 per cent. The number in this category increased 0.1 per cent or 13.0 thousand persons to 12.03 million (December 2021: 12.02 million persons). Similarly, the category of own-account workers continued to rise by 0.6 per cent (+16.0 thousand) to register 2.66 million persons in January 2022 (December 2021: 2.64 million persons). This category consists primarily of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls; as well as smallholders (**Chart 19**).

Chart 19: Employed Person by Status in Employment, December 2021 and January 2022



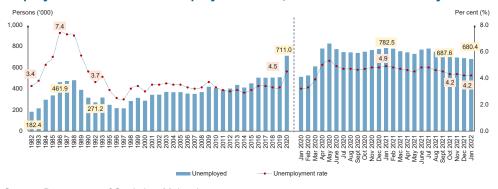
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working decreased by 33.2 thousand (-26.2%) in January 2022 to 93.5 thousand persons as compared to December 2021 (126.7 thousand persons). This reflects the continuous operation of all businesses and social activities during the month. Similarly, as compared to January last year, this category continued to decline by 65.4 thousand persons (January 2021: 158.9 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely unable to work were not classified as unemployed because they had jobs to return to.

The number of unemployed persons declined further by 1.1 per cent (-7.3 thousand persons) in January 2022 to 680.4 thousand persons (December 2021: 687.6 thousand persons). The unemployment rate during the month stood at 4.2 per cent.

Compared to the same month of the previous year, the number of unemployed persons fell by 13.1 per cent or 102.2 thousand persons (January 2021: 782.5 thousand persons) and subsequently, the unemployment rate slumped by 0.7 percentage points (January 2021: 4.9%). The significant year-on-year decrease was due to the base effect following the implementation of the MCO in Peninsular Malaysia in January last year (**Chart 20**).

Chart 20: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 1982 - 2020 and January 2020 - January 2022

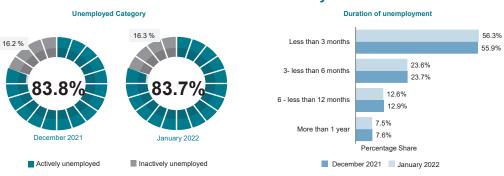


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the unemployment category, 83.7 per cent of the total unemployed persons were those available for work and were actively seeking jobs or the actively unemployed. This group recorded a decline of 1.2 per cent (-7.0 thousand persons) to 569.5 thousand persons (December 2021: 576.5 thousand persons). Subsequently, 56.3 per cent were unemployed for less than three months while, 7.5 per cent were those in long-term unemployment of more than a year. Likewise, the inactively unemployed or those who believed that there were no jobs available reduced by 0.2 per cent (-0.2 thousand persons) to 110.9 thousand persons (December 2021: 111.1 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 21**.



Chart 21: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment,
December 2021 and January 2022

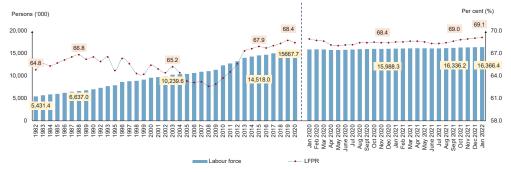


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of the labour force in January 2022 remained positive with an additional 30.2 thousand persons or 0.2 per cent month-on-month to register 16.37 million persons (December 2021: 16.34 million persons). Therefore, January's labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased to 69.1 per cent (December 2021: 69.0%).

Correspondingly, the number of the labour force rose by 346.6 thousand persons (2.2%) as compared to 16.02 million persons during the same month of the preceding year. Accordingly, the LFPR increased by 0.6 percentage points (January 2021: 68.5%) as depicted in **Chart 22**.

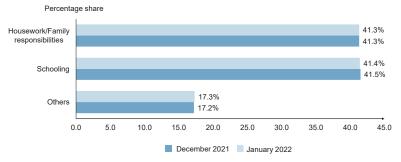
Chart 22: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2020 and January 2020 - January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside labour force in January 2022 reduced further to 7.33 million persons with a decrease of 5.6 thousand persons or 0.1 per cent (December 2021: 7.34 million persons). Likewise, year-on-year, the number of the outside labour force declined by 34.1 thousand persons (0.5%) as compared to January 2021 (7.37 million persons). Schooling/ training was the main reason for being outside labour force with a share of 41.4 per cent, followed by the housework/ family responsibilities category (41.3%) as shown in **Chart 23**.

Chart 23: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work,
December 2021 and January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

LABOUR SCENARIO

A favourable economic outlook is anticipated in the coming months, as indicated by the LI which has been consistently above 100.0 points. This positive outlook will lead to an increase in the business' activities, resulting in more demand for labour in the economy. Growing number of job opportunities created will encourage more labour participation, hence fostering the labour market to be more vibrant in the months ahead.

Following the current health situation, which has seen an influx of new daily cases, the market may face some challenges. However, as a larger population were protected by the vaccination programmes, it will help in containing the rapid spread of the viruses. As of 7 March 2022, 78.9 per cent of the Malaysian population were fully vaccinated, while the adolescent vaccination rate is 97.5 per cent. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 vaccination for children aged five to eleven which began on 3 February 2022 had reached a rate of 29.3 per cent and is increasing. Furthermore, Malaysia is on the path of reopening its international borders, which in turn will bring more positive impacts on the tourism-related activities as well as the labour market thus will able to overcome issues of labour shortages in certain industries such as Plantation and Construction.



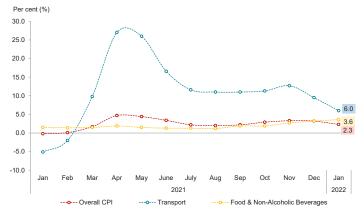
Consumer Price Index

The issue of rising food prices such as vegetables, meat and fish, which had been persisted for a few months as a direct impact of supply shortages as well as heightened animal feed prices, had once again placed pressure on food inflation. Thus, with food inflation being the major contributor to the overall weight of the Consumer Price Index, had brought up the inflation rate in the country.

National inflation in January 2022 increased by 2.3 per cent to 124.9, as compared to 122.1 in the same month of the previous year due to the base effect. The increase also exceeded Malaysia's average inflation rate from 2011 to January 2022 (1.9%). The incline in headline inflation was mainly driven by increases in Transport (6.0%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (3.6%). This was followed by Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.1%), Restaurants & Hotels (2.1%) and Recreation Services & Culture (1.2%).

Both indexes of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Education expanded by 0.7 per cent, while Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and Health increased marginally by 0.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. Communication remained unchanged, while Clothing & Footwear fell 0.3 per cent compared to the same month in the previous year (**Chart 24**).

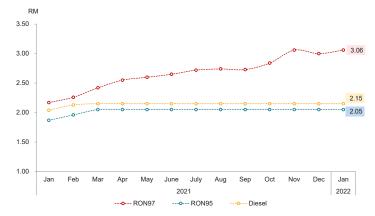
Chart 24: Overall CPI, Transport and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year),
January 2021 – January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Transport group rose 6.0 per cent due to a low base effect with the setting of the RON95 Unleaded Petrol ceiling price in March 2021 at RM2.05, which was still higher than the average price of RM1.87 per litre in January 2021. In addition, the average price of RON97 Unleaded Petrol had risen to RM3.06 per litre from RM2.17 per litre a year ago (**Chart 25**).

Chart 25: Average Price of Fuel, January 2021 - January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, which account for the majority of household spending, increased significantly from the previous month. When compared to the same month in the preceding year, inflation in this group increased by 3.6 per cent in January 2022. All subgroups in Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages increased, while Meat continued to be the main contributor to the group's increases with a hike of 7.8 per cent (**Table 5**). This was followed by the increase in Vegetables (5.0%), Milk, cheese & eggs (4.7%), Oils & fats (4.6%) and Fish & seafood (4.2%).

Table 5: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year),
January 2022

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) January 2022
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	3.6
Food	28.4	3.6
Food at Home	16.9	4.1
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	1.9
Meat	2.5	7.8
Fish & Seafood	4.0	4.2
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	4.7
Oil & Fats	0.6	4.6
Fruits	1.2	1.5
Vegetables	2.1	5.0
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	1.9
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	2.8
Food Away From Home	11.5	3.1
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	0.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysians consume chicken as one of their protein sources. Therefore, the uncertainty surrounding chicken prices will be a national concern, affecting all households, particularly low-income households. Chicken prices are expected to fall next month following the establishment of a standard retail ceiling price of RM8.90 per kilogram, effective from 5 February 2022 until 5 June 2022. This government intervention is intended to ensure stability in chicken and related food prices. Going forward, the CPI is expected to be high as the Russian-Ukraine war will impact the commodities' prices especially crude oil and in turn drive up the production cost to be borne by consumer.



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

The Producer Price Index (PPI) local production, which measures the costs of goods at the factory gate, surged 9.2 per cent in January 2022, against a 0.1 per cent decrease in January 2021. The increase was supported by a 34.3 per cent incline in the Mining index, as compared to a decline of 28.3 per cent in January last year. The main reason for the rise were Crude oil and Natural gas prices, which increased by 33.5 per cent and 39.0 per cent respectively. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing index rose moderately at 12.5 per cent, compared to a 22.6 per cent rose in January 2021. The upsurge was ascribed to an incline in the Growing of perennial crops (14.6%) and Fishing (13.3%) indices. The Manufacturing index grew by 7.0 per cent (January 2021: 1.1%), owing primarily to increases in the indices of subsectors including Manufacture of refined petroleum products (19.2%), Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (17.0%) and Manufacture of electronic components & boards (0.4%). In addition, indices for other subsectors such as Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers & nitrogen compounds, plastics & synthetic rubber in primary forms, Manufacture of basic iron & steel and Manufacture of plastics products inclined. Similarly, the Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices increased by 1.2 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

In terms of month-on-month comparison, the PPI local production increased by 1.3 per cent after falling for the first time in 14 months in December 2021. The rise was aided by a 4.5 per cent growth in Agriculture, forestry & fishing index. The increase in this sector was primarily due to a rise in the price of Oil palm fresh fruit bunches, which expanded by 7.1 per cent. In addition, the incline was also contributed by Tomatoes, Round cabbages, Black pepper and Natural rubber & latex indices. However, the decline in the indices of Chicken and Hen's eggs had offset the rise in this sector's index. Furthermore, the Mining index increased by 3.1 per cent in January 2022. The Crude oil prices rose in January 2022 after plunging for two months in a row as the demand outstripped the supply. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing index increased by 0.8 per cent attributed to increases in indices of the subsectors of Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (2.4%) and Manufacture of refined petroleum products (1.7%). Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices rose by 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively (**Table 6**).

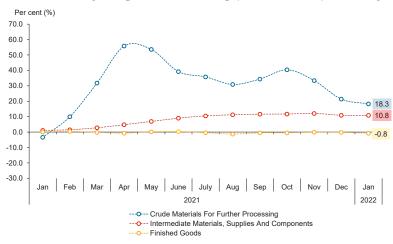
Table 6: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

			Index		F	ercentage	Change (%	%)	
Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Y	ear-on-ye	ar	Мо	nth-on-mo	onth
			Jan 2022	Jan 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022	Jan 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022
TOTAL		100.00	117.1	-0.1	10.0	9.2	2.0	-0.6	1.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Α	6.73	154.0	22.6	10.9	12.5	3.0	-2.9	4.5
Mining	В	7.93	100.2	-28.3	45.1	34.3	11.3	-4.2	3.1
Manufacturing	С	81.57	115.7	1.1	7.6	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	116.6	-1.9	0.7	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply	Е	0.33	113.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	-0.2	0.5	0.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The index of Crude materials for further processing escalated by 18.3 per cent in January 2022, compared to a 3.4 per cent decrease in the same month of the previous year, owing to the increase in primary commodity prices. Non-food materials and Foodstuffs & feedstuffs indices increased by 20.9 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the index of Intermediate materials, supplies & components rose 10.8 per cent supported by increases in the indices of Processed fuel & lubricants (17.7%) and Materials & components for manufacturing (11.4%). Among the products that also contributed to the increase were Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Crude palm oil, Naphtha, Integrated Circuits and Aluminium. However, the index of Finished goods dropped 0.8 per cent due to a decline in the index of Capital equipment (-2.7%) as shown in **Chart 26**.

Chart 26: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), January 2021 – January 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Despite concerns about the spread of the Omicron variant, demand for crude oil will remain strong, as many countries are hesitant to impose another stringent restriction. The price of Crude palm oil rose in January 2022, largely due to concerns about reduced export availability from the world's leading exporter, Indonesia, as well as the rise in Crude oil prices. Following the situation between Russia and Ukraine, global crude oil prices soared to over USD100 per barrel. The crisis also led to an increase in the global crude palm oil price. As a result, the cost of intermediate materials, supplies & components, as well as finished goods, is expected to increase in tandem with rising raw material prices for production.

WAY FORWARD



Malaysia has officially entered the final phase of NRP in January 2022 with the shift of Sarawak and Kelantan into Phase Four since 3rd January 2022. Looking back to January 2021, the country was on the verge of another round of MCO following the escalation of daily new cases of COVID-19. Although the Omicron variant had spread at a faster rate than the other COVID-19 variants, the social and economic ramifications of the pandemic to this country eased considerably this year as the government continue to lift the containment measures implemented for the past two years. Vaccination efforts had witnessed 78.7 per cent fully vaccinated population as at 31st January 2022 with adult vaccination rate reaching 97.9 per cent¹. With this latest development, socioeconomic activities continue to pick up, as indicated by the short-term economic indicators for January 2022.

On the external sector, total trade grew 24.8 per cent or RM40.4 billion on annual basis to RM203.0 billion in January 2022. Both exports and imports posted double-digit growth at 23.5 per cent and 26.4 per cent respectively, with exports valued at RM110.7 billion and imports at RM92.3 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM18.4 billion. This marked the 21st consecutive months where trade surpluses were recorded, since April 2020. The higher Exports value was driven by the Electrical and electronic (E&E) products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products with a collective contribution of 54.5 per cent.

Looking at the measure of real output by industry, IPI grew by 4.3 per cent in January 2022 as against the same month of the previous year, mainly attributed to a 6.8 per cent increase in Manufacturing index. The growth was backed by export-oriented and domestic-oriented industries which rose 6.7 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively. Another component of IPI which registered an increase was Electricity index (7.7%) while Mining index declined by 5.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sales expanded by 13.1 per cent (December 2021: 15.5%) as compared to the same month in 2021 to record RM139.0 billion, led by Food, beverages & tobacco products, Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products and Electrical & electronics products. The Wholesale & Retail Trade, being the largest industry in Malaysia's services sector, registered year-on-year growth of 7.7 per cent in sales value to record RM120.5 billion in January 2022, primarily driven by the sales of Retail trade sub-sector. In addition, Wholesale trade and Motor Vehicles sub-sector also registered increases as compared to the same month in the previous year.

In term of prices, Malaysia's CPI in January 2022 increased by 2.3 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year due to base effect, albeit at a slower pace as against 3.2 per cent in December 2021. Nevertheless, CPI still remained above Malaysia's average inflation rate from 2011 to January 2022 which stood at 1.9 per cent. This incline was mainly driven by increases in Transport and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages. Meanwhile, PPI local production surged 9.2 per cent in January 2022 mainly supported by increase in the Mining index and the Agriculture, forestry & fishing index.

The labour force situation improved further in January 2022 as employment remained elevated while unemployment has reduced. Number of employed persons rose 2.9 per cent during the first month of 2022 as compared to the same month a year ago to 15.69 million persons. The number of unemployed persons decreased by 102.2 thousand persons to 680.4 thousand, registering unemployment rate of 4.2 per cent.

Moving forward, it is anticipated that the geopolitical conflict in Ukraine which started in February this year would also be posting various challenges to the national economic climate. Most countries are battling to contain the inflation pressure due to production shortage of commodities amid the rising commodities prices due to this conflict. The hike in global oil prices could have a domino effect on economy through rising transportation cost. Meanwhile, the rise in global grain prices such as corn, soybeans, and wheat, which are the key raw materials in animal feed production would affect cost of livestock production. Furthermore, lockdown in China will affect the global supply chains. On 16th March 2022, the US Federal Reserve decided to hike interest rate by 25 basis points due to the inflation threat. Malaysia's economic prospects is likely to be affected if price hike happens and global supply chain is disrupted. The LI remained steady at 110.1 in January 2022 with year-on-year increase by 0.02 per cent. Looking into month-on-month perspective, the LI decreased 1.2 per cent as against 0.5 per cent recorded in December 2021. This was the first decline in the index since last October, amid rising cases of the Omicron strain.

¹ https://covid-19.moh.gov.my/terkini/2022/01/situasi-terkini-covid-19-di-malaysia-31012022

WAY FORWARD



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INDICATORS	UNIT						202							2022	DATA SOURCE
(Value) 1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	01111	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	5/11/10001102
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million														Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	KWI WIIIIOH														
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production	_														
- Rubber 2.1.2 Prices	Tonne	45,734.7	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices - SMR 20	RM/Kg	6.29	6.73	7.08	6.68	6.86	6.69	6.79	7.18	6.69	7.14	7.22	7.13	7.34	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	4.87	5.22	5.83	5.36	5.60	5.48	5.48	5.90	5.38	5.79	5.86	5.84	6.03	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	6.33	6.44	7.30	7.16	7.22	6.71	5.47	5.81	5.60	5.73	6.09	6.11	6.28	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	5.50	5.88	6.80	6.23	6.37	5.65	4.94	5.22	4.97	5.21	5.54	5.39	5.72	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports	· ·														,
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	48,125.3	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	51,158.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,612,358.0	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	1,855,021.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	947,392.0	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	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	69,397.0	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	82,667.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	54.55	61.96	65.19	64.77	68.04	73.07	74.39	70.02	74.60	83.65	80.77	74.31	85.53	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	52.10	59.06	62.35	61.71	65.18	71.38	72.46	67.73	71.56	81.32	79.18	71.53	83.12	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports	1000 T														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne '000 Tonne	1,027.6	758.1	927.2	847.1	923.9	878.5	827.0	805.3	838.2	689.7	542.4	549.3	640.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products # 2.3.3 Imports	1000 Tonne	2,230.7	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	2,065.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	580.7	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum - Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,567.6	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	000 TOTILE	2,307.0	3,930.0	2,363.3	3,763.9	2,033.7	3,332.0	3,134.5	1,540.5	3,023.3	3,325.0	3,037.0	1,905.0	2,190.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4.1 Exports															
Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	2.148.7	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Enquinos Hatarai Odo		_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	1,00110	_,	_,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,01010	1,00010	_,	_,	,,
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	127.5	120.1	128.3	122.8	120.4	126.9	119.1	125.4	132.3	137.6	136.1	138.5	136.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	122,886,624.5	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	79,362,319.2	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	94,669,748.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.1	Unit	73	70	109	100	92	31	56	45	42	63	99	75	78	National Housing Department
3.2.1 Advertisement (New Permit)															
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	Unit	199	201	271	228	182	127	194	231	239	244	206	253	186	National Housing Department
Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	O.III.	155	201	2/1	220	102	121	134	201	200	244	200	200	100	National Flousing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	2,388.02	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	2,666.71	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.83	17.86	17.97	18.00	18.00	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.96	17.99	18.41	18.46	18.73	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	100.0	91.7	97.6	92.8	96.9	91.6	88.0	82.7	80.7	86.9	92.1	95.0	95.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
Local Odiloration															Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-	13,219.6	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	14,257.8	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak
a. Public ilistaliations	Hours	13,219.0	12,430.4	14,476.0	13,902.5	14,009.1	12,350.4	12,901.5	13,265.7	13,476.7	14,517.3	13,791.1	14, 155.2	14,257.0	Energy Berhad, Independent Pow
															Producer
	ANUL - IZ"														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
b. Private Installations P	Million Kilowatt- Hours	193.3	191.1	201.5	185.6	192.5	179.1	173.9	166.0	172.9	191.4	181.4	183.8	187.8	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent
te:															Power Producer
nreliminary															

latest data until September 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication January 2022

n.a. not available

not applicable



INDICATORS						2021							2022	DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%) O GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	-3.6	-3.6	6.1	39.7	19.3	-3.6	-7.6	-4.7	-1.1	2.7	5.4	2.6		Department of Statistics, Mala
	-3.0	-3.6	0.1	39.7	19.3	-3.0	-1.0	-4.7	-1.1	2.1	5.4	2.0	n.a	Department of Statistics, Mala
COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	-31.0	-0.1	4.5	-33.5	33.8	15.7	16.3	-3.6	-10.8	-13.6	-28.3	-16.3	7.3	Department of Statistics, Mal
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	6.5	22.4	36.8	41.3	45.9	38.1	36.3	33.2	19.8	14.8	14.1	13.4	16.8	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	7.9	25.8	50.4	62.8	70.9	60.7	54.5	49.1	28.2	21.3	18.9	18.8	23.8	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	27.7	35.3	57.4	65.2	68.7	39.1	11.1	19.3	10.7	-5.2	-15.4	-8.1	-0.9	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	19.6	28.6	56.0	50.8	47.3	17.7	5.8	11.6	2.6	-9.5	-10.8	-7.4	4.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	5.0	5.4	30.2	37.2	42.4	25.9	7.2	38.7	27.9	14.1	7.8	-25.3	6.3	Department of Statistics, Ma
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	-17.8	-11.8	-8.7	11.6	-6.4	-14.8	-19.3	-20.1	-1.1	-14.9	14.0	-12.9	15.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	-21.9	-17.3	0.4	9.2	-7.4	-16.9	-21.4	-26.0	-0.04	-15.2	12.5	-13.3	22.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-28.7	-12.7	20.3	14.8	-5.0	-18.6	12.4	-16.6	-30.7	-32.9	34.1	-35.2	19.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														•
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	-14.2	12.7	97.7	177.5	119.3	83.0	73.8	58.2	81.6	106.7	86.8	49.0	56.8	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-9.4	16.9	108.7	273.5	128.2	86.4	77.8	59.9	80.7	105.7	92.7	52.0	59.5	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	5.2	-3.4	-22.8	6.0	18.8	-5.7	-49.4	-50.5	-32.9	-11.4	-56.4	-49.6	-37.7	Department of Statistics, Ma
- Petroleum Products #	-17.2	58.7	-46.7	21.4	-3.4	15.8	22.7	1.1	83.8	27.8	26.7	-32.2	-7.4	Department of Statistics, Ma
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-67.2	-53.0	-88.0	48.2	-27.1	-39.1	-30.0	-55.3	23.1	-74.5	1.9	-61.0	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Ma
- Petroleum Products #	0.5	33.0	-18.1	37.0	33.6	-1.5	-1.7	-24.5	-39.9	-2.2	-0.2	-33.0	-14.5	Department of Statistics, Ma
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														'
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	-13.2	18.8	-0.9	23.6	49.5	-2.0	3.9	5.6	-18.2	-2.5	13.0	-6.4	3.8	Department of Statistics, Ma
SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	3.5	4.5	12.7	68.0	29.8	-0.2	-6.5	0.6	4.0	8.0	10.0	8.4	6.8	Department of Statistics, Ma
3.1.2 Sales	4.1	6.4	15.3	72.5	37.2	6.5	0.6	6.8	11.6	15.3	18.8	15.5	13.1	Department of Statistics, Ma
3.1.3 Exports #	11.7	20.9	36.0	65.4	45.2	25.8	2.3	15.4	21.6	23.3	28.2	28.4	19.3	Department of Statistics, Ma
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	-25.5	-34.6	87.9	1,011.1	253.8	-59.7	-16.4	-50.5	-40.8	-23.2	160.5	2.7	6.0	National Housing Departme
3.2.1 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.1	-25.5	-34.0	67.9	1,011.1	255.6	-59.7	-10.4	-50.5	-40.0	-23.2	100.5	2.1	0.0	National Housing Departine
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing														
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-13.1	9.8	41.9	101.8	0.0	-43.6	-27.6	4.5	18.9	5.6	28.0	35.3	-6.5	National Housing Departmen
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	0.4	0.2	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.3	7.7	10.5	11.7	Ministry of Works
- Cement	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.6	3.4	5.0	Ministry of Works
														•
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-5.1	-5.9	-1.1	13.3	18.9	8.4	0.1	-4.0	-5.1	-4.3	3.5	-2.6	-5.1	Department of Statistics, M
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
														Topogo Nocional Bash - 1 C
		_								_		_	_	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, S Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarav
a. Public Installations P	-5.5	-6.7	8.7	21.7	7.8	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	-0.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	7.9	Energy Berhad, Independe
														Producer
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, S
b. Private Installations P	-9.3	-5.3	-3.1	-6.3	1.4	-4.5	-9.0	-12.4	-9.1	-4.2	-2.3	-6.0	-2.8	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarav
D. I TIVATO INSTANDUSTIS	-9.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	1.4	-4.3	-5.0	-12.4	-5.1	-4.2	-2.3	-0.0	-2.0	Energy Berhad, Independe
														Producer
:														1 1001

Note:

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



INDICATORS							2021							2022	
(Value)	UNIT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mav	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption		oun	100	mui	Apr	may	ouii	oui	Aug	ОСР	001	1101	Dec	oun	
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^o	Million Kilowatt- Hours	9,036.8	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	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^b	Million Kilowatt- Hours	3,052.0	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	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	131.6	125.1	126.4	126.5	126.5	119.2	117.4	123.2	128.1	131.1	130.6	132.3	133.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	143.1	138.1	138.9	134.9	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Motor Vehicle Index 	Point	92.6	98.2	123.3	112.9	90.6	7.5	13.8	46.1	84.5	112.8	109.7	120.9	107.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
 Vehicle Production 															
a. Passenger	Unit	36,186	41,301	58,102	47,764	40,159	246	2,396	12,897	42,556	61,248	53,661	49,901	39,455	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,480	3,898	4,119	3,626	2,363	30	379	1,064	3,416	4,162	4,418	4,265	3,506	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	39,666	45,199	62,221	51,390	42,522	276	2,775	13,961	45,972	65,410	58,079	54,166	42,961	Malaysian Automotive Association
 Vehicle Sales 															
a. Passenger	Unit	28,872	37,923	56,478	52,628	41,988	1,841	4,949	15,064	38,315	56,881	52,601	57,603	33,668	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,957	4,861	7,400	5,284	4,675	80	2,137	2,436	5,960	6,608	6,141	7,581	6,913	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	32,829	42,784	63,878	57,912	46,663	1,921	7,086	17,500	44,275	63,489	58,742	65,184	40,581	Malaysian Automotive Association
 New Vehicles Registration 	Number	98,085	102,689	157,542	133,878	103,172	11,209	28,594	46,519	100,693	130,531	127,457	151,563	93,650	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															marayora
- Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	8,012	7,599	9,645	9,742	9,156	6,459	6,203	8,062	8,431	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															•
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	535,211.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,043,093.5	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,045,652.1	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,838,270.5	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Commercial Banks 	RM Million	1,167,016.7	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	663,781.5	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,472.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,085,333.8	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,408,214.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	654,372.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	22,747.2	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	957,835.7	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	567,780.0	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	375,163.4	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	14,892.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	218,820.0	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	155,995.6	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	62,824.4	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate	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	%	0.44	0.40	0.47	0.75	0.40	0.75	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.44	0.15	2	Control Bonds of Molocois
- Commercial Banks - Islamic Banks	%	3.44	3.49	3.47	3.45	3.42	3.47	3.43	3.40	3.45	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.44	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks - Merchant Banks	%	4.10	4.13	4.08	4.04	4.05	4.08	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.02	4.01	4.01	3.99	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.75 5.49	5.77	5.77 5.49	5.86 5.49	5.73 5.49	5.80	5.72 5.49	5.69 5.49	5.67 5.49	5.64	5.60 5.49	5.64 5.49	5.61 5.49	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.49 5.55	5.49		5.49 5.55		Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia								
IX Dase I manering reace (DI IV) Islamic Daliks		5.55	5.55	5.55	5.35	5.35	5.55	5.55	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.55	5.55	Central Dalik Of Walaysia

Note:

p preliminary

¹ latest data until September 2021

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n.a. not available

not applicable



													2000	
INDICATORS						2021							2022	DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
- Local Consumption														
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining P	-7.7	-10.2	11.2	32.0	20.2	-11.4	-13.6	-9.3	-4.3	0.4	4.8	4.5	8.5	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power
														Producer
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
b. Domestic and Public Lighting P	6.4	8.4	6.9	-0.1	-12.7	9.8	14.2	9.9	12.2	7.3	2.6	8.0	3.4	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	-0.2	0.2	2.1	42.9	27.6	-0.5	-3.4	-3.3	-2.7	-1.8	1.3	0.7	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index			9.5	63.3					-2.7 -2.8					
- Motor Vehicle Index	-3.1 -11.3	-2.4 -1.1	38.0	1,686.8	20.4 66.1	-3.7 -92.8	-9.3 -88.2	-7.9 -58.9	-2.8 -24.7	2.2 6.9	3.3 3.1	0.5 2.5	3.0 16.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	-11.3	-1.1	30.0	1,000.0	00.1	-92.0	-00.2	-30.9	-24.1	0.9	3.1	2.5	10.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	-14.9	9.0	175.5	40 004 7	004.0	00.4	-94.7	70.4	-14.8	11.2	F 4	2.0	9.0	Malaurian Automotive Association
a. Passenger b. Commercial				19,801.7	234.0	-99.4		-73.1			5.4	-3.9		Malaysian Automotive Association
	20.5	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	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total - Vehicle Sales	-12.7	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	Malaysian Automotive Association
	20.7		470.0	40.074.0	405.0	05.5			05.5			7.0	40.0	
a. Passenger	-26.7	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	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	12.0	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	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-23.0	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	Malaysian Automotive Association
 New Vehicles Registration 	-7.5	-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	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														ividiaysia
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	-99.6	-99.5	-98.6	29.1	69.2	-1.9	-66.8	-30.7	-47.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance	-55.0	-55.5	-50.0	20.1	03.2	-1.5	-00.0	-50.7	-41.1	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.6	Tourism Malaysia
I Money Supply														
- M1	19.1	21.8	19.0	18.3	15.1	12.2	10.8	9.9	9.7	7.8	10.5	10.4	9.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	4.7	5.5	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.6	4.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	4.3	5.1	6.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.6	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.4	8.2	8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	9.0	8.8	24.2	22.4	22.4	18.1	17.4	9.7	8.6	11.2	8.1	0.8	1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	5.0	5.2	5.9	4.6	5.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	4.0	3.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.9	9.1	12.1	9.7	10.8	7.9	8.5	6.4	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.7	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-2.6	-5.2	1.4	3.4	6.9	8.9	4.5	9.5	13.2	8.7	9.9	8.7	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Toursway Fixed Deposits, Special		-0.2				0.5	4.5		13.2	0.7	5.5	0.7	0.5	•
and General Investment Deposits	-4.6	-5.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.6	-3.2	-2.0	-2.8	-1.7	-0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-4.0	-4.6	-5.0	-4.7	-4.6	-4.5	-3.8	-3.4	-3.5	-2.9	-2.3	-1.8	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-5.5	-5.5	-0.03	-0.3	0.3	-1.4	0.8	-2.3	0.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-4.5	-9.5	-4.1	-6.3	2.7	2.0	-1.6	5.8	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.1	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	26.6	27.2	25.0	19.3	17.6	18.1	16.6	17.1	16.8	13.6	13.7	14.6	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	23.4	24.1	22.2	18.0	16.1	15.7	14.2	14.5	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.7	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	35.5	35.7	32.1	22.6	21.3	24.2	22.5	23.7	24.6	20.0	20.4	22.2	16.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	2	24.2	-	20.7	24.0	20.0	25.4	-	.5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate	•	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	Some bank 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
	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	Dank or malayora

Motor

p preliminary

¹ latest data until September 2021

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n a not available

not applicable



INDICATORS							2021							2022	
(Value)	UNIT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate		oun	160	IFICE	Ahi	muy	oun	oui	Aug	ОСР	OCI	1407	Dec	ouri	
- Commercial Banks	%	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector															,
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	585.1	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	32.6	30.7	138.1	210.4	16.0	41.0	72.0	73.2	49.4	11.0	19.5	159.1	22.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,195.6	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	5,770.1	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	1,171.0	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	1,540.4	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Household Sector 	RM Million	17,130.0	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	86.0	110.1	102.3	11.2	14.1	163.7	14.3	487.2	147.2	10.1	27.6	12.1	73.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	28,510.7	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector															
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	4,022.9	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	469.2	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	25,062.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million RM Million	39,592.9	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction - Real Estate	RM Million	7,229.0	6,665.9	8,630.1	8,272.1	7,529.9 3.907.5	9,455.8	7,594.3	7,456.3	8,303.1	7,856.0	8,327.4 4.032.8	11,661.5	9,959.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estate Household Sector	RM Million RM Million	3,805.9 28.842.7	3,397.3 26.586.1	4,245.4 32.416.5	3,954.1 30.451.7	3,907.5 26.386.6	4,369.3 19.968.2	3,732.9 20.065.0	3,311.1 22.218.3	4,808.1 28.904.5	3,866.4 32.469.9	4,032.8 33.744.9	5,403.6 35.672.7	4,444.4 34.991.2	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector - Other Sector	RM Million	28,842.7 4.622.6	26,586.1	32,416.5 4.667.8	30,451.7	3,794.0	19,968.2 4.039.2	20,065.0 3.943.6	22,218.3 3.536.1	28,904.5 5.089.9	32,469.9	33,744.9	35,672.7	34,991.2 2.905.5	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	4,622.6 113,647.5	3,764.9 102,063.2	4,667.8	3,328.5 118,061.5	3,794.0 115,899.7	4,039.2 112,104.8	3,943.6	3,536.1	5,089.9 131,357.2	3,102.5 127,042.8	3,881.1 129,759.9	3,946.2 147,667.9	2,905.5 138,036.0	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose	TOWN WILLIAMS	113,047.3	102,003.2	154,550.5	110,001.3	115,055.7	112,104.0	107,271.9	107,031.3	131,337.2	121,042.0	129,139.9	147,007.5	130,030.0	Certifal Balik Of Walaysia
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	3.900.6	3,443.0	4.934.5	5.013.4	4.437.4	1.576.2	1,151.5	1,493.8	3,323.3	4.290.1	4.931.8	5.390.9	4.581.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	2.663.0	2.701.9	2.833.4	2.863.4	2.329.8	2.346.0	2.031.6	1.890.1	2.425.9	2.615.2	2.938.6	3.274.6	3.129.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	11,558.6	10,179.2	12,875.9	12,302.6	11,444.4	9,428.5	10,217.8	10,976.1	12,388.2	14,140.1	14,633.7	16,154.7	15.923.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	1.3	2.4	36.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	28,842.7	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	93,912.2	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector															
 Primary Agriculture 	RM Million	1,356.2	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Mining & Quarrying 	RM Million	152.3	145.5	144.2	143.8	142.6	248.4	237.0	275.5	171.1	128.1	124.2	384.3	574.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based) 	RM Million	3,743.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply 	RM Million	188.4	186.4	186.6	185.0	184.6	179.9	180.8	180.5	180.5	166.2	157.1	167.6	167.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	RM Million	2.431.6	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	0.700.4	2.737.4	0.405.0	0.544.0	0.575.0	2.803.7	0.770.4	2.733.1	2.532.2	2.556.0	0.445.4	2.592.7	0.570.0	Onetral Bank of Malaunia
Transport, Storage and Communication	RM Million	2,706.4 2.173.1	2,737.4	2,485.9 2.237.3	2,544.2 2.222.8	2,575.6 2.215.4	2,803.7	2,772.1 2.172.3	2,733.1	2,532.2	2,556.0	2,415.1 2.012.4	2,592.7 1.966.8	2,570.2 1.969.5	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	RM Million	3,191.0	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	851.9	831.4	3,236.3 817.0	3,340.2 814.1	3,342.2 814.7	3,579.4 815.8	791.2	3,592.3 802.5	825.6	743.3	743.1	711.7	713.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	12.261.8	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	RM Million	378.2	380.3	386.6	361.4	364.2	429.7	396.4	381.5	380.3	385.0	379.7	318.9	313.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	RM Million	29,434.1	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	27,812.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
• .			-,-	-,	-,	-,		- ,		-,				,-	*
4.0 OTHERS 4.1 LABOUR															
4.1 Labour Force	('000)	40.040.0	16.048.2	16.082.5	16.094.7	40.000.0	40,000.0	40.070.0	40.405.4	40.400 *	16.259.6	16.304.7	16.336.2	40.000 1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.1 Labour Force a. Employed	('000)	16,019.8 15,237.3	16,048.2 15,270.6	16,082.5 15,329.3	16,094.7 15,352.0	16,098.9 15,370.8	16,066.2 15,297.5	16,072.9 15,294.8	16,125.4 15,376.6	16,193.1 15,463.5	16,259.6 15,554.6	16,304.7 15,610.3	16,336.2 15,648.6	16,336.4 15.686.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed b. Unemployed	('000)	15,237.3 782.5	15,270.6 777.5	15,329.3 753.2	15,352.0 742.7	15,370.8 728.1	15,297.5 768.7	15,294.8 778.2	15,376.6 748.8	15,463.5 729.6	15,554.6 705.0	15,610.3 694.4	15,648.6 687.6	15,686.1 680.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	782.5 68.5	68.5	753.2 68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	748.8 68.4	729.6 68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	8.334	6,296	5.788	4.963	3.727	5,621	6.012	4.326	5.415	4.399	3,308	3.171	4,556	Social Security Organisation
• •		2,30 1	2,230	-,0	.,0	-,	-,	-,	-,0	2,0	.,230	-,	-,	.,200	,g
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION 4.2.1 Local	Number	3,635	3,385	4,816	4,629	3,710	2,729	2,646	2,676	3,719	4,195	4,367	4,887	4,139	Companies Commission of
Tab. 1		5,555	5,555	7,010	7,029	3,710	2,129	2,040	2,070	0,719	7,133	4,507	4,007	7,105	Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	1	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

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



INDICATORS						2021							2022	
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	-6.8	-51.1	-14.6	79.9	16.3	261.3	85.6	-1.6	461.3	-12.5	-72.3	-80.5	-65.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-85.5	-93.5	48.6	350.5	-96.8	-74.3	103.4	96.6	-79.9	-63.4	-62.6	444.7	-32.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-25.7	-18.8	-26.5	-4.7	71.4	-25.4	62.1	182.7	52.3	0.5	-21.7	-9.1	27.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-11.9	-32.1	47.3	-21.5	-10.2	-15.6	-3.4	25.2	3.8	38.4	50.4	56.0	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-27.9	-38.4	-7.2	74.2	37.4	-9.9	-8.7	-18.7	-8.4	-0.8	1.7	37.5	65.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	-4.8	-38.9	-29.0	14.5	6.6	-10.3	55.3	23.9	13.3	-30.0	57.1	6.0	40.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	8.8	-1.4	55.7	433.1	206.2	19.6	-34.4	-32.0	-20.6	-5.1	13.6	24.8	29.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-57.9	-84.1	-2.3	-96.8	-46.6	-73.5	-97.2	749.7	22.0	-53.5	8.3	-87.5	-14.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-3.5	-17.8	34.0	96.3	80.0	-0.1	-16.2	-4.4	-6.3	2.2	15.3	27.0	24.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	10.9	24.2	62.7	26.8	62.3	42.7	17.4	49.7	97.9	37.1	34.0	35.7	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	25.4	-53.1	286.0	-26.7	3.6	88.7	22.9	117.9	209.5	-5.6	-19.1	29.5	-12.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	17.3	13.3	34.2	28.6	37.8	35.5	35.1	58.2	52.0	50.3	53.1	30.1	42.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	13.8	7.8	22.1	46.9	55.1	5.4	21.3	33.3	42.2	34.6	38.8	37.7	14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction - Real Estate	-6.2	6.2	20.3	64.8	59.8	43.0	25.7	46.9	18.2	20.2	30.6	26.4	37.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-1.2 -6.3	-11.9	-9.7 32.6	41.4 162.4	48.3 58.0	15.5 -21.8	8.7 -35.2	6.4 -24.4	25.8 -4.4	-8.4 8.7	21.0 13.6	19.0 7.4	16.8 21.3	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-6.3 126.4	-1.7 104.1	58.6	22.2	54.3	-21.8 6.7	-35.2 60.3	-24.4 32.1	40.9	-16.1	0.2	-20.8	-37.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	8.7	7.1	29.6	58.5	51.3	9.3	7.3	20.0	30.2	25.5	31.3	23.5	21.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose	0.7	7.1	29.0	56.5	51.5	9.3	7.3	20.0	30.2	25.5	31.3	23.5	21.5	Certifal Balik Of Malaysia
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	1.7	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	-11.2	-10.5	-4.9	158.5	77.5	-1.8	-28.7	-32.9	-19.1	-19.1	-1.4	6.1	17.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	-14.5	-11.2	27.4	88.0	25.5	-12.2	-14.7	-8.8	4.2	27.6	30.6	19.4	37.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-69.1	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	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-6.3	-1.7	32.6	162.4	58.0	-21.8	-35.2	-24.4	-4.4	8.7	13.6	7.4	21.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.5	-3.9	-4.0	-4.6	-5.0	-5.9	-5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector														,
- Primary Agriculture	23.9	13.8	11.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	11.5	-4.5	-19.5	-19.7	-17.7	-17.3	-17.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-65.9	-46.5	-47.4	-46.1	-46.7	-6.2	-10.1	4.9	-34.4	-2.6	-9.8	152.9	277.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based) 	9.8	4.5	-0.01	-4.4	-8.3	3.4	5.3	4.7	-18.9	-21.7	-21.1	-23.4	-26.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply 	40.0	37.5	52.9	52.4	52.4	62.7	87.1	87.2	87.3	-11.4	-16.7	-11.2	-11.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants &	10.3	10.1	11.4	10.6	8.1	11.3	16.2	24.9	27.2	25.1	23.2	15.3	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Hotels														*
- Construction	-2.7	1.9	-3.5	-1.3	3.2	21.4	21.0	20.3	9.3	10.1	6.6	-4.2	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport, Storage and Communication	12.8	7.6	10.5	10.3	28.0	22.0	17.0	16.3	10.8	12.4	13.9	-8.8	-9.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	-2.8	-3.1	-1.7	-4.7	-4.2	2.1	3.9	3.7	-5.1	-6.6	-2.9	7.7	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Education, Health & Others Household Sector 	83.8	77.9	74.0	67.7	56.8	59.9	52.4	54.5	62.1	45.7	-17.8	-13.1	-16.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	12.1 -28.0	9.6 -31.1	7.7 -33.5	9.5 -38.1	17.2 -36.9	24.5 7.8	39.1 0.1	45.5 -5.7	52.2 -4.3	33.1 0.3	5.5 -0.6	-1.8 -11.1	-4.4 -17.0	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	-28.0 8.2	-31.1	-33.5 5.1	4.6	-36.9	16.4	22.0	23.7	18.3	11.5	-0.6	-3.4	-17.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Notifice and military impaired Loans	0.2	0.0	5.1	4.0	0.0	10.4	22.0	23.1	10.3	11.5	0.6	-3.4	-5.5	Certifal Balik Of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	-0.5	-0.5	0.6	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	52.9	48.0	23.4	-4.6	-11.9	-0.6	4.4	1.0	-1.1	-5.8	-9.2	-11.0	-13.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	44.2	38.0	10.0	-19.2	-63.0	-69.7	-63.9	-53.3	-26.7	-40.7	-63.6	-53.4	-45.3	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	1.0	-11.0	102.8	417.2	91.5	-20.1	-52.1	-36.7	-24.5	-3.9	6.0	2.1	13.9	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	-66.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	-33.3	100.0	-40.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	300.0	Companies Commission of
4.2.2 Foreign	-66.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	-33.3	100.0	-40.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	300.0	Malaysia

Motor

p preliminary

1 latest data until September 2021

provisional data based on External Trade Publication January 2022

n a not available

not applicable



INDICATORS							2021							2022	
(Value)	UNIT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,566.4	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	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	97.1	95.5	117.5	88.6	71.6	71.4	64.3	54.3	68.9	61.1	61.9	44.8	42.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,756.0	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	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.0369	4.0454	4.1095	4.1241	4.1275	4.1348	4.1985	4.2229	4.1662	4.1634	4.1802	4.2101	4.1889	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.5053	5.6127	5.6965	5.7061	5.8072	5.8010	5.7999	5.8274	5.7235	5.6959	5.6248	5.6025	5.6786	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8269	5.8262	5.8716	5.8890	5.9472	5.9370	5.9810	5.9981	5.9219	5.8787	5.8676	5.8847	5.8659	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0458	3.0479	3.0614	3.0886	3.1032	3.1010	3.1002	3.1149	3.0911	3.0810	3.0796	3.0886	3.1013	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.9169	4.8931	4.8944	4.9269	5.0103	4.9821	4.9647	4.9703	4.9062	4.8300	4.7669	4.7590	4.7425	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	455.3776	450.7129	442.5268	446.3253	456.9326	455.5069	457.2552	462.0610	451.6407	450.6599	453.1301	457.2567	455.8886	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8937	3.8395	3.7832	3.7801	3.7812	3.7553	3.8064	3.8452	3.7809	3.6830	3.6633	3.6967	3.6462	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	52.0700	52.1803	52.9233	53.0779	53.1548	53.2723	54.0342	54.2565	53.5498	53.5145	53.6600	53.9843	53.7563	Central Bank of Malaysia
SELECTED COUNTRIES 5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	89.6	87.6	105.0	105.6	92.3	105.5	97.3	95.6	110.8	114.4	112.2	123.8	111.1	Department of Statistics, Malays
- Singapore	SGD Billion	45.0	42.6	55.4	50.6	47.4	49.6	49.8	52.0	52.0	53.6	56.7	59.2	54.9	Statistics Singapore
					263.5					305.3			340.4	327.3	National Bureau of Statistics of
- China	USD Billion	263.6	204.6	240.7		263.6	281.0	282.3	294.0	305.3	299.6	324.8		327.3	China
- Japan	JPY Billion	5,779.6	6,038.2	7,378.3	7,180.5	6,259.9	7,222.0	7,356.0	6,605.1	6,841.0	7,184.0	7,367.1	7,881.4	6,332.0	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	149.0	164.8	195.5	179.1	172.5	188.4	187.5	166.6	186.6	190.7	201.5	198.2	178.2	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	127.9	124.0	151.7	144.2	144.8	147.6	144.1	148.2	141.9	164.5	156.4	159.0	147.0	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	73.0	69.7	80.8	85.2	78.6	83.2	83.6	74.2	84.7	88.1	93.3	92.9	92.5	Department of Statistics, Malay
- Singapore	SGD Billion	39.0	37.6	47.7	45.2	41.6	45.0	46.1	44.7	46.0	47.9	50.7	54.3	50.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	202.0	169.3	229.0	222.6	220.3	230.9	226.4	234.8	237.5	214.9	253.0	246.0	241.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	6,106.7	5,826.5	6,720.4	6,931.8	6,453.3	6,843.1	6,920.2	7,248.2	7,470.6	7,257.9	8,322.7	8,463.8	8,523.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	140.6	143.5	176.8	166.5	164.6	174.5	171.9	173.6	186.2	195.7	209.7	208.9	214.3	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	204.8	193.8	237.3	226.9	230.9	242.8	237.9	245.7	244.4	251.1	259.4	257.7	247.8	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	119.7	112.2	120.4	115.2	114.6	116.7	110.8	114.0	118.3	124.1	123.9	126.5	124.9	Department of Statistics, Malay
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	121.5	103.0	128.6	121.0	113.3	126.8	120.4	122.4	125.2	124.3	121.8	133.6	123.9	Singapore Economic Developm
															Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	110.2	100.5	118.8	114.0	110.8	116.3	115.8	109.5	110.0	114.8	119.3	127.0	115.1	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	88.6	92.1	109.3	98.8	87.2	101.4	100.4	87.2	93.2	92.4	100.2	100.4	87.6	Ministry of Economy, Trade and
5.2.5 USA	Point	99.4	96.4	99.2	99.2	99.9	100.5	101.2	101.1	99.8	101.2	102.1	102.0	103.5	Industry, Japan Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	143.1	138.1	138.9	134.9	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.4	Department of Statistics, Malay
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	99.8	138.1 87.7	90.2	134.9 86.7	87.5	85.9	90.2	90.1	90.1	96.5	143.4	121.8	147.4	Singapore Department of Statistics, Maiay
J.J.Z Omgaporo	i oilt	99.0	01.1	90.2	00.7	0.10	65.8	90.2	90.1	90.1	5.06	102.7	121.0	110.3	Census and Statistics Departm
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	116.5	105.6	97.7	95.2	103.9	98.4	95.9	101.0	98.2	107.5	107.0	116.5	118.5	Hong Kong Special Administrat
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	86.5	89.0	97.6	105.1	105.4	104.9	103.9	100.5	99.5	104.8	117.7	123.6	93.7	Region Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	122.1	122.5	122.9	123.1	123.1	123.2	122.5	122.5	122.8	123.7	124.0	124.5	124.9	Department of Statistics, Malay
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	99.8	98.9	99.1	123.1	99.6	99.9	122.5 99.8	99.6	122.8	123.7	124.0	124.5	124.9	Trading Economics
5.4.2 Indiana 5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.0	106.1	106.2	100.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.6	101.2	102.0	102.3	107.7	103.0	-
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	106.0	106.1 128.1	106.2	106.3 127.7	106.5 127.8	106.5 128.0	106.5 128.5	106.6	106.5	106.7 129.5	107.1	107.7	108.3	Trading Economics Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	127.8	128.1	101.2	127.7	127.8	128.0	128.5	129.3	129.3	129.5	130.4	130.8	104.5	
	roill	100.4	101.0	101.2	101.1	101.9	101.9	101.7	102.2	102.7	103.0	104.0	104.4	104.5	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	107.2	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.6	111.8	112.5	113.2	113.6	114.7	116.3	115.6	117.1	Department of Statistics, Mala
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	90.5	90.8	90.8	90.4	90.3	90.9	91.3	91.8	92.3	92.7	92.8	93.3	94.2	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	89.8	91.5	94.6	97.9	98.8	101.1	100.4	100.1	101.1	103.3	104.6	104.9	106.0	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	105.1	105.9	107.0	108.1	108.7	109.2	110.3	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.2	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	102.3	103.1	104.7	105.7	107.4	107.7	108.3	109.1	110.3	113.1	113.1	111.8	111.6	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	100.8	101.3	102.3	103.2	103.9	104.8	106.0	106.2	106.6	108.1	108.9	108.9	109.8	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	121.2	122.1	122.9	124.1	125.3	126.3	127.5	128.6	129.2	130.0	131.2	131.8	133.0	Trading Economics
															-

Note

p preliminary

¹ latest data until September 2021

[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publication January 2022

n.a. not available

not applicable



INDICATORS						2021							2022	DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET					_									
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	2.3	6.4	16.5	13.8	7.5	2.1	-6.8 -47.3	5.0	2.2	6.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	119.5	81.0	79.2	51.2	1.8 13.5	-27.2		-60.3	-31.5 10.0	-33.4	-43.8	-61.7	-56.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	6.7	13.6	31.3	25.1	13.5	10.3	1.7	9.3	10.0	13.6	0.8	-1.5	-1.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	1.1	2.9	4.5	5.6	5.2	3.4	1.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-3.1	-3.8	-6.7	-5.3	-8.1	-7.7	-7.1	-5.7	-5.9	-5.4	-3.5	-2.7	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-3.4	-2.1	0.5	0.9	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-0.8	-1.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.8	-1.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.4	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	-7.8	-7.2	-2.8	-3.9	-5.5	-3.4	-1.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	2.1	3.7	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-7.6	-5.4	1.5	0.6	-2.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	-4.1	-1.5	5.8	6.9	7.1	5.9	4.9	2.7	3.9	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	0.8	2.6	4.5	5.9	5.4	3.6	1.9	-0.3	0.01	0.1	-1.1	-3.1	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	6.3	17.4	30.9	62.7	47.0	27.2	5.0	18.4	24.7	25.5	32.4	29.2	23.9	Department of Statistics
- Singapore	1.1	-2.1	21.1	26.6	29.8	22.1	16.2	17.4	18.5	21.7	31.0	28.0	22.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	24.6	154.6	30.4	32.1	27.7	32.0	19.2	25.4	27.9	26.8	21.7	20.8	24.1	National Bureau of Statis
														China
- Japan	6.4	-4.5	16.1	38.0	49.6	48.6	37.0	26.2	13.0	9.4	20.5	17.5	9.6	Statistics Bureau of Japa
- EU	-10.3	-3.4	10.9	43.5	33.0	22.5	11.0	19.4	9.2	6.5	13.9	12.6	19.6	European Statistics
- USA	-0.9	-6.2	12.8	50.5	59.6	41.1	27.9	25.8	17.1	24.3	23.5	20.3	15.0	United States Census Br
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	1.1	12.1	17.5	22.9	48.4	32.1	23.9	12.5	26.5	27.9	37.9	23.6	26.7	Department of Statistics
- Singapore	-5.2	-4.6	17.9	25.9	32.1	28.2	21.8	22.6	18.5	25.6	31.7	35.4	28.3	Statistics Singapore
- China	28.7	18.9	39.1	44.0	52.2	37.3	28.2	32.5	16.8	20.1	31.3	19.5	19.8	National Bureau of Statis China
- Japan	-9.5	11.9	5.8	12.9	28.0	32.8	28.6	44.8	38.7	26.8	43.8	42.0	39.6	Statistics Bureau of Japa
- EU	-16.6	-3.1	19.0	33.5	33.7	30.2	19.6	34.7	26.3	29.6	37.6	42.3	52.4	European Statistics
- USA	4.3	8.7	22.1	37.1	41.0	35.3	18.7	20.8	18.4	14.4	22.0	19.6	21.0	United States Census Bu
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	1.1	1.5	9.4	49.6	25.6	1.1	-5.1	-0.7	2.1	5.3	8.4	5.9	4.3	Department of Statistics
5.2.2 Singapore	9.6	17.0	9.3	2.8	27.3	28.4	16.6	11.4	-2.0	17.0	14.2	16.7	2.0	Singapore Economic De
												-		Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	7.6	0.8	4.6	12.2	14.5	11.5	7.7	9.9	-1.8	4.5	6.7	7.4	4.3	Moody's Analytics, South
5.2.4 Japan	-5.2	-2.6	3.7	15.8	22.0	22.6	11.6	9.3	-2.3	-4.7	5.1	2.7	-0.9	Ministry of Economy, Tra Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	-1.7	-4.9	1.8	17.9	16.4	10.2	6.6	5.4	4.4	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.1	Federal Reserve Board,
3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	-3.1	-2.4	9.5	63.3	20.4	-3.7	-9.3	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	3.0	Department of Statistics
5.3.2 Singapore	-8.9	8.5	4.8	41.9	64.8	21.2	2.1	0.4	8.4	11.0	4.4	9.3	15.5	Singapore Department of
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-14.0	31.0	20.0	11.5	8.9	3.5	0.8	10.0	4.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.7	Census and Statistics De Hong Kong Special Adm
o.o.oong rong	-14.0	31.0	20.0	11.5	0.9	3.3	0.0	10.0	4.1	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.7	Region Special Adm
5.3.4 United Kingdom	-4.5	-3.4	8.7	39.9	23.0	8.4	1.7	0.3	-1.1	-2.0	2.4	0.9	8.3	Office for National Statis
.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	-0.2	0.1	1.7	4.7	4.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	Department of Statistics
5.4.2 Thailand	-0.3	-1.2	-0.1	3.4	2.4	1.3	0.5	-0.02	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.0	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	Trading Economics
,5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	-0.1	2.7	6.7	10.6	11.9	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.3	13.2	12.6	10.0	9.2	Department of Statistics
5.5.2 Philippines	-0.1 -5.8	-5.6	-3.3	-3.0	-3.0	-1.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	12.6	0.6	9.2 4.1	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	-5.8 -4.6	-5.6 -0.7	-3.3 9.7	-3.0 17.8	-3.0 18.0	-1.4 16.8	-0.7 17.1	-0.4 17.2	-0.1 21.3	25.4	26.1	22.0	22.7	Trading Economics Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	-4.6 0.9	-0.7 2.1	9.7 4.1	6.0	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.6	25.4 9.1	9.8	9.0	8.7	Trading Economics Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea 5.5.5 China	0.9	2.1 1.7	4.1 4.4	6.0	9.0	8.8	7.4 9.0	7.4 9.5	7.6 10.7	9.1	9.8 12.9	10.3	9.1	Trading Economics Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	-1.5	-0.6	1.2	3.7	4.9	5.2	9.0 5.8	9.5 5.9	6.5	8.4	9.2	8.7	8.9	Trading Economics Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	-1.5 1.6	3.0	1.2 4.1	3.7 6.5	7.0	5.2 7.6	5.8 8.0	5.9 8.7	8.8	8.4 8.9	9.2	9.8	9.7	Trading Economics Trading Economics

Note

p preliminary

¹ latest data until September 2021

[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publication January 2022

n a not available

not applicable



INDICATORS	UNIT						2021							2022	DATA SOURCE
(Value)	UNIT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	DATA SOURCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE	·														
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	68.5	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	Department of Statistics, Mala
- South Korea	%	60.9	61.6	62.5	63.0	63.7	63.7	63.4	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	60.5	63.5	65.0	63.2	64.6	65.0	59.8	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	n.a	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	66.0	66.1	66.3	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.0	65.2	64.5	64.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	61.8	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	Statistics of Bureau Japan
 United Kingdom 	%	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.8	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	61.4	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	619	61.9	62.2	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Bl
- Canada	%	64.7	64.7	65.2	64.9	64.6	65.2	65.2	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	71.3	73.0	73.1	73.7	74.5	76.4	76.2	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	65.0	65.5	65.9	66.4	69.7	70.3	68.9	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	Department of Statistics, Mal
- Philippines	%	8.7	8.8	7.1	8.7	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	n.a	National Statistical Office
- South Korea	%	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	Australian Bureau of Statistic
- Japan	%	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	Statistics of Bureau Japan
 United Kingdom 	%	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	Bureau of Labor Statistics (B
- Canada	%	9.4	8.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.5	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	8.8	8.3	8.2	9.6	10.3	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	Statistics Finland

n.a. not available

- not applicable

p preliminary

¹ latest data until September 2021

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INDICATORS						20	21						2022	DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	DATA SOURCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE	·													
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia		-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea		-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Philippines		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Trading Economics
- Australia		-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan		-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	 Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		 Office for National Statistics
- USA		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Statistics Canada
- Sweden		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		Statistics Sweden
- Finland		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		. Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		 National Statistical Office
- South Korea		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Statistics Korea
- Russia		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Trading Economics
- Australia		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom		-	-	-						-	-	-		- Office for National Statistics
- USA		-	-	-						-	-	-		Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada		-	_	-					-	-	_	-		Statistics Canada
- Sweden		-	-	-						-	-	-		- Statistics Sweden
- Finland		-	-	-					-	-	-	-		- Statistics Finland

Note:

n a not available

not applicable

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INDICATORS		2020		2021			2020		2021			
	UNIT	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2 Q3		Q4	DATA SOURCE
	_	**		Value					rcentage Chang			
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												
2.1 RUBBER												
2.1.1 Exports	_											
- Natural Rubber #	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, Malays
2.2 OIL PALM												
2.2.1 Exports	-	7.057.040.0						40.0		40.0		
- 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 - Palm Kernel	Tonne Tonne	4,619,636.0 377,938.0	3,037,809.0 227,181.0	4,037,695.0 246,204.0	4,181,021.0 291,691.0	4,309,913.0 311,656.0	3.9 33.2	-12.9 -8.7	-6.4 -3.6	-15.9 -13.6	-6.7 -17.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel 2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	Ionne	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
2.3.1 Prices												
- 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	70.9	81.7	
2.3.2 Exports	USD/Barrer	42.50	57.04	00.09	70.56	11.34	-25.5	25.6	137.0	72.0	01.7	World Bank
- 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, Malays
	'000 Tonne	3,112.7 8,443.6	7,821.2	2,649.5 10,471.6	2,470.5 10,741.6	1,781.4 8,871.2	-0.3 12.7	-8.4 -9.9	12.0	-45.2 30.9	-42.8 5.1	
- Petroleum Products # 2.3.3 Imports	ooo ronne	8,443.6	1,821.2	10,471.0	10,741.6	8,871.2	12.7	-9.9	12.0	30.9	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malays
	'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, Malays
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	9,399.4	9,100.8	9.972.3	8.126.6	8.350.6	-21.3 9.7	4.9	-3.9 19.6	-24.9	-11.2	
- Petroleum Products # 2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	OUU TOTITIE	9,399.4	9,100.8	9,912.3	0,120.0	0,350.6	9.7	4.9	19.0	-24.9	-11.2	Department of Statistics, Malays
2.4.1 Exports												
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'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, Malays
- Elquilled Natural Gas	ood ronne	0,231.0	0,000.0	0,200.2	3,733.0	0,000.0	-0.4	0.0	22.5	-2.1	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malays
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, Malays
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, Malays
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, Malays
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project												
- Investment												
a. Projects Number	Number	308	245	128	149	180	-3.4	8.4	-31.6	-54.6	-41.6	Malaysian Investment Developm
 ,												Authority
 b. Projects Domestics 	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	Malaysian Investment Developm Authority
												Malaysian Investment Developm
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
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	Malaysian Investment Developm
u		,	,	,		,						Authority
2.2 CONSTRUCTION												
3.2 CONSTRUCTION	RM	94 700 0	24 222 2	20.044.7	24 775 0	27.625.9	-14.2	10.5	40.0	04.0	40.0	Description of Co. Co.
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction		31,730.8	31,369.0	28,211.7	24,775.8	,		-10.5	42.6	-21.0	-12.9	Department of Statistics, Malays
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	108.4	110.3	112.7	113.9	115.6	8.0	2.2	4.2	5.2	6.7	Department of Statistics, Malays
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	193	252	223	143	237	-41.5	-4.2	99.1	-37.6	22.8	National Housing Department
Issuance of Daysloner License, Sales Bermit and Housing												
3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	579	671	537	664	703	4.3	11.3	3.3	-3.8	21.4	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices												
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,379.18	2,402.50	2,463.72	2,469.23	2,565.59	-0.01	0.8	3.3	3.8	7.8	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.79	17.89	17.97	17.92	18.29	2.6	1.7	1.3	0.6	2.8	Ministry of Works
	_											•
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING												
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	91.4	95.4	92.8	82.8	90.7	-11.1	-4.1	15.1	-2.2	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malays
3.4 UTILITIES												
3.4.1 Electricity												
 Local Generation 												
												Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
						42.463.6	-0.2	-1.2	7.3	-4.0	3.6	Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Ber
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	40,979.6	40,154.1	40,422.0	39,645.8	42,463.6	-0.2	-1.2	7.3	-4.0	3.0	Juli. Bliu., Jalawak Ellergy Del
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	40,979.6	40,154.1	40,422.0	39,645.8	42,463.6	-0.2	-1.2	7.3	-4.0	3.0	Independent Power Producer
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	40,979.6	40,154.1	40,422.0	39,645.8	42,463.6	-0.2	-1.2	7.3	-4.0	3.0	Independent Power Producer
Public Installations ^p Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours Million Kilowatt-Hours	40,979.6 581.1	40,154.1 585.9	40,422.0 557.2	39,645.8 512.7	42,463.6 556.9	-0.2	-5.9	-3.2	-4.0	-4.2	Independent Power Producer Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Ber

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n a not available

not applicable



		2020		2021			2020		2021				
INDICATORS	UNIT	2020 Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	DATA SOURCE	
				Value					centage Chan				
_ Local Consumption													
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\text{\tiny p}}$	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 ^p	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 Retail Trade Index	Point Point	131.3 139.9	127.8 139.9	124.1 130.8	122.9 128.8	131.2 142.7	-0.4 -2.9	0.8 0.9	21.1 21.6	-3.1 -6.7	-0.03	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Motor Vehicle Index	Point	109.9	101.6	70.3	48.1	114.0	-2.9 5.8	4.0	28.2	-6.7 -57.7	2.0 3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	Folit	109.9	101.0	70.3	40.1	114.0	5.6	4.0	20.2	-57.7	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- 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	Unit	11,449	11,497	6,019	4,859	12,845	16.5	65.7	210.6	-18.2	12.2	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	Unit	169,323	147,086	94,188	62,708	177,655	16.3	35.6	63.5	-57.8	4.9	Malaysian Automotive Association	
- Vehicle Sales													
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 c. Total	Unit Unit	16,933 184,153	16,218 139,491	10,039 106,496	10,533 68,861	20,330 187,415	11.1 14.2	70.2 32.5	59.2 56.0	-33.2 -59.6	20.1 1.8	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total - New Vehicles Registration	Number	369,665	358,316	248,259	175,806	409,551	14.2	32.5	51.8	-59.6	10.8	Malaysian Automotive Association Road Transport Department Malaysia	
3.5.4 Tourism	Number	303,003	330,310	240,200	170,000	403,331	14.5	32.7	31.0	-51.2	10.0	Road Transport Department Malaysia	
_ Index of Services	Point	52.4	47.8	38.0	28.2	76.8	-60.9	-58.7	46.3	-53.7	46.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	33,303	25,256	25,357	22,696	n.a	-99.4	-99.4	29.8	-51.1	n.a	Tourism Malaysia	
3.5.5 Transport													
 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													
Index of Services Penetration Rate	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												Malandan Oranga in the state of	
 a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants 	%	133.6	135.7	139.8	142.1	n.a	-1.3	1.6	5.3	7.0	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission	
b. Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	37.2	39.0	41.0	n.a	n.a	88.8	15.4	18.8	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia	
b. Prixed Telephone per 100 lililabitants	70	37.2	39.0	41.0	II.a	II.a	86.6	13.4	10.0	II.a	II.a	Commission	
 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 Commission	
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	
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	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	
Total Deposits Panking System (Fixed and Savings													
" Deposits)	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	
- 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	678,496.8	672,935.9	674,804.7	698,195.6	6.9 -5.5	12.1 1.4	7.9 8.9	5.9	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Merchant Banks Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and		21,949.6	23,389.8	23,943.5	24,923.6	23,867.7	-5.5	1.4	8.9	13.2	8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
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	14,214.0	14,370.6	15,290.4	16,481.8	15,789.3	-7.0	-4.1	2.0	12.1	11.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	212,340.7	227,865.2	235,592.4	241,620.1	243,373.0	24.9	25.0	18.1	16.8	14.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	152,810.5	161,261.6	165,549.0	168,837.3	170,640.7	22.5	22.2	15.7	13.8	11.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	RM Million Basis Point	59,530.2 1.75	66,603.6 1.75	70,043.4 1.75	72,782.7 1.75	72,732.4 1.75	31.6	32.1	24.2	24.6	22.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
VII Average Lending Rate CFM	Dasis Fullit	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	-	-	-		-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- 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	%	5.84	5.76	5.79	5.69	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	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	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
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Property			2020		2021			2020		2021			
No.	INDICATORS	UNIT		01		Q3	04		01		03	04	DATA SOURCE
Part	MSIONION	Olili		- W.		- QU	Q.T	- W-7				Q.T	SALATOONOL
Section Sect	X Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
Part	- Commercial Banks	%	0.48	0.47	0.54	0.57		-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Partiney planeture - Partin		%	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Many & Chargery - Minister - Mi													
- Manufanting			,	,	,	,							
- Services - Generation - Mathway - Spall Marker - Mathway - Mathw	, ,												
Commentment	ů .												
- Inter Internet - Inter Internet - Inter Internet - Internation - Inte				.,	.,	,	. ,						
-													
- Order Sections - Se													
Purpose Purp					,	,	,						
March Marc													
- Mining Commyrage 6M Million 1,491 3,586 1,364 2,163 1,581 443 698 97 1177 440 Control Banks of Malipura 1,685 1,585 1,	XII Loans Disbursed by Sector												,
Multimathenian	- 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
Services Sel-Million 10,01913 12,7122 12,2347 12,128 138,031 12 15,0 20,0 21 37,0 Control Malaysin 10,0141 11,0141	- 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
- Contribution	- Manufacturing	RM Million	67,867.2	77,304.0	83,726.3	87,867.3	97,346.2	-5.3	21.8	33.9		43.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Per Elsoher Per Million 12,942 11,448 75,852 13,055 71,852 13,055 71,852 13,055 71,050 71,0	- Services	RM Million								32.6		37.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Human-both Sector													
- Order Section				,	,	,	.,						
**************************************													*
No. Control Scheme of by Purpose Feature of Seasonage Care Purpose													
- Purchase of Passenger Carry - Personal Uses		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
Part		D14.4400	40.044.0	10.070.1	44.007.0	5,000.0	44.040.0	40.0		400.0		40.0	
- Confect Curation	ů .			, -									
- Purchased Consumer Durable Goods RM Million Q7.1													,
Composition of the Construction Sector Million Sector Sect													
No continue													
S.S. Owner Occupied Ownelling													
Post		1 111 111111011	01,001.0	01,712.0	01,112.0	00,000.1	00,117.1	2.0	***		1.0	0.0	Contrai Bank of Malaysia
3.5.9 Real Estates - Index of Services - Private Health	 Loan Approved (for Residential) 	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
Same 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 Same	 Loan Disbursed (for Residential) 	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
3.5.10 Health - Index of Services - Private Health - Point - Index of Services - Private Education - Index of	3.5.9 Real Estate												
- 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 3.5.1 Education Point 116.9 107.7 99.9 111.9 110.1 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.		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
3.5.11 Education Point of Services - Private Education Point 116.9 107.7 99.9 111.9 110.1 110.													
4.0 OTHERS 4.1 LABOUR 4.1.1 Labour Supply 4.1.1 Labour Porce (000) 15,922,3 16,008.4 15,972,2 16,001.0 16,103.0 16,003.0 15,103.0 16,003.0 16,003.0 15,923.0 16,008.4 15,972.0 16,008.0 15,923.0 16,008.4 15,972.0 16,008.0 15,908.0 16,0		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
4.0 OTHERS 4.1 LABOUR 4.1.1 Labour Supply - Working Age (15-64) (000) 23,240, 23,324, 32,337, 23,451, 23,486, 51, 16, 16, 1.2, 11, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 11, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14		Deint	440.0	407.7	00.0	444.0	440.4	44.0	40.0	4.0	7.0		5
4.1 Labour Supply 4.1.1 Labour Supply 4.1.1 Labour Force (000) 15,92.2 3,24.3 23,32.3 16,008.4 15,97.2 16,021.0 16,135.0 1.0 1.4 1.9 1.1 1.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force (000) 15,92.2 16,008.4 15,97.2 16,021.0 16,135.0 1.0 1.4 1.9 1.1 1.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force (000) 15,161.6 15,235.5 15,207.3 15,274.8 15,440.7 -0.6 -0.05 2.2 1.2 1.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force (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 Labour Force (000) 634.4 640.1 663.4 668.1 611.0 74.8 79.3 36.6 11.1 -3.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force (000) 7,318.4 7,316.0 7,424.9 7,430.1 7,361.5 3.6 -2.1 1.0 1.0 1.4 0.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force Participator Rate % 68.5 68.6 68.3 68.3 68.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force Participator Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force Malaysia Participator Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force Malaysia Participator Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Labour Force Participator Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8	- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	116.9	107.7	99.9	111.9	110.1	-11.0	-10.9	-4.6	-7.0	-5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1 Labour Supply 4.1.1 Labour Force (000) 15,922 3,240,7 23,324,3 23,97.1 23,451.1 23,496.5 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.2 1.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1.5 Employed) (000) 15,922 3 16,008.4 15,97.2 16,021.0 16,135.0 1.0 1.4 1.9 1.1 1.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1.5 Employed) (000) 760,7 771.8 764.9 746.2 694.4 48.5 41.2 3.4 0.2 4.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1.5 Employed) (000) 634.4 640.1 663.4 668.1 611.0 74.8 79.3 36.6 11.1 3.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1.5 Employed) (000) 126.2 131.7 101.6 88.1 83.4 15.4 30.6 6.68 4.23 33.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1.5 Employed) (000) 126.2 131.7 101.6 88.1 83.4 15.4 30.6 6.68 4.23 33.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1.5 Employed) (000) 126.2 131.7 101.6 88.1 83.4 15.4 30.6 6.68 4.23 33.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1.5 Employed) (1.5 Employed													
4.1. Labour Surply - Working Age (15-64) (000) 15,922,3 16,008 4 15,972 16,001 16,135 1.0 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.2 1.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 15,972 16,001 16,135 1.0 1.6 1.6 1.2 1.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 15,972 1.0 1.0 1.4 1.9 1.1 1.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 16,008 4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6													
- Working Age (15-64) (7000) 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 (7000) 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 1.5 Employed (7000) 15,161.6 15,236.5 15,207.3 15,274.8 15,40.7 0.6 0.05 2.2 1.2 1.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 1.5 Limited 1.5 Limit													
- 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) 760.7 771.8 764.9 764.2 694.4 48.5 41.2 -3.4 0.2 -8.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia a. Actively Unemployed (000) 694.4 640.1 663.4 658.1 611.0 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 consider the substitution of Statistics of Malaysia consider the substitution of Statistics of	****	('000)	23 240 7	23 324 3	23 397 1	23 451 1	23 496 5	1.8	16	16	12	1.1	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) 634.4 640.1 663.4 668.1 661.0 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 c. Department				.,	.,	- / -							
ii. Unemployed (7000) 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 (7000) 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 (7000) 126.2 131.7 101.6 88.1 83.4 -15.4 -30.6 -66.8 -42.3 -33.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Outside Labour Force (7000) 7,318.4 7,316.0 7,424.9 7,430.1 7,361.5 3.6 2.1 1.0 1.4 0.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Participation Rate % 68.5 68.6 68.3 68.3 68.3 68.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Unemployment Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Unemployment Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Participation Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Participation Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Participation Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Participation Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Participation Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Labour Force Participation Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia c. Filled Jobs (000) 8,457.1 8,423.6 8,351.8 8,405.6 8,530.7 4.2 4 4.7 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0													
a. Actively Unemployed (7000) 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 (7000) 126.2 131.7 101.6 88.1 83.4 -15.4 -30.6 -66.8 -42.3 -33.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Price Participation Rate (7000) 7.318.4 7.316.0 7.42.9 7.430.1 7.361.5 3.6 2.1 1.0 1.4 0.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Price Participation Rate (7000) 8.48 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 5.0 6.8.7 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0		, ,	.,	.,	.,		-, -						
b. Inactively Unemployed (700) 126.2 131.7 101.6 88.1 83.4 -15.4 -30.6 -66.8 -42.3 -33.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	. ,	, ,		640.1	663.4	658.1	611.0	74.8	79.3		11.1		
- Outside Labour Force - Outside Labour Force Participator Rate - Unemployment Rate - Unemploy			126.2	131.7	101.6	88.1	83.4	-15.4	-30.6	-66.8	-42.3	-33.9	
- Unemployment Rate % 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 4.1.2 Labour Demand - 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 - Rate % 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 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	- Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,318.4	7,316.0	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.6	
4.1.2 Labour Demand - 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 Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Rate 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 -1.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Vacancies (000) 175.9 177.9 178.0 174.0 183.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Rate 98 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Rate 98 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Rate 98 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia P. Department of Statistics, M	- Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	68.5	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs (7000) 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 (7000) 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 - Rate % 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Vacancies (7000) 175.9 177.9 178.0 174.0 183.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Rate % 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		%	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	
- Filled Jobs (7000) 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 - Rate % 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Vacancies (7000) 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 - Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Rate % 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Rate % 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Rate % 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia													
- Rate % 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Vacancies (1000) 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						.,							
- 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		, ,						-2.2	-1.8	-0.5	-0.7	8.0	
- Rate % 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia								-	-	-	-	-	
	Vadarioro							-	-	-	-	-	
- Joos Created (1000) 16.72 17.38 16.18 15.04 20.90 Department of Statistics, Malaysia								-	-	-	-	-	
	- Jobs Created	(000)	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.90	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

- p preliminary latest data until Third Quarter 2021
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication January 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 Pe	rcentage Char	nge (%)		
4.1.3 Labour Productivity	<u> </u>					,						
 Value Added per Hour Worked 	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
 By Economic Activity 												
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
 b. Mining & Quarrying 	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
c. Manufacturing	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
 Value Added per Employment 	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
 b. Mining & Quarrying 	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	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
- <1 year	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 1-4 years	%	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 10-14 years	%	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 15-19 years	%	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- =>20 years	%	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET												
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,627.2	1,573.5	1,532.6	1,537.8	1,567.5	2.4	16.5	2.1	2.2	-3.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	319.0	310.2	231.5	187.5	167.8	143.6	90.8	2.0	-47.8	-47.4	Bursa Malaysia
												Dursa 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

Motor

not applicable

p preliminary

latest data until Third Quarter 2021

[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publication January 2022

n.a. not available



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