

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, JANUARY 2024

Malaysia's inflation remained at **1.5%**,
the same rate since November 2023

HEADLINE INFLATION

1.5%

1.5%

INFLATION BY MAIN GROUP

01 Food & Beverages



2.0%

2.3%

02 Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco



0.4%

0.6%

03 Clothing & Footwear



-0.2%

0.0%

04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels



2.0%

1.6%

05 Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance



1.0%

1.4%

06 Health



2.4%

2.5%

07 Transport



0.7%

0.3%

08 Information & Communication



-2.4%

-3.7%

09 Recreation, Sport & Culture



0.8%

1.9%

10 Education



1.7%

2.0%

11 Restaurant & Accommodation Services



3.2%

3.7%

12 Insurance & Financial Services



0.0%

0.0%

13 Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services



2.5%

2.7%

CORE INFLATION & INFLATION WITHOUT FUEL

Core Inflation

1.8%

1.9%

Inflation Without Fuel

1.5%

1.6%

INFLATION FOR URBAN & RURAL

Urban

1.5%

1.5%

Rural

1.6%

1.5%

INFLATION FOR SUBGROUP OF FOOD & BEVERAGES

Food at home

1.1%

1.3%

Cereals & cereal products

2.7%

3.0%

Meat

1.4%

1.0%

Fish & other seafood

-1.8%

-0.7%

Milk, other dairy products & eggs

2.5%

2.6%

Oils & fats

-0.2%

0.1%

Fruits & nuts

2.0%

2.0%

Vegetables

2.2%

0.8%

Sugar, confectionery & desserts

1.8%

2.2%

Food away from home

3.1%

3.4%

Note:

January 2024

December 2023

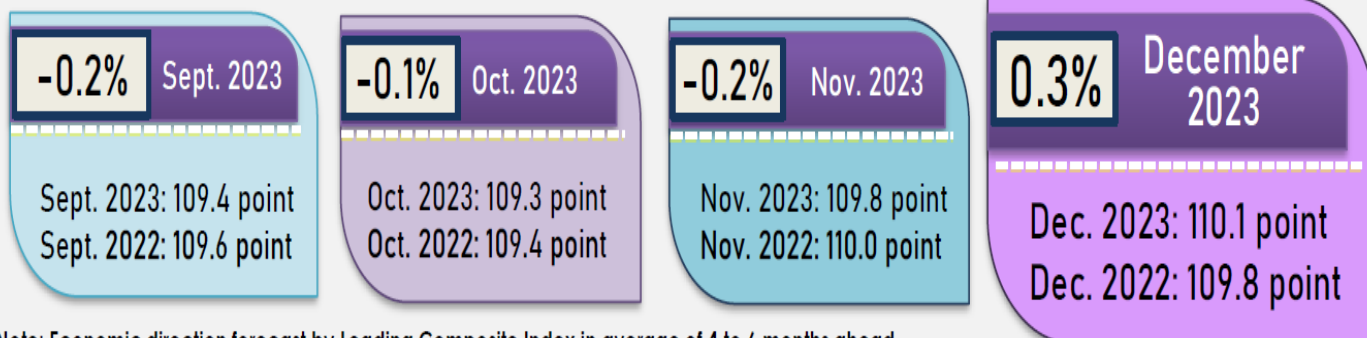
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysia's Consumer Price Index (2010=100),
Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

LEADING, COINCIDENT & LAGGING INDEXES, DECEMBER 2023

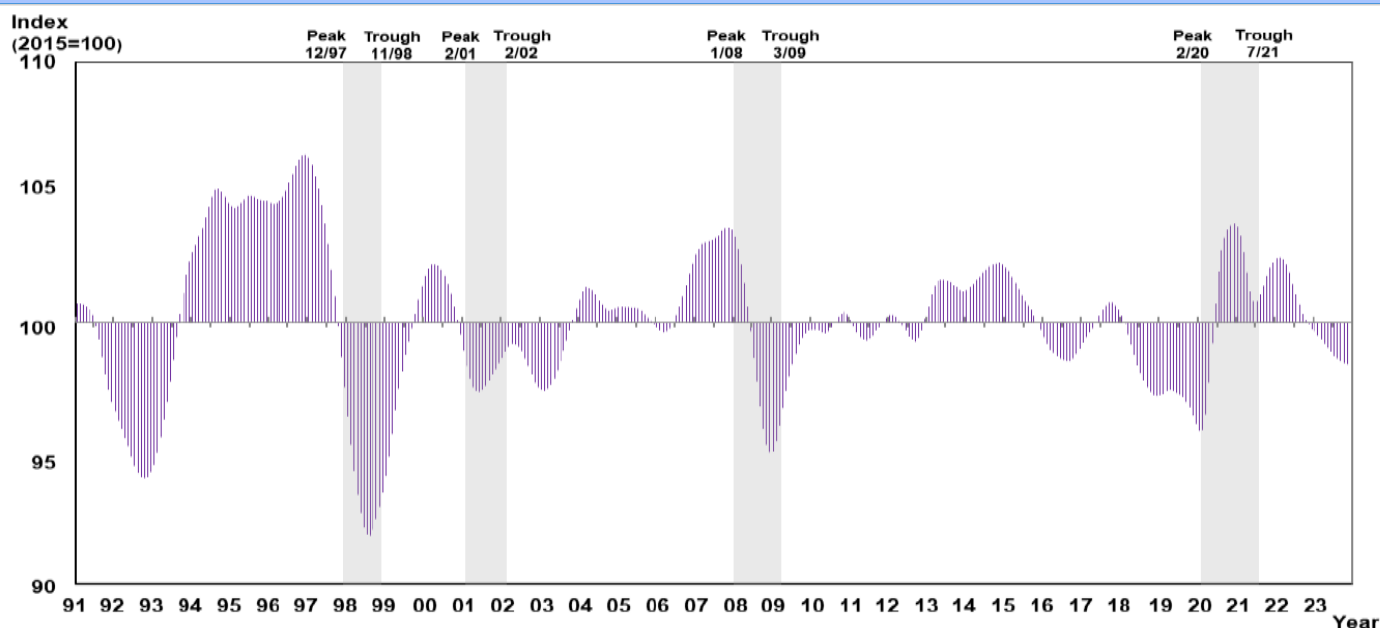
LEADING INDEX REBOUNDED TO 0.3 PER CENT WITH 110.1 POINTS IN DECEMBER 2023, ANTICIPATING A HEALTHIER ECONOMIC PROSPECT IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Leading Composite Index (2015=100) and Annual Change (%)



Note: Economic direction forecast by Leading Composite Index in average of 4 to 6 months ahead

Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to December 2023

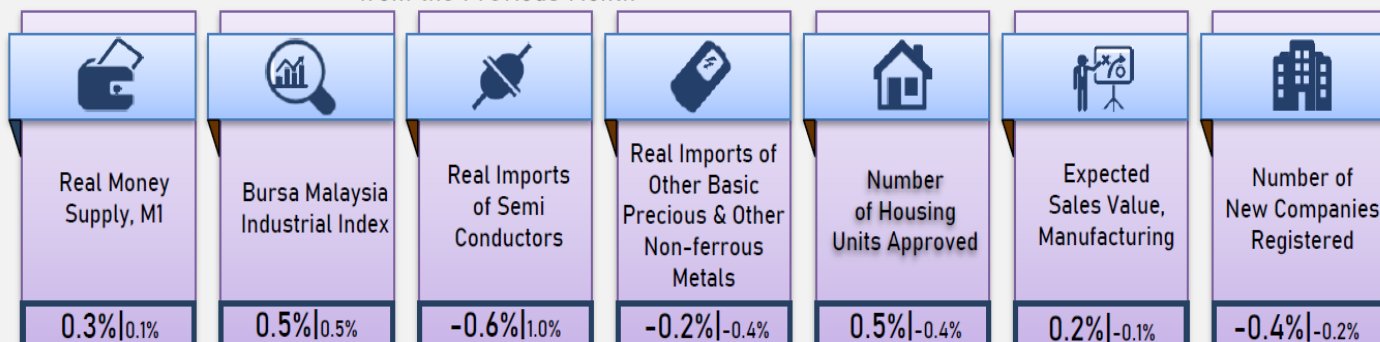


0.3%
December

0.5%
November

Leading Composite Index, Monthly Change (%)

Contribution of Each Component to the Percentage Change in the Leading Composite Index from the Previous Month

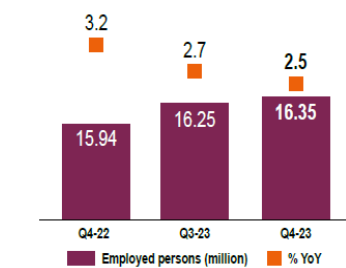


Note: December 2023 | November 2023

Source: Malaysian Economic Indicators- Leading, Coincident & Lagging Indexes, December 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

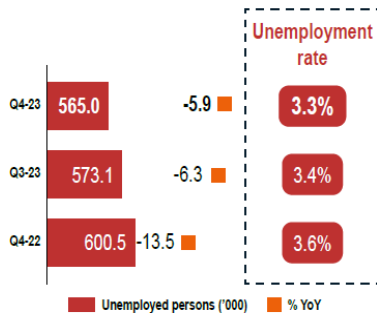
LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, Q4 2023

Favourable labour market situation in the fourth quarter of 2023, as the unemployment rate back to the pre-pandemic level at 3.3 per cent



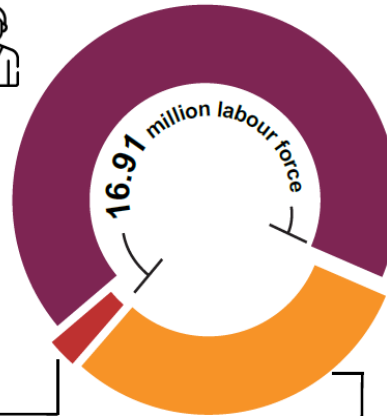
Employed

persons increased by 2.5 per cent as compared to the same quarter of 2022



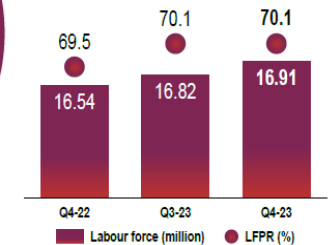
Unemployed

persons decreased by 5.9 per cent year-on-year, while unemployment rate declined to 3.3 per cent



Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

rose 0.6 percentage point as against Q4 2022 to record 70.1 per cent



Outside Labour Force

7.20 million persons in Q4 2023

% YoY: -0.7%

More than 85 per cent did not seek for work due to schooling and housework



41.6%
Schooling/
Training program



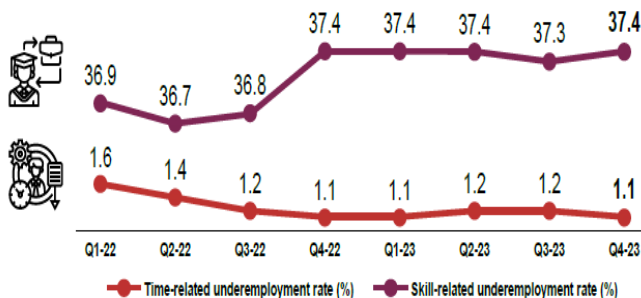
44.0%
Housework/
family responsible



14.4%
Others*

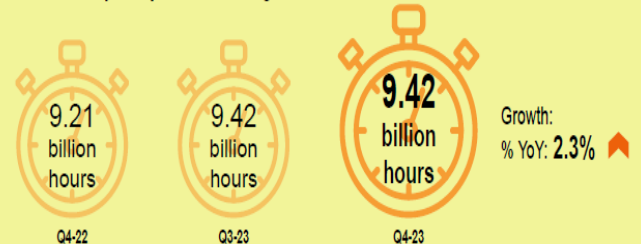
*refer to people who are going for further study, disabled, not interested/ just completed study and retired/ old age

Time-related underemployment recorded a rate of 1.1 per cent, while the rate of skill-related underemployment remained unchanged as in Q4 2022



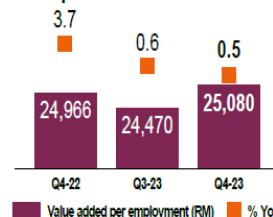
Total Hours Worked

increased by 2.3 per cent as against Q4 2022



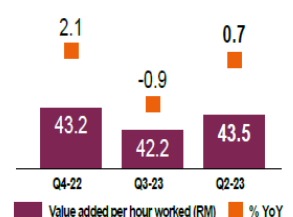
Labour Productivity per Employment

posted marginal increase of 0.5 per cent



Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

increased 0.7 per cent in Q4 2023

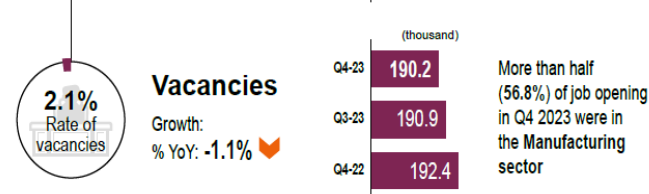
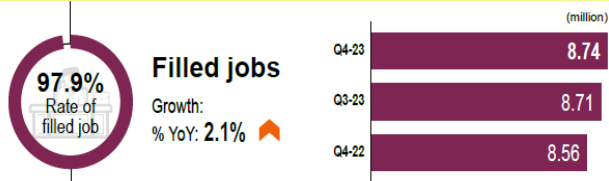


Q4 2023

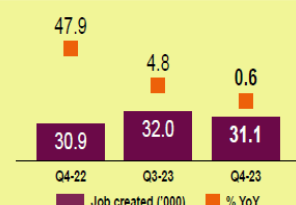
8.94 million jobs

Jobs in economic sector

increased by 2.1 per cent compared to Q4 2022



More than half (56.8%) of job opening in Q4 2023 were in the Manufacturing sector



Job Created

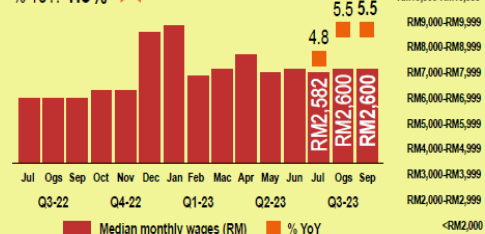
gained additional 0.2 thousand jobs from Q4 2022



Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector)

In September 2023, 6.68 million citizen formal employees

Growth: % YoY: 1.3%



Distribution of monthly wages 34.6% (2.31 million) of Malaysian formal sector employees earned below RM2,000 in Sept. 2023



% YoY: Percentage change year-on-year

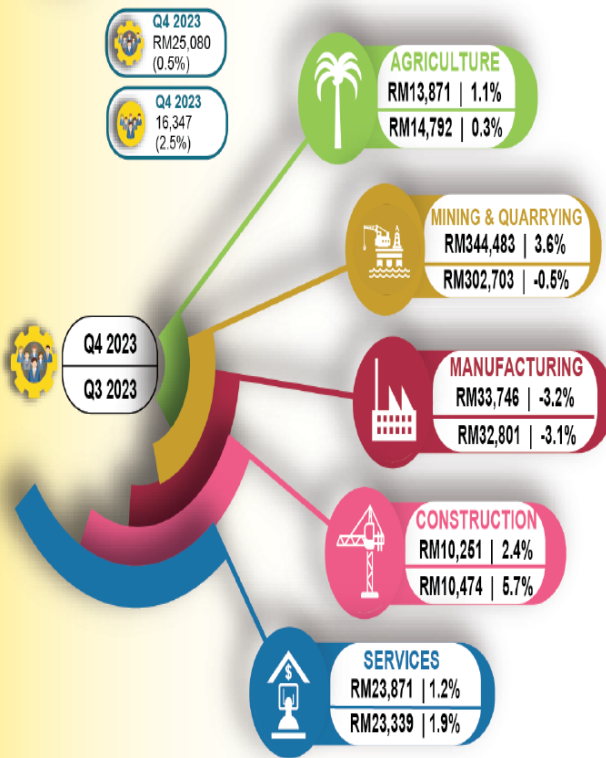
Source: Labour Market Review, Fourth Quarter 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia

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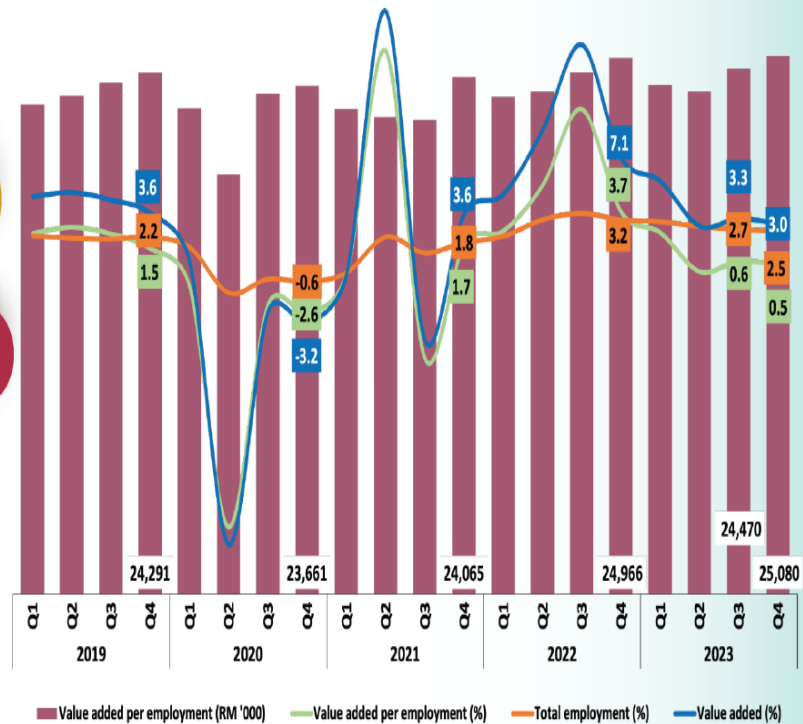
LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, Q4 2023



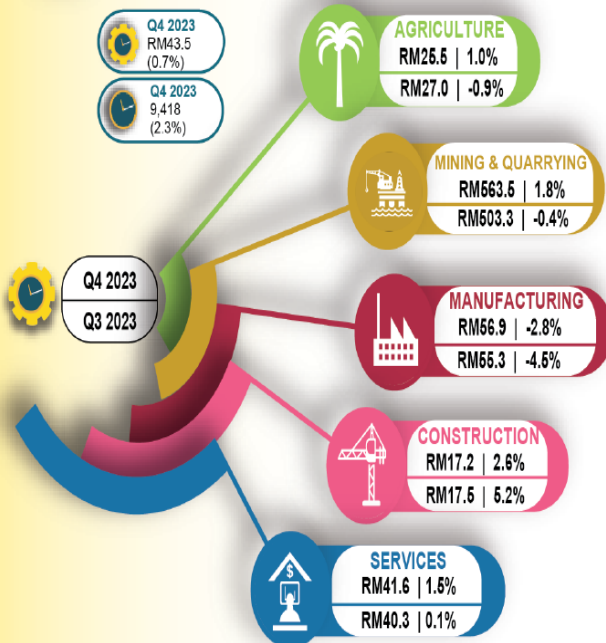
Labour Productivity, Value Added per Employment



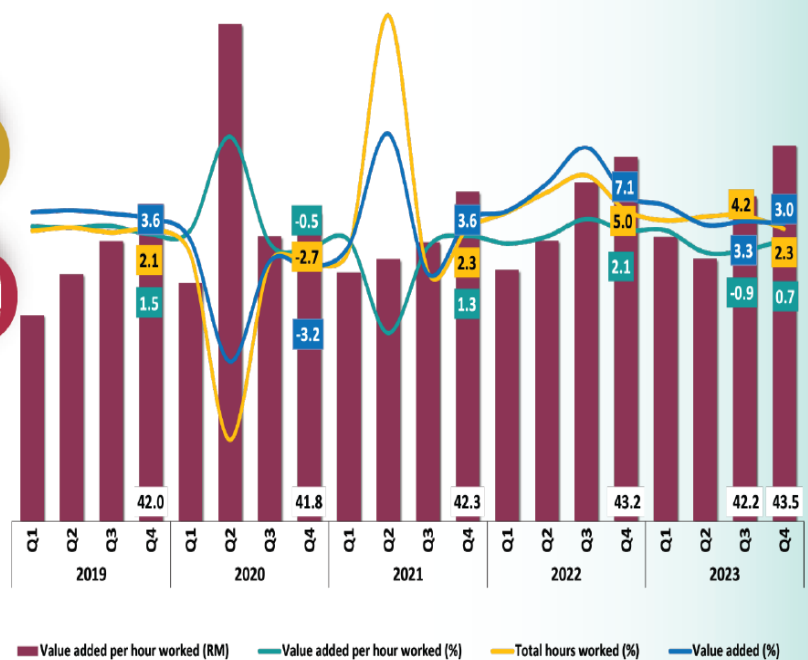
Labour productivity per employment in Q4 2023 grew 0.5% to post value added per employment at RM25,080.



Labour Productivity, Value Added per Hour Worked



Labour productivity per hour worked in Q4 2023 grew 0.7% to post value added per hour worked at RM43.5.

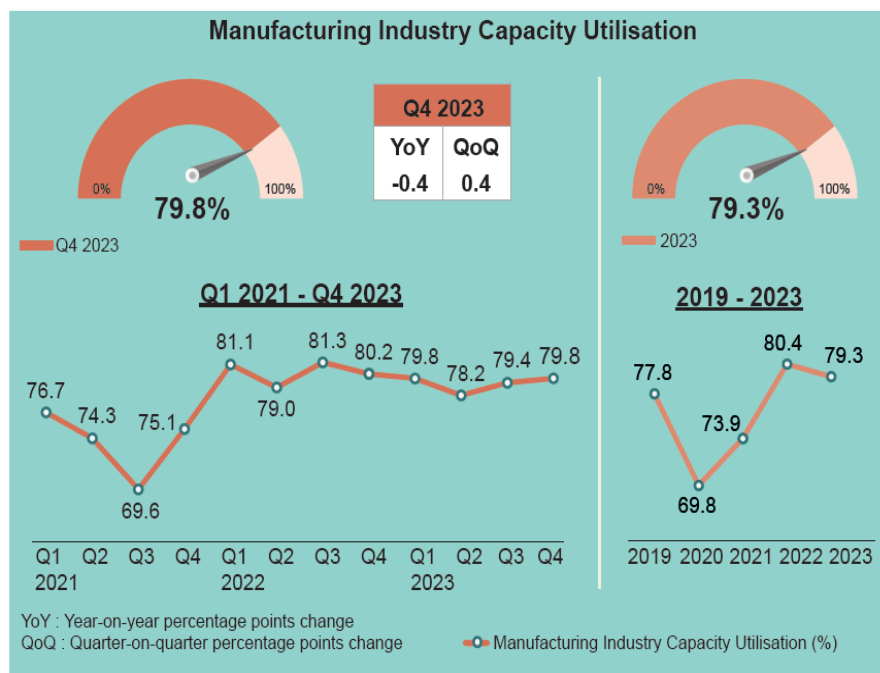


Notes: Labour productivity per employment Total employment ('000 persons) Labour productivity per hour worked Total hours worked (million hours)

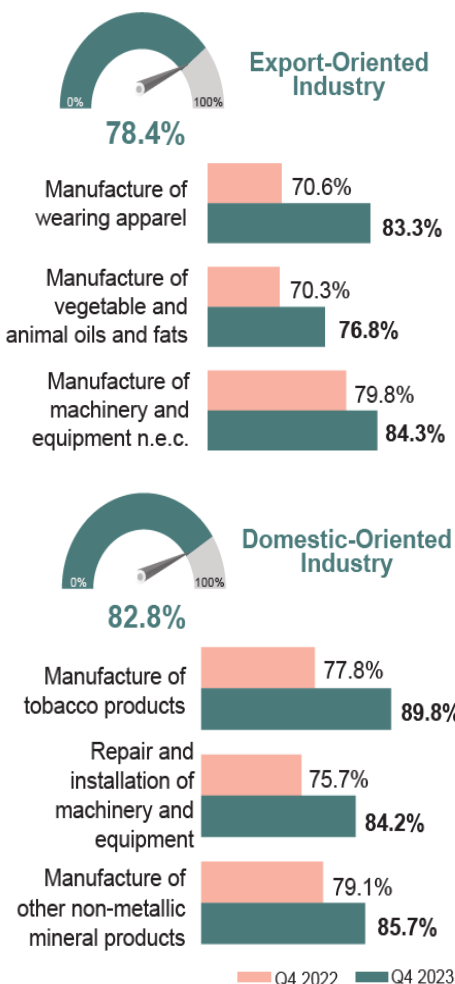
% refers to the annual percentage from the same quarter of the previous year Source: Labour Productivity, Fourth Quarter 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY CAPACITY UTILISATION, Q4 2023

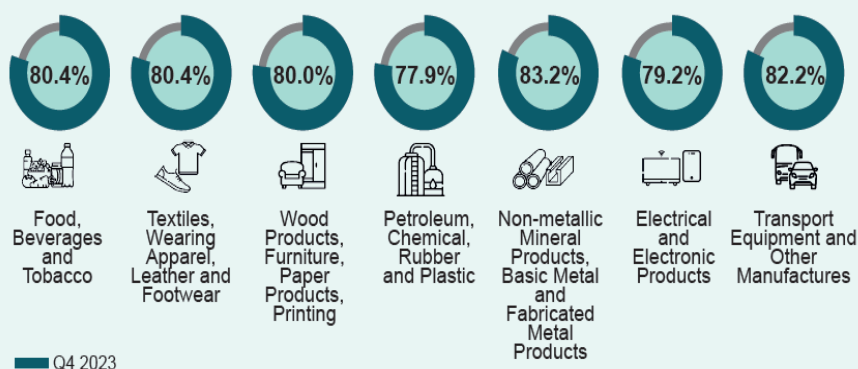
Manufacturing industry's operated at 79.8 per cent of capacity in the fourth quarter of 2023



Top three increments in exports-oriented and domestic-oriented industries in Q4 2023

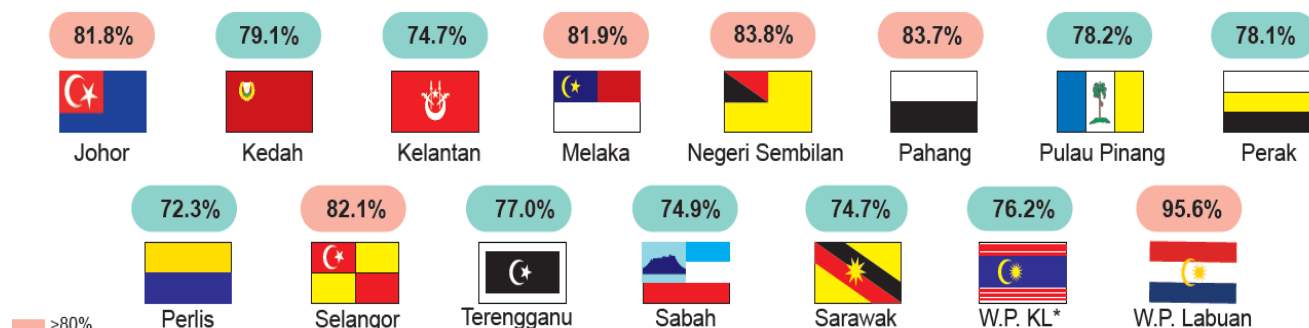


Manufacturing Industry Capacity Utilisation by Sub-sector



Manufacturing Industry Capacity Utilisation by State

The Manufacturing industry in six states operated at a capacity exceeding 80 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2023 namely **W.P. Labuan (95.6%)**, **Negeri Sembilan (83.8%)**, **Pahang (83.7%)**, **Selangor (82.1%)**, **Melaka (81.9%)** and **Johor (81.8%)**



What is meant by Manufacturing Industry Capacity Utilisation?

Capacity utilisation refers to a ratio of actual output produced to the production of output at full capacity through an optimal combination of machinery, raw materials and labour

$$\text{Capacity Utilisation} = \frac{\text{Actual Level of Output}}{\text{Full Level of Output}} \times 100$$

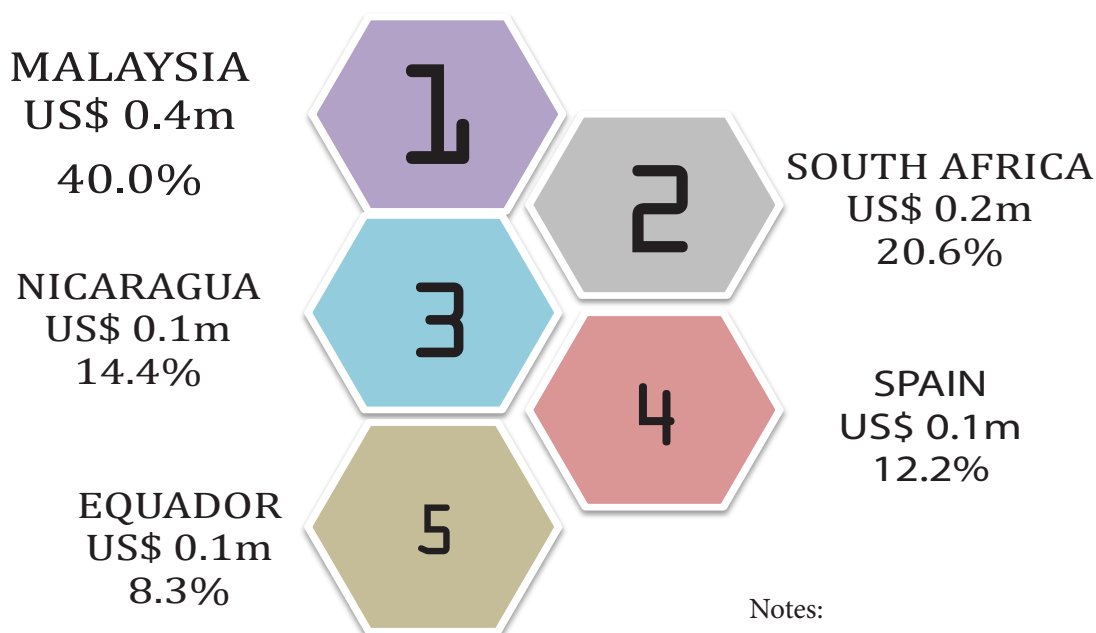
Notes: * includes W.P. Putrajaya | W.P. - Wilayah Persekutuan | KL - Kuala Lumpur | Q - Quarter | n.e.c. - not elsewhere classified

Source: Manufacturing Industry Capacity Utilisation Statistics Fourth Quarter 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

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WORLD LARGEST EXPORTERS OF SMOKED, DRIED, SALTED OR IN BRINE, EVEN IN SHELL, STROMBOID 'CONCHS "STROMBUS SPP."

In 2022, Malaysia's export of Smoked, dried, salted or in brine, even in shell, stromboid conchs "Strombus spp." recorded US\$ 0.4 million which was 40.0% share of the world exports.



Notes:

-*HS030788

-% refer to share in world exports

MALAYSIA'S TOP EXPORT DESTINATION



THAILAND



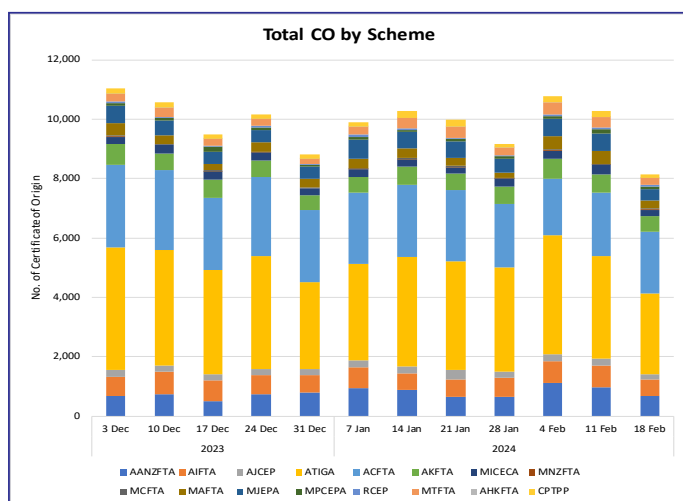
SINGAPORE



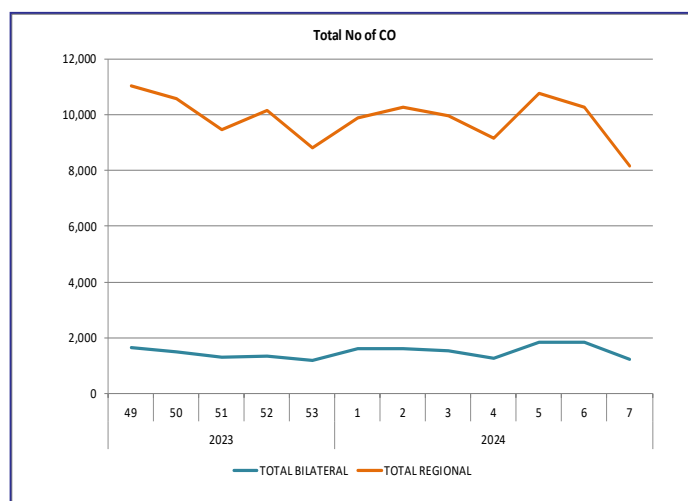
Source: <https://www.trademap.org/index.aspx>

Number of PCO as at 18 February 2024 Weekly / Monthly/ Annually

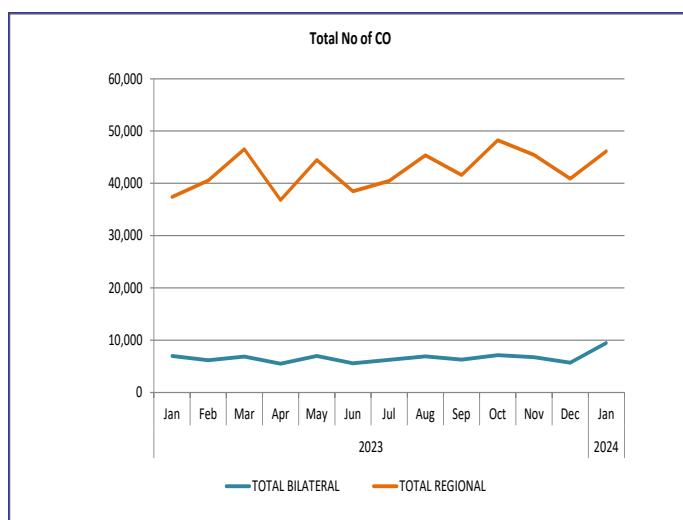
Weekly Total Scheme



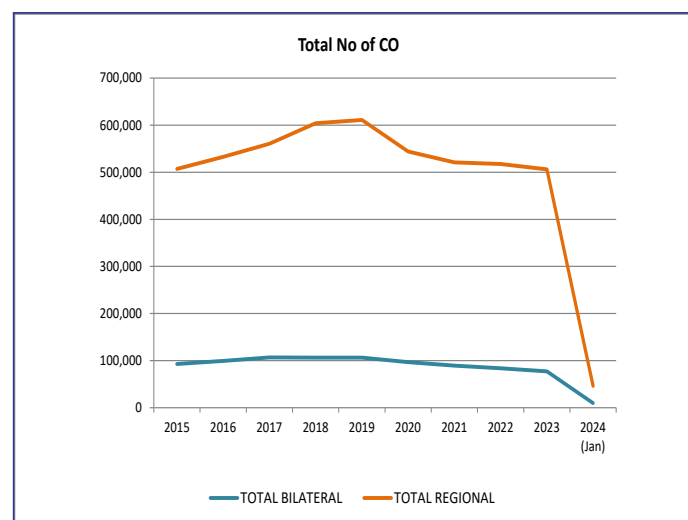
Weekly



Monthly



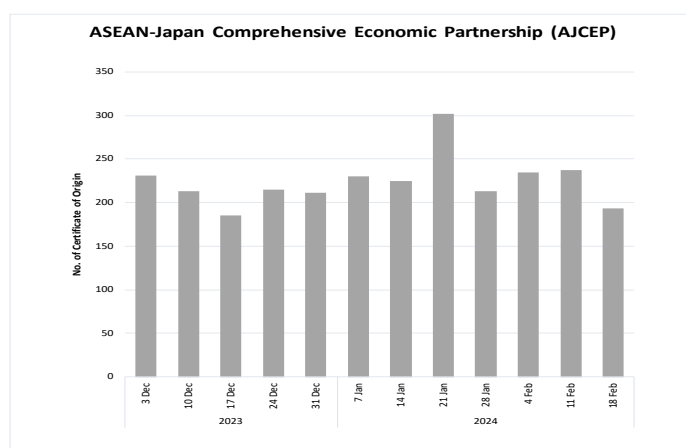
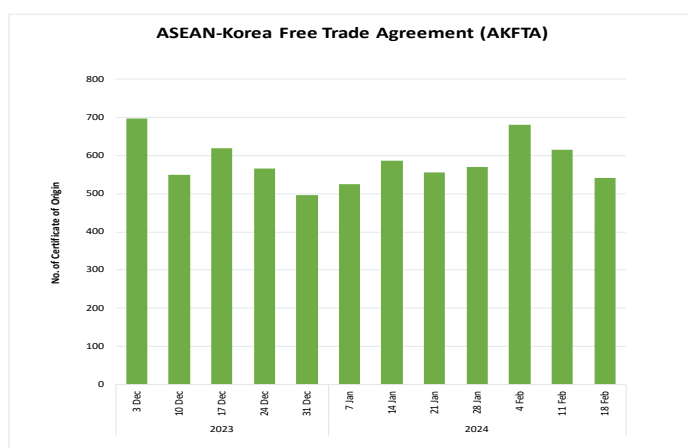
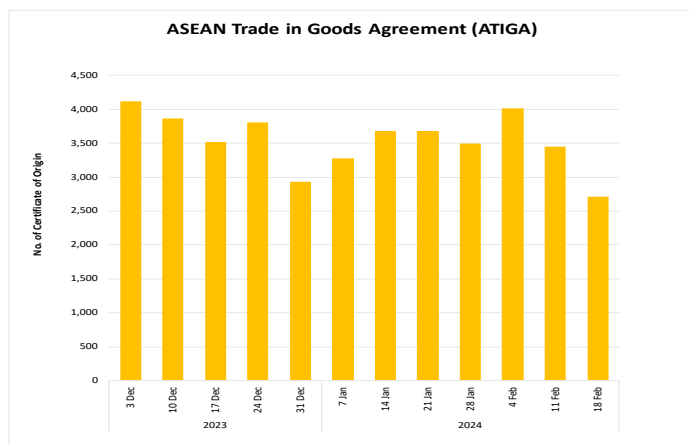
Annually



Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Regional FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 18 February 2024

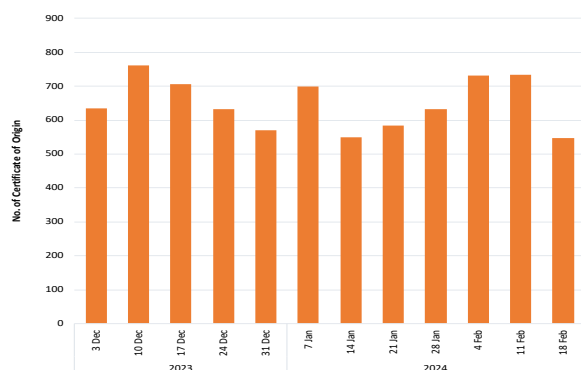


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Malaysia

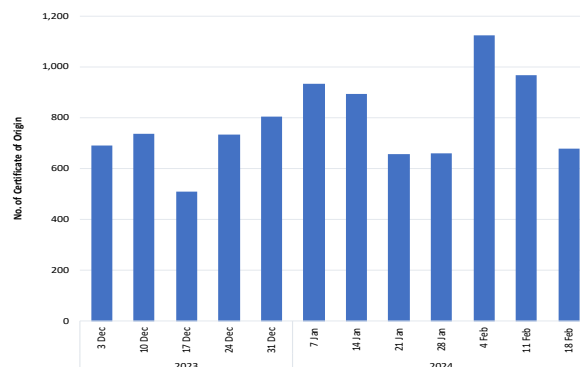
Regional FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 18 February 2024

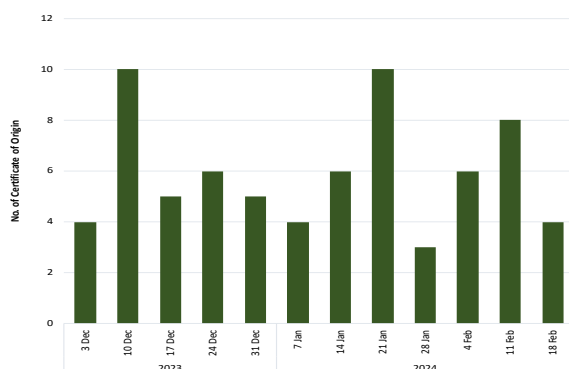
ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA)



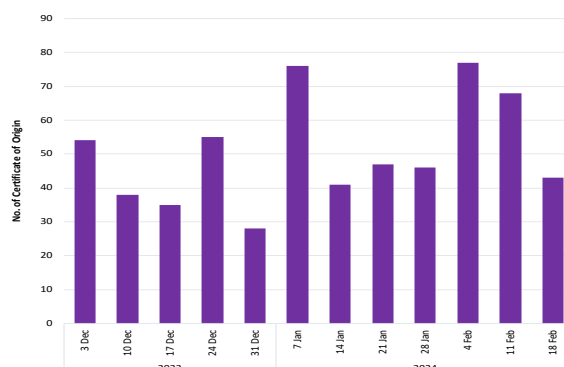
ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA)



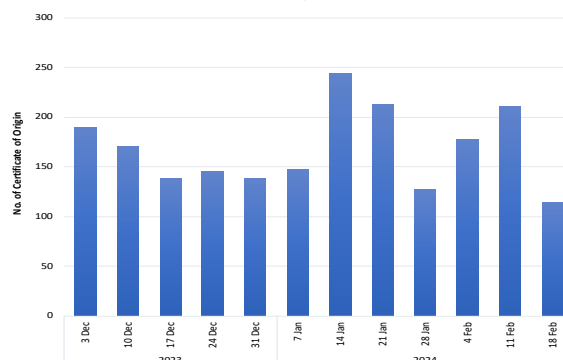
ASEAN-Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement (AHKFTA)



Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)



Comprehensive & Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)

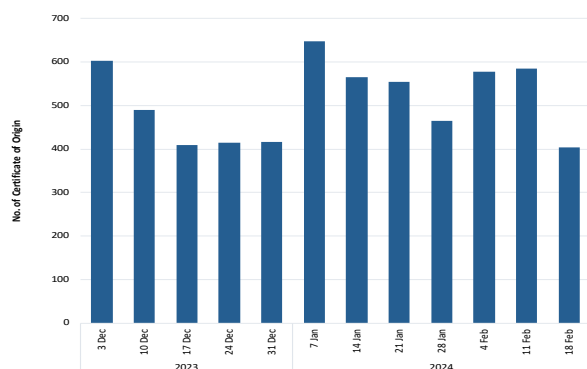


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Malaysia

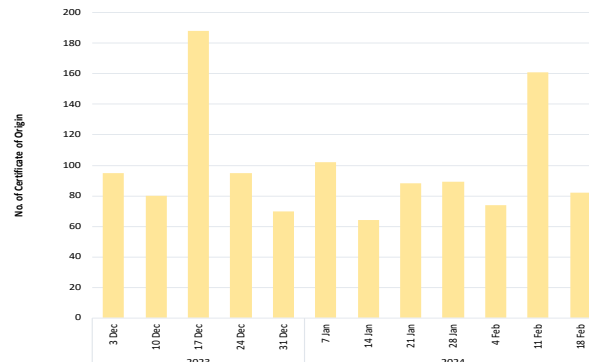
Bilateral FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 18 February 2024

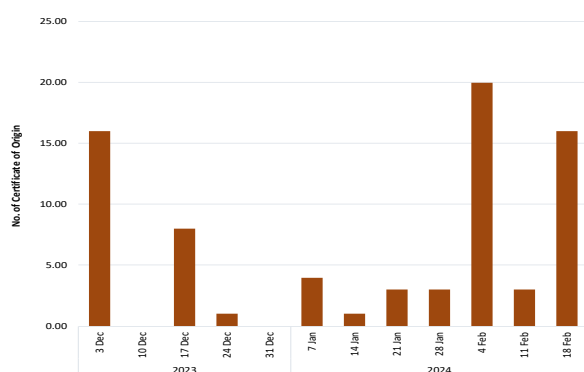
Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (MJEPA)



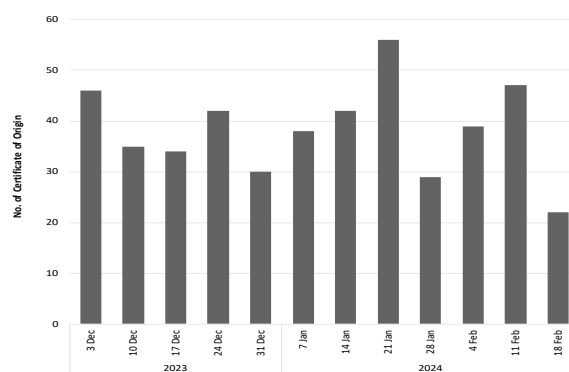
Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (MPCEPA)



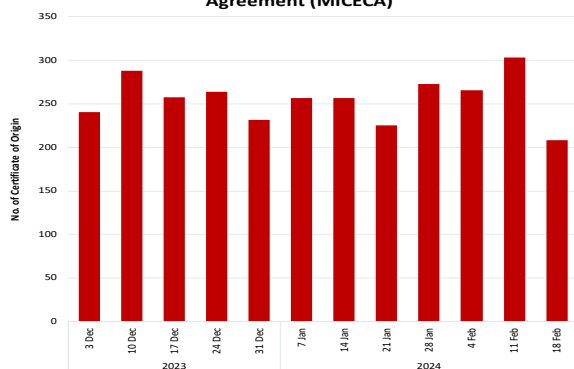
Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (MNZFTA)



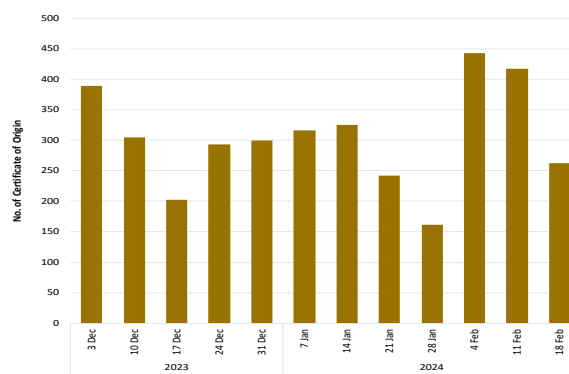
Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (MCFTA)



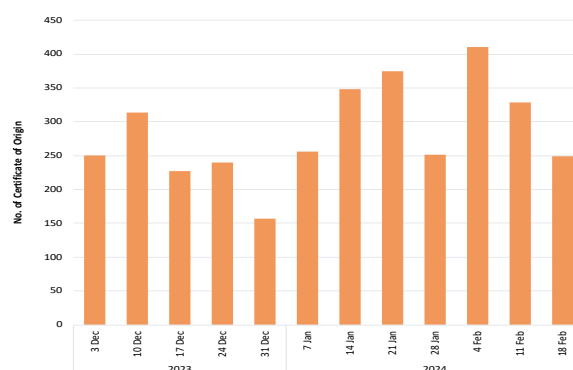
Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (MICECA)



Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (MAFTA)



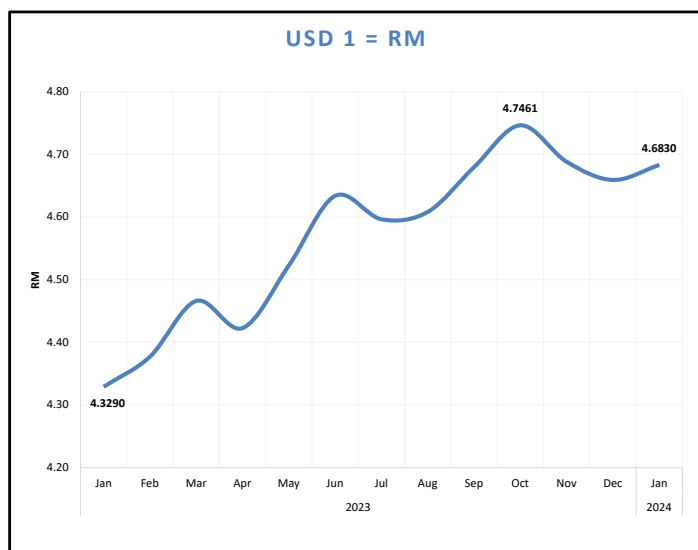
Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (MTFTA)



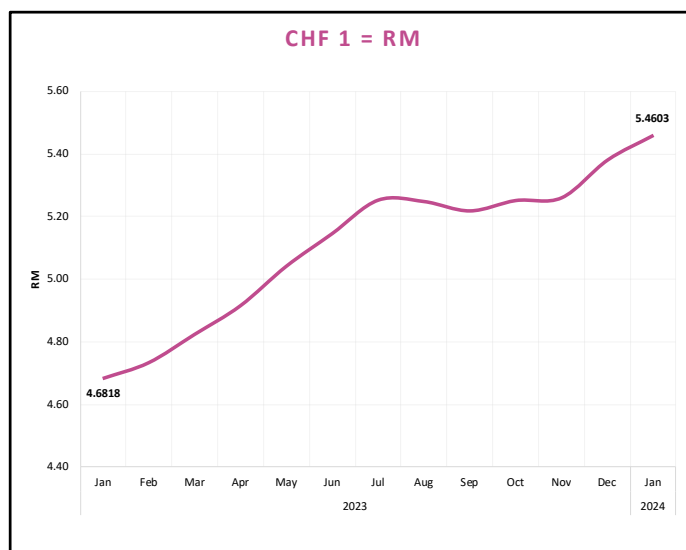
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2023 - January 2024

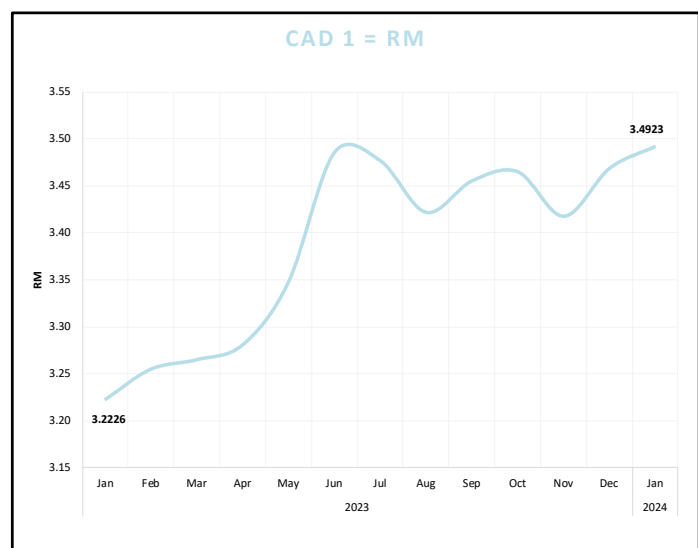
US Dollar



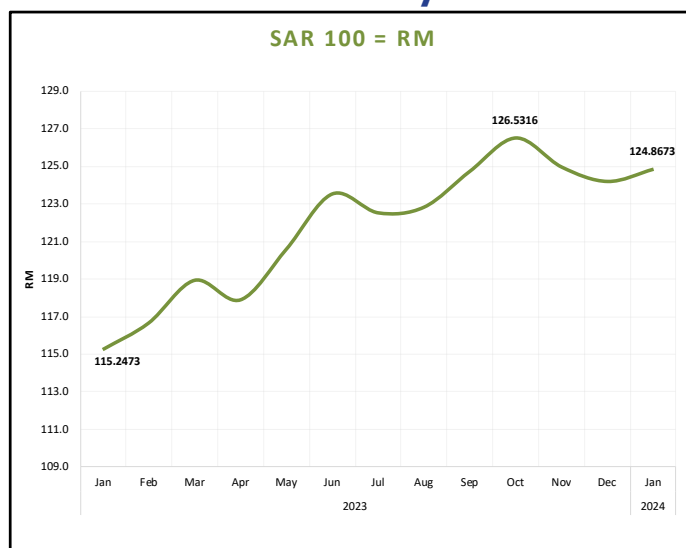
Swiss Franc



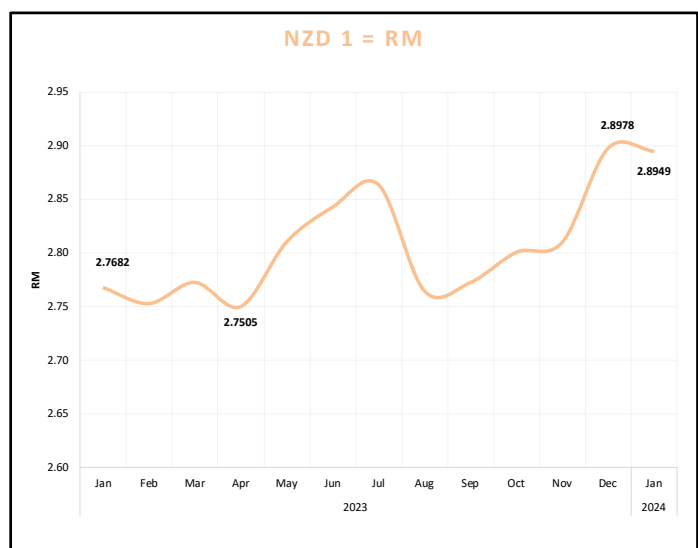
Canadian Dollar



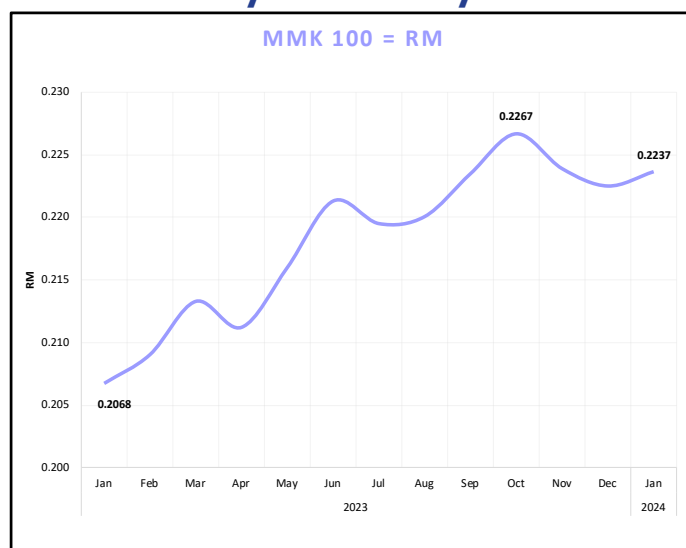
Saudi Riyal



New Zealand Dollar



Myanmar Kyat



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▼ 2.2%*
US\$81.6
23 Feb 2024

Highest
2023/2024

26 Jan 2024 : US\$83.6
29 Sept 2023 : US\$95.3

2 Feb 2024 : US\$77.3
17 March 2023 : US\$73.0

Lowest
2023/2024

Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$82.3

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▲ 0.7%*
US\$828.2
23 Feb 2024

Highest
2023/2024

26 Jan 2024 : US\$842.2
3 Mar 2023 : US\$964.5

5 Jan 2024 : US\$791.5
2 Jun 2023 : US\$737.2

Lowest
2023/2024

Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$842.3

RUBBER SMR 20 -per



▲ 3.9%*
US\$1,608.0
23 Feb 2024

Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$1,389.4

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▲ 9.5%*
US\$4,589.7
23 Feb 2024

Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$2,136.7

SUGAR -per lbs-



▼ 1.5%*
US\$22.3
23 Feb 2024

Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$23.6

COAL -per MT-



▲ 1.1%*
US\$95.6
23 Feb 2024

Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$127.0

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

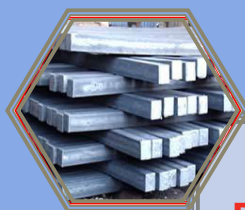


▲ 3.5%*
US\$383.6
(high)
December 2023

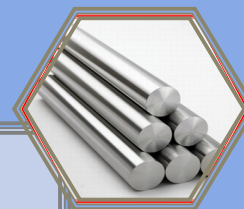
▲ 2.7%*
US\$344.1
(low)

Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$389.3 (high)
Average Price 2023ⁱ : US\$354.8 (low)

Domestic Prices December 2023



Billets
(per MT)
RM2,508 - RM2,532



Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,745 - RM2,810

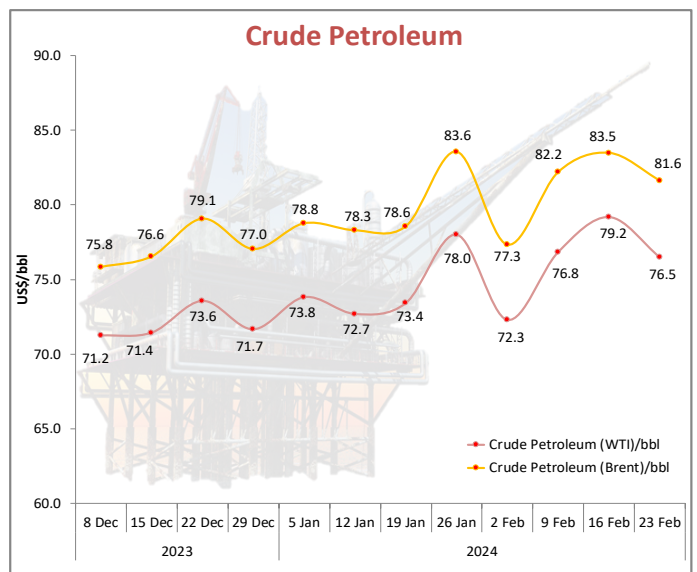
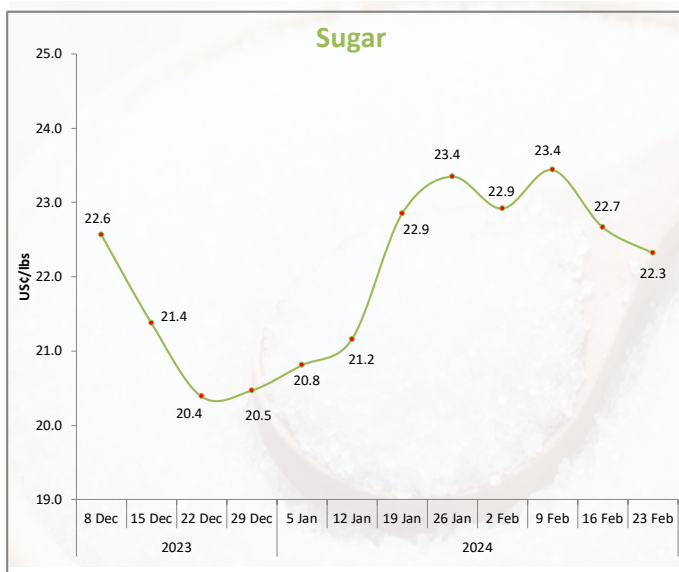
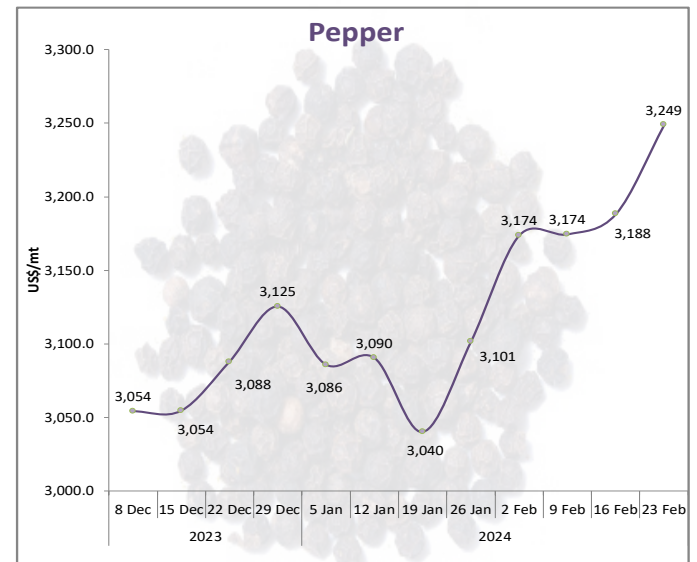
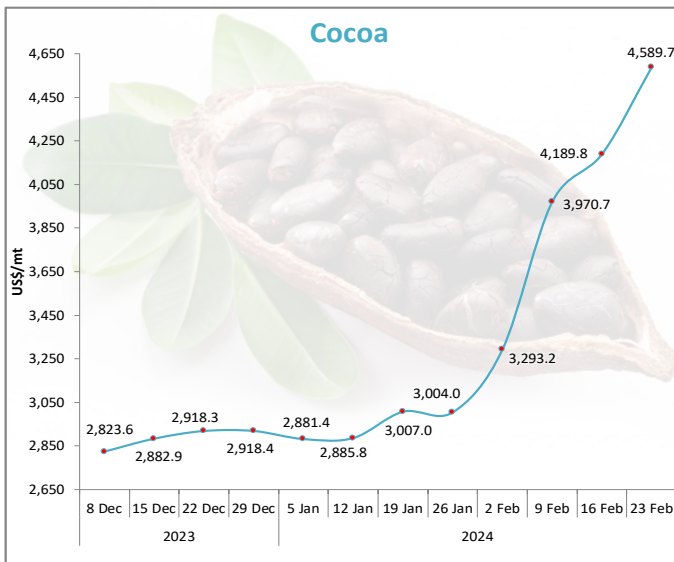
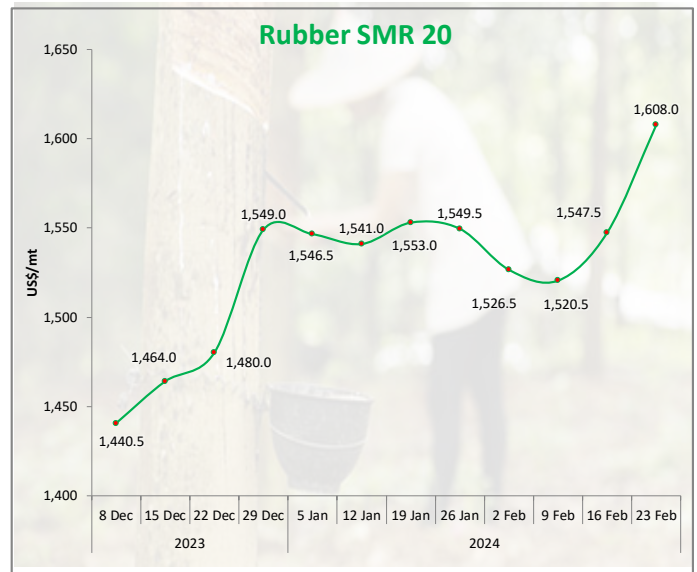
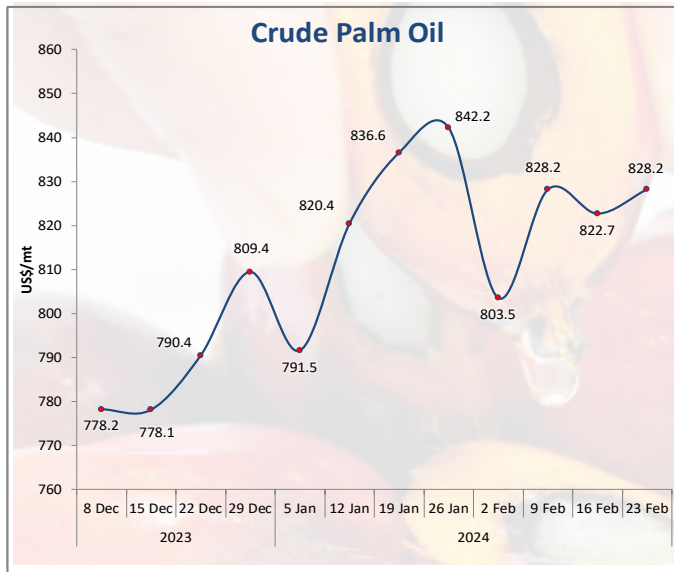
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

* Refer to % change from the previous week's price

i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

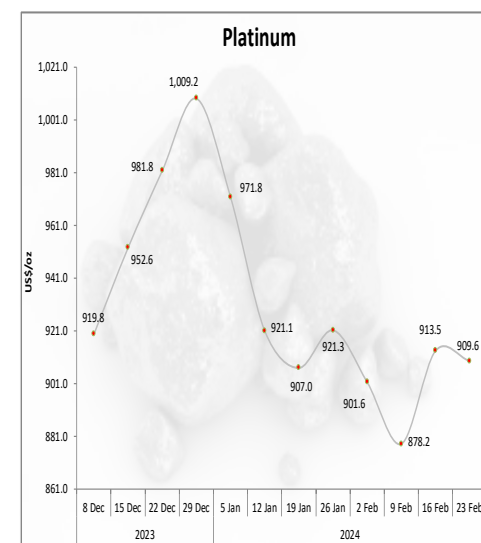
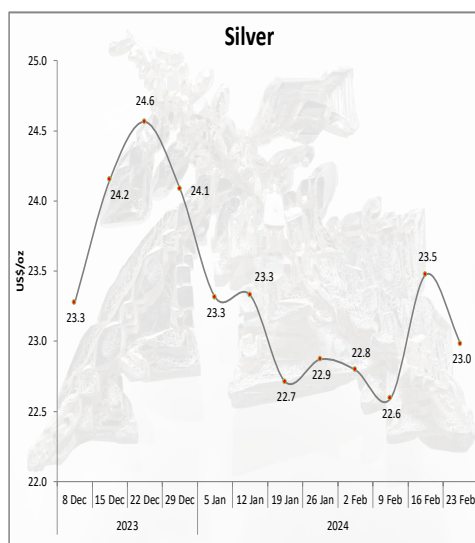
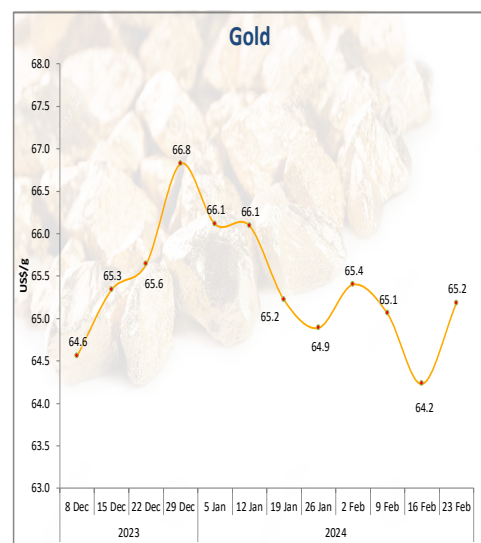
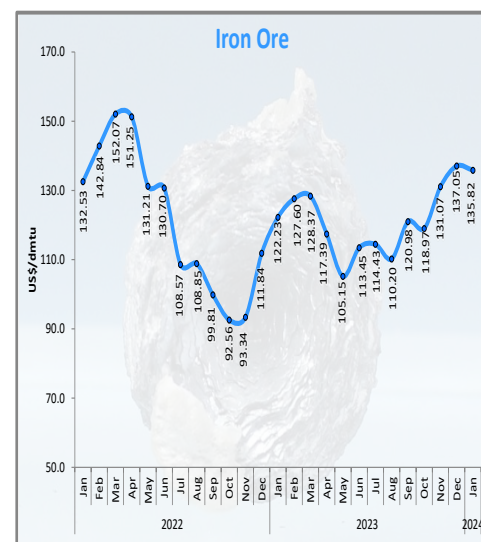
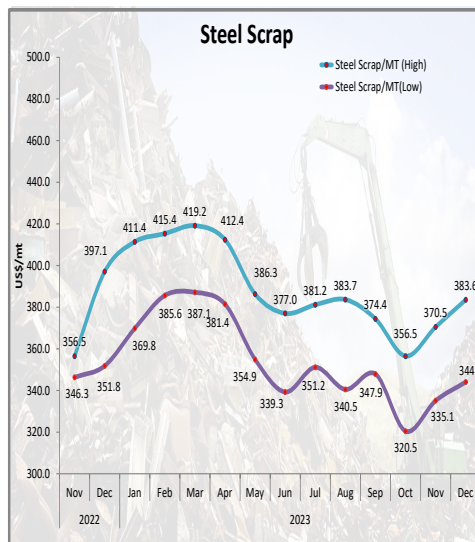
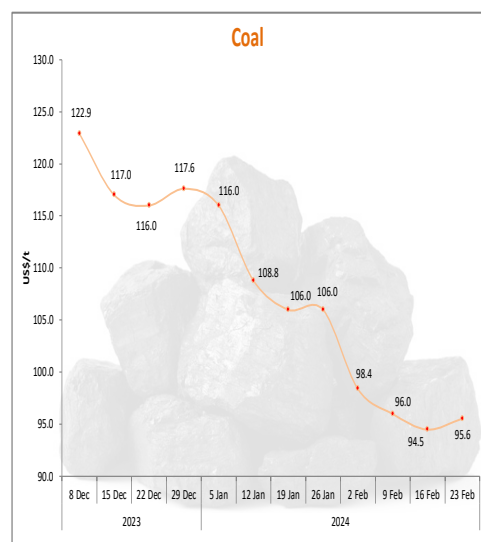
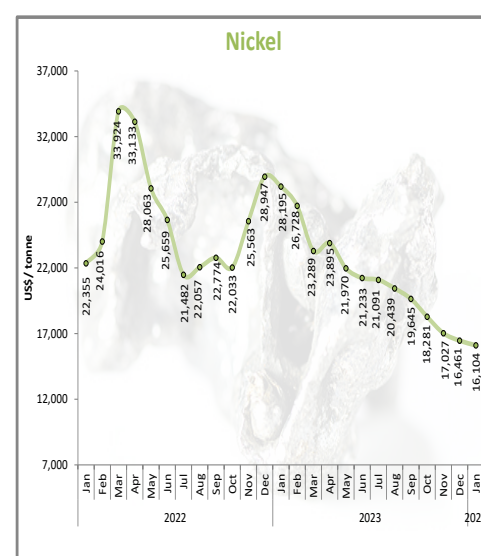
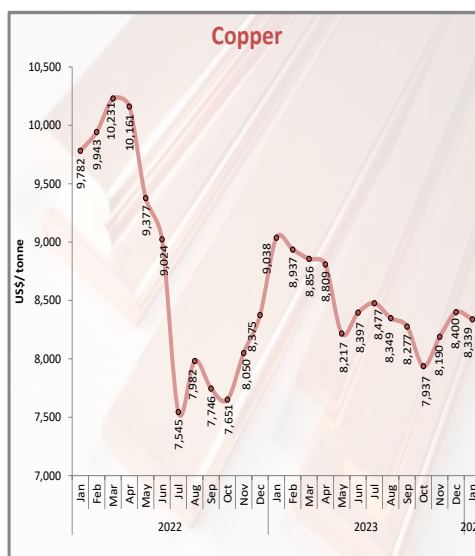
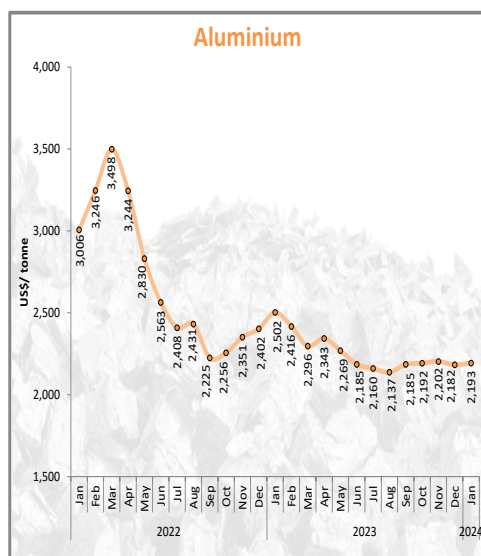
Sources: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Markets Insider, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and International Sugar Organization.

Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, International Sugar Organization, Markets Insider.

Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Markets Insider, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

RCEP

REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (RCEP)



RCEP CONSISTS OF

10 ASEAN member countries

5 ASEAN FTA Partner countries

THE RCEP COVERS:

1 Elimination or reduction of import duties



2 Promotion, facilitation, protection and investment liberalisation



3 Protection of intellectual property rights, facilitation in e-commerce



4 Economic and technical cooperation



MAIN OBJECTIVES OF RCEP

1 Strengthening regional value chain



2 User friendly and easy to use



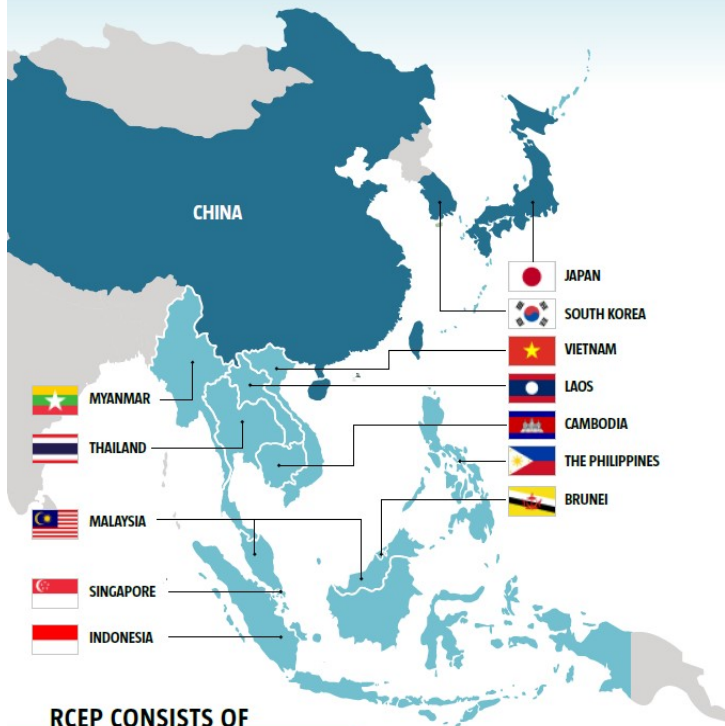
3 Modern, comprehensive and high quality



RCEP

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement is designed to broaden and deepen ASEAN's engagement with Australia, China, Japan, Korea and New Zealand. The objective of the trade agreement is to establish a modern, comprehensive, high-quality, and mutually beneficial economic partnership that will facilitate the expansion of regional trade and investment and contribute to global economic growth and development in the region.



RCEP CONSISTS OF

10 ASEAN member countries
5 ASEAN FTA partner countries



2012

The decision to initiate the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement begins at the 21st ASEAN Summit

2020

The RCEP is officially signed by 10 ASEAN member countries along with five ASEAN FTA partner countries after 31 rounds of formal negotiations

Total Population 2.2 billion

Total GDP US\$24.8 billion
28.9% of the world's GDP

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

The RCEP Agreement is created to establish a modern, comprehensive, high-quality, and mutually beneficial economic partnership that will facilitate the expansion of regional trade and investment and contribute to global economic growth and development amongst RCEP member countries.

The single regional free trade agreement (FTA) is also intended to strengthen regional value chain for businesses in the region, particularly the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

It is designed to create and support an open, inclusive, and rules-based multilateral trading system, which will in turn create avenues for market and employment opportunities for businesses and people within the region.

The trade agreement will allow businesses in RCEP member countries to gain access to a much wider regional market. Progressive elimination and reduction of customs duties for trade in goods as well as facilitation of export and import of goods among the RCEP countries will serve to enhance inter and intra-regional trade and investment whilst strengthening regional value chains.

To serve as a vital economic tool to spur economic growth in the region. It will also allow more seamless opening of markets whilst creating uninterrupted supply chains within the region. The trade agreement is also intended to help facilitate transparency, information exchange and better compliance for technical regulations and standards amongst RCEP member countries.

KEY FEATURES OF THE RCEP



Trade In Goods

Progressive elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers on substantially all trade in goods including the related chapters of rules of origin, customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures and trade remedies in order to establish a free trade area among the parties.



Trade In Services

Liberalisation of services sectors, including financial services, telecommunications services and movement of natural persons. The RCEP will be comprehensive, of high quality and substantially eliminate restrictions and/or discriminatory measures with respect to trade in services between the RCEP participating countries. Rules and obligations on trade in services under the RCEP will be consistent with the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).



Investment

Promotion, facilitation, protection and liberalisation of investment. The RCEP will aim to create a liberal, facilitative, and competitive investment environment in the region based on these four pillars in order to create an enabling investment environment in the region along with improved investment facilitation provisions as well as investor aftercare.

Economic & Technical Cooperation

The economic and technical cooperation provisions in the RCEP will build upon existing economic cooperation arrangements between ASEAN and ASEAN's FTA partners to narrow the development gaps amongst member countries. Under the RCEP agreement, cooperation activities will also include trade activities such as include e-commerce and other areas that would be mutually agreed upon by the RCEP participating countries.



Protection Of Intellectual Property Rights

Aimed at reducing IP-related barriers to trade and investment by promoting economic integration and cooperation in the utilization, protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights amongst RCEP member countries.



MINISTRY OF
INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

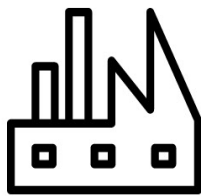


MINISTRY OF INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY4WRD READINESS ASSESSMENT

Get your firm assessed. Be ready for Industry 4.0.

All you need to know about Industry4WRD RA



What is it?

Trained assessors will help you to understand your readiness for Industry 4.0 and make recommendations on where to start your transformation.

Who is eligible?



- ✓ Manufacturing and its related services sector
- ✓ Valid registration and business licences
- ✓ Company has at least 60% local equity
- ✓ In operation for more than 3 years

What are the benefits?



Identify areas of improvement in terms of people, process and technology.



Receive comprehensive readiness report.



Be entitled to apply for financial incentives.



Process Flow

• A FEW SIMPLE STEPS •

Incentives for RA

- Government-funded assessment for eligible SMEs.
- Others will get tax exemption on RA fees up to RM27k.



Enquiries

- General:
i4.0@miti.gov.my
- RA:
industry4wrld@mpc.gov.my



Readiness Assessment



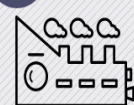
Apply online at
www.miti.gov.my/industry4wrld

2



Evaluation by Committees

3



Onsite Assessment

4



Receive RA Report

Business Intervention

5



Develop Intervention Proposal

6



Apply for Financial Incentives

7



Implement the Intervention Plan



#MITIPOCKETTALK

- ✔ Introduction to FTAs
- ✔ Introduction to Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
- ✔ Introduction to Strategic Trade Act 2010



Interested to participate?

[CLICK HERE](#)

ONLINE
(WEBEX)

PADU
PANGKALAN DATA UTAMA

Meneraju Akses Digital

A banner for 'Stats@MITI' with the tagline 'Your Data. Visualized.' The background is dark blue with faint icons of a smartphone, a laptop, a bar chart, and a line graph. On the right, there is a 3D visualization of data charts, including a bar chart with red, green, yellow, and blue bars, and a pie chart with red, yellow, and blue segments. The MITI logo is in the top right corner, and the text 'MINISTRY OF INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY' and 'INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY' is below it.