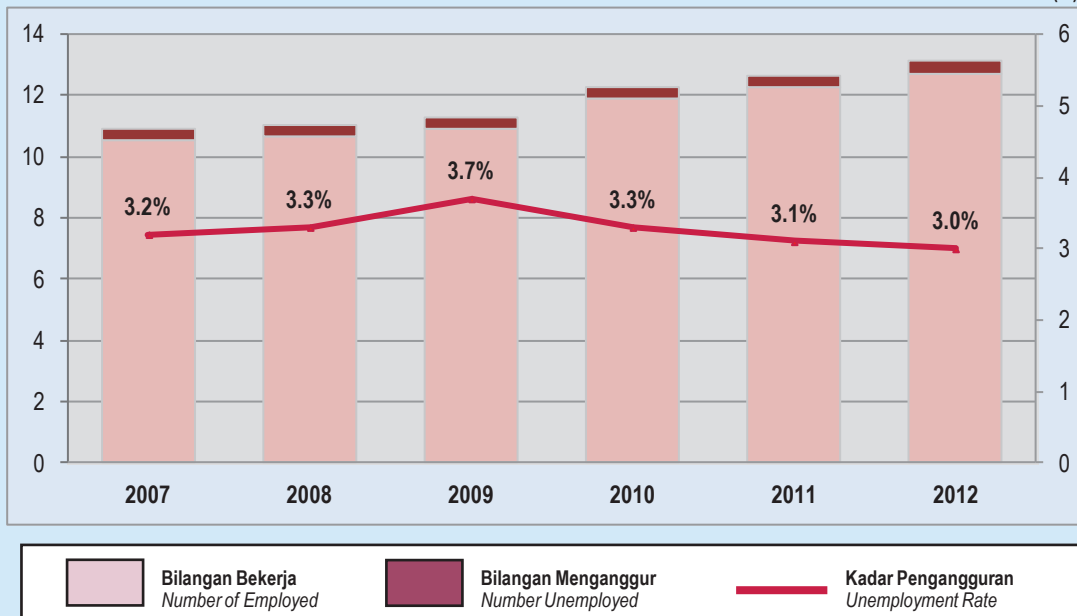


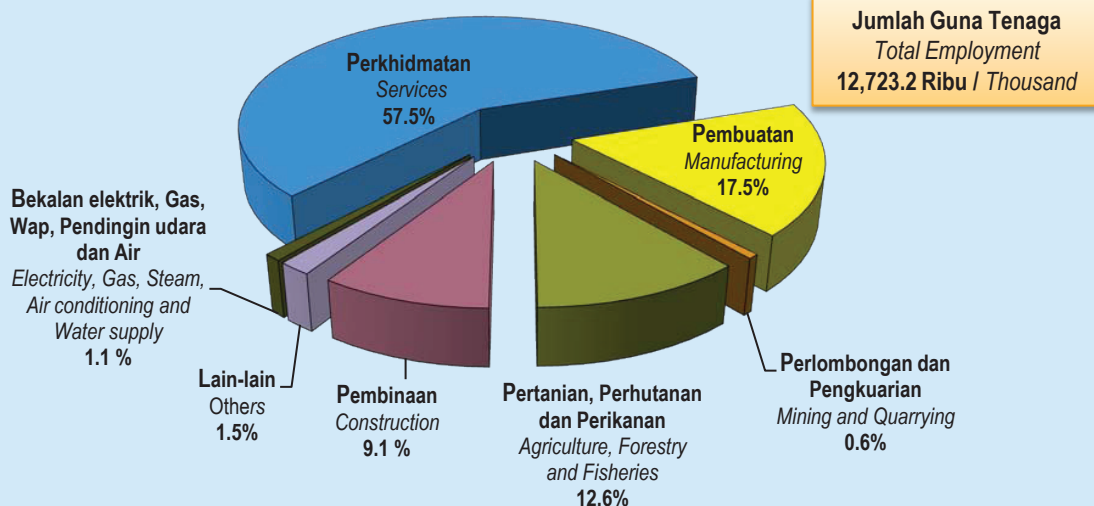
1 (a) JUMLAH TENAGA BURUH, BILANGAN BEKERJA DAN KADAR PENGANGGURAN
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE, NUMBER EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Bilangan Orang
Number of Persons
(Juta / Million)

Kadar Pengangguran
Unemployment
Rate (%)

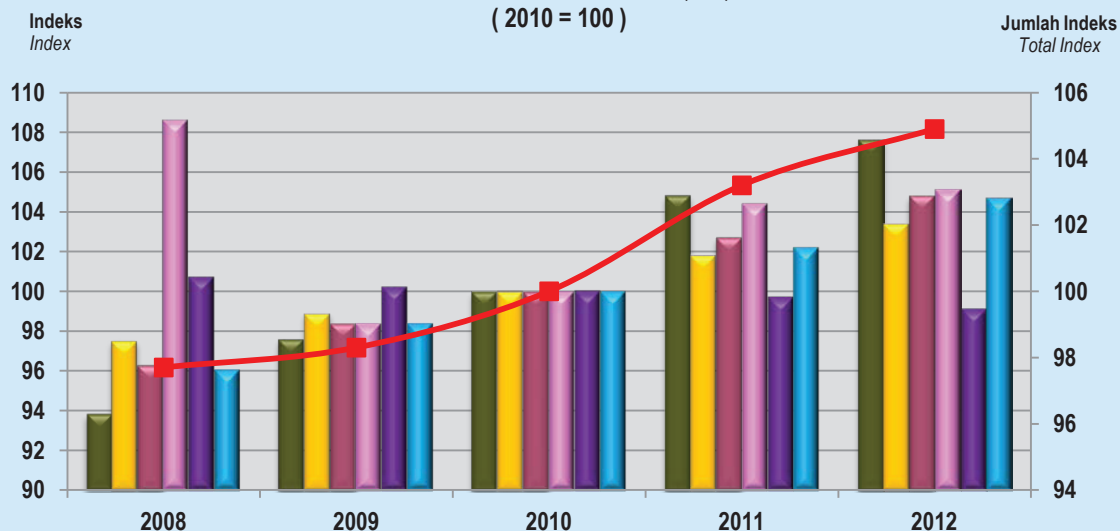


1 (b) GUNA TENAGA MENGIKUT INDUSTRI, 2012
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 2012

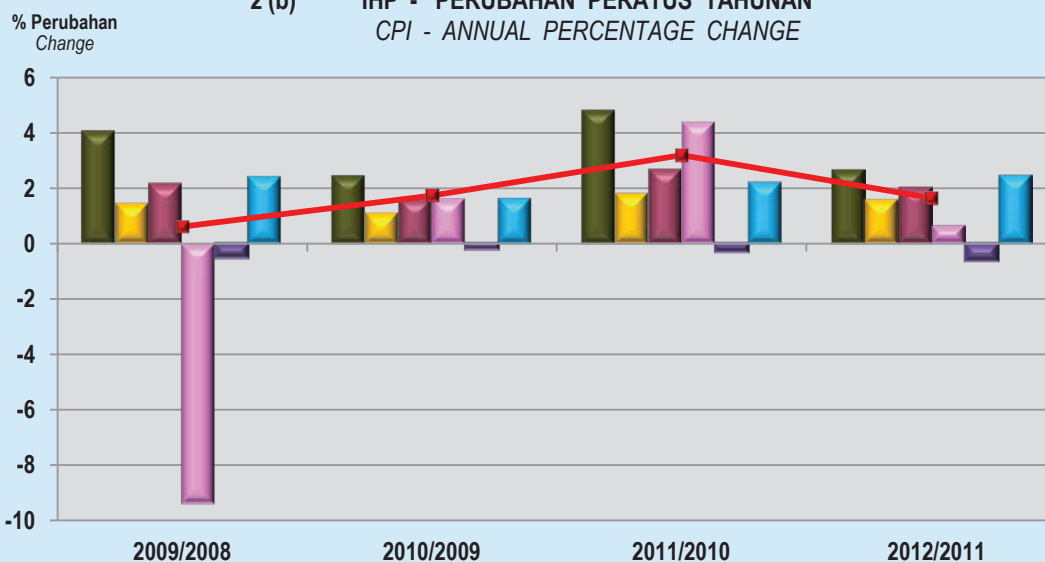


- Pada tahun 2012, jumlah tenaga buruh mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 3.6% berbanding dengan tahun 2011.
In 2012, the total labour force registered an increase of 3.6% as compared to 2011.
- Sektor Perkhidmatan mengatasi industri lain dengan 7.3 juta (57.5%) daripada jumlah guna tenaga. Daripada 13 sub-sektor, perdagangan borong dan runcit, pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal adalah penyumbang tertinggi iaitu 16.6%.
The services sector was ahead of other sectors with 7.3 million (57.5%) from the total of work force. Out of the 13 services sub-sectors, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles was the highest contributor with 16.6%.

2 (a) INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP)
 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
 (2010 = 100)



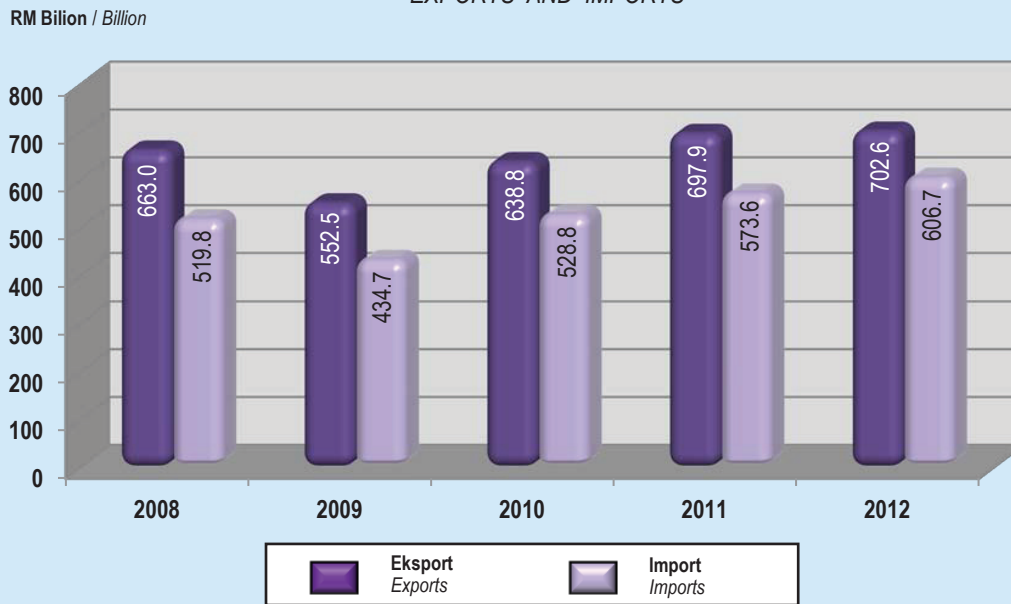
2 (b) IHP - PERUBAHAN PERATUS TAHUNAN
 CPI - ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE



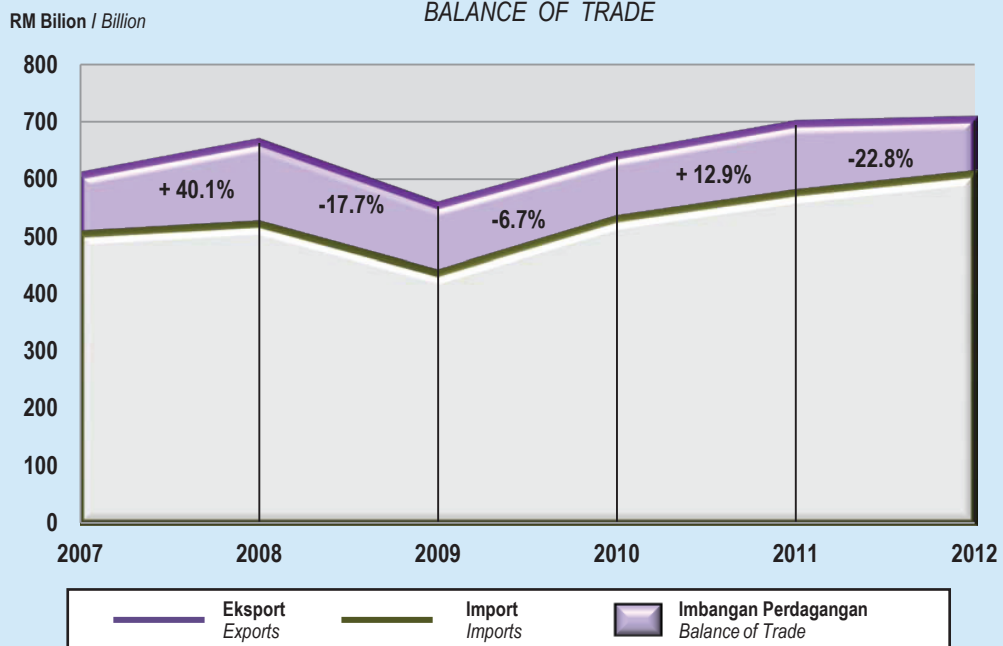
Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Pengangkutan Transport
Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api Housing, water, electricity, gas & fuels	Komunikasi Communication
Kesihatan Health	Pendidikan Education
Jumlah Total	

- Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) bagi tahun 2012 meningkat sebanyak 1.6 peratus kepada 104.9 dibandingkan dengan 103.2 pada tempoh yang sama tahun lepas.
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the period January to December 2012 increased by 1.6 per cent to 104.9 compared with that of 103.2 in the same period last year.
- Pada tahun 2012, kumpulan utama makanan & minuman bukan alkohol dan restoran & hotel mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 2.7% dan 2.9%.
In the year 2012, the main group of food & non-alcoholic beverages and restaurants & hotel was recorded the highest increases by 2.7% and 2.9% respectively.

3 (a) EKSPORT DAN IMPORT
 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

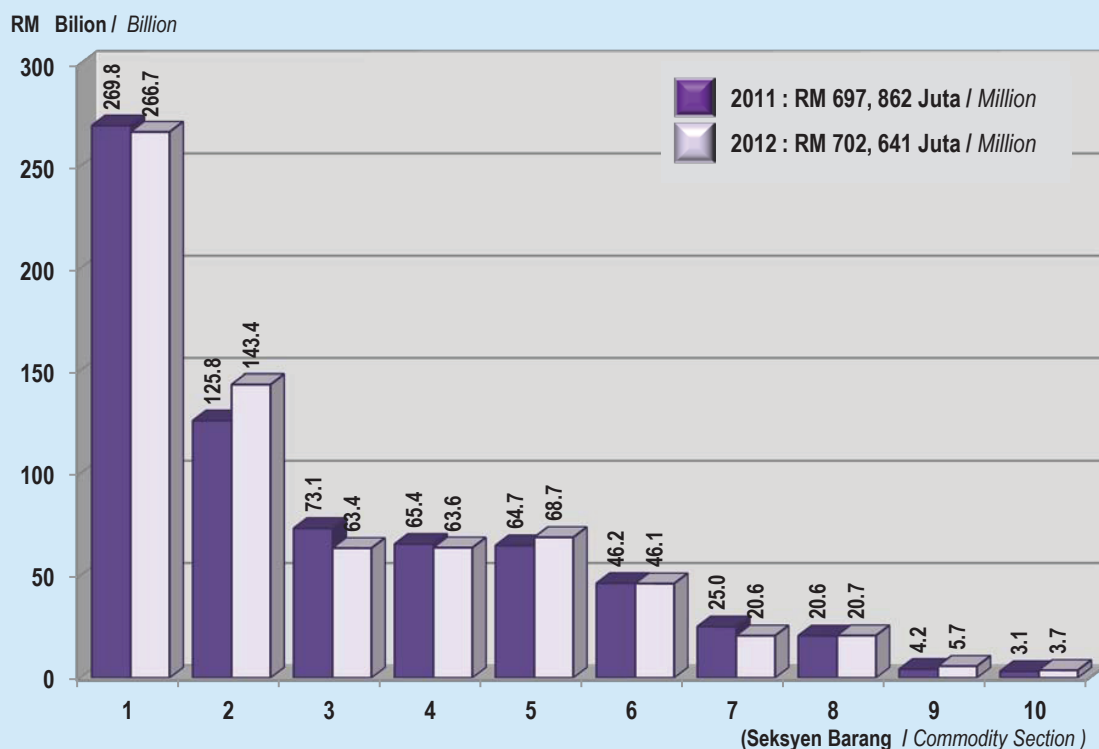


3 (b) IMBANGAN PERDAGANGAN
 BALANCE OF TRADE



- Pada tahun 2012, jumlah eksport dan import masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.7% dan 5.8% berbanding dengan tahun 2011.
In 2012, the total export and import registered an increase of 0.7% and 5.8% respectively as compared to 2011.
- Dalam tahun 2012, lebihan dagangan Malaysia mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 22.8% berbanding dengan tahun 2011.
In 2012, Malaysia trade surplus recorded a decrease of 22.8% as compared to 2011.

3 (c) EKSPORT MENGIKUT SEKSYEN BARANGAN
 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTIONS



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Jentera dan kelengkapan pengangkutan
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i> | 6 Bahan kimia
<i>Chemicals</i> |
| 2 Bahan api galian, pelincir, dll.
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.</i> | 7 Bahan mentah, tidak boleh dimakan
<i>Crude materials, inedible</i> |
| 3 Minyak dan lemak binatang dan sayur-sayuran
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i> | 8 Makanan
<i>Food</i> |
| 4 Barang keluaran kilang
<i>Manufactured goods</i> | 9 Pelbagai urus niaga dan barangan
<i>Miscellaneous transactions and commodities</i> |
| 5 Pelbagai barang keluaran kilang
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i> | 10 Minuman dan tembakau
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i> |

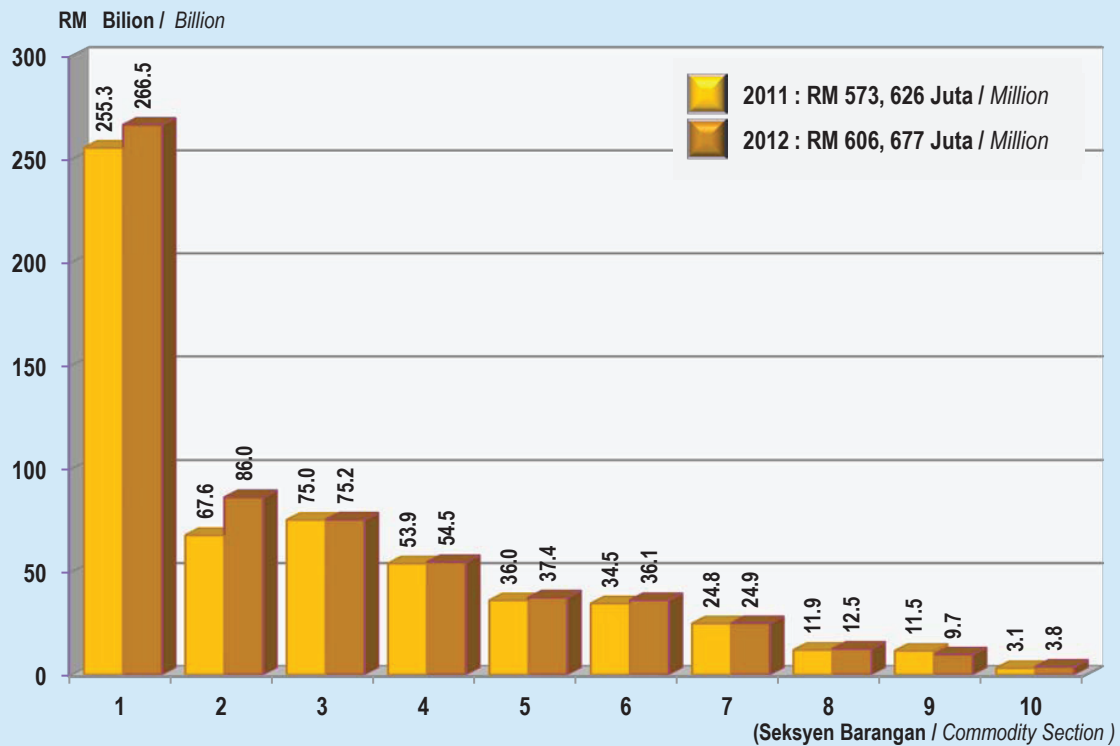
• Pada tahun 2012, jumlah eksport barang mengikut seksyen mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.7% berbanding dengan tahun 2011.

In 2012, the total export of commodities by section registered an increase of 0.7% as compared to 2011.

• Pertumbuhan dalam eksport disumbangkan oleh kenaikan eksport daripada seksyen pelbagai urus niaga & barangan, seksyen minuman & tembakau, seksyen bahan api galian & pelincir dan seksyen barang keluaran kilang dimana masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 36.4%, 18.8%, 14.0% dan 6.2% berbanding dengan tahun 2011.

The growth in exports was contributed by higher exports of miscellaneous transactions & commodities section, beverages & tobacco section, mineral fuels, lubricants section and manufactured goods section, which is increased by 36.4%, 18.8%, 14.0% dan 6.2% respectively as compared to 2011.

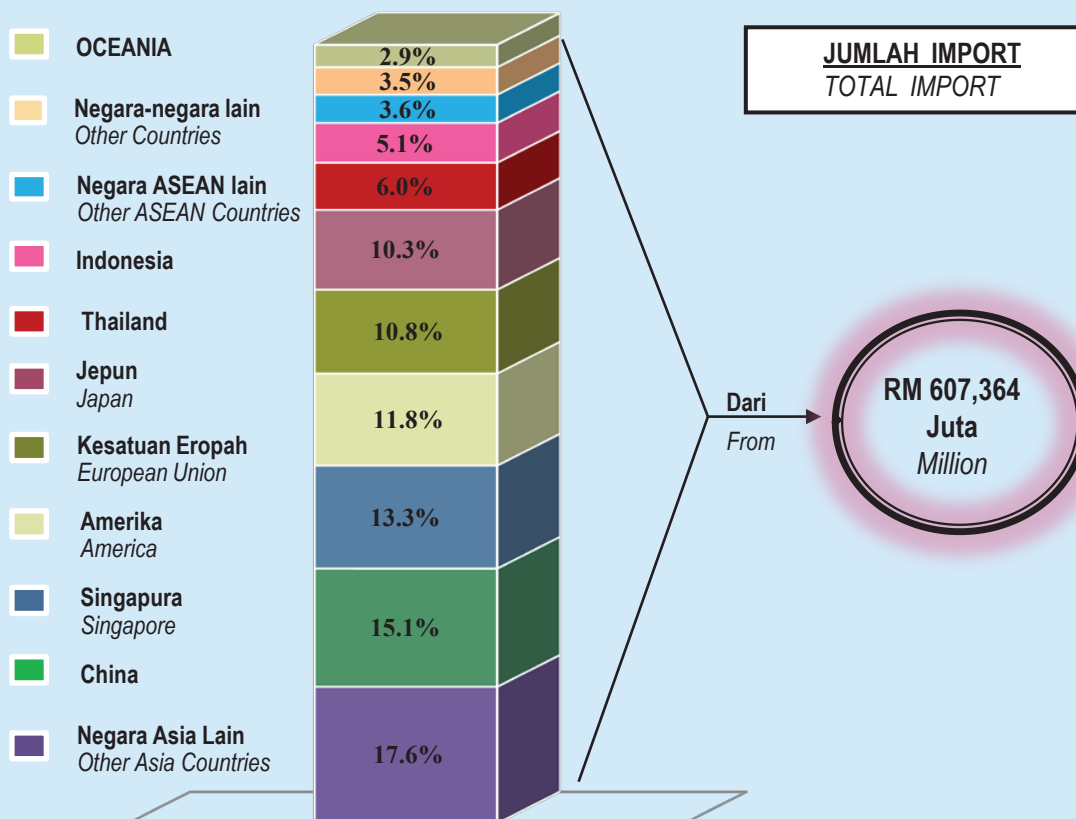
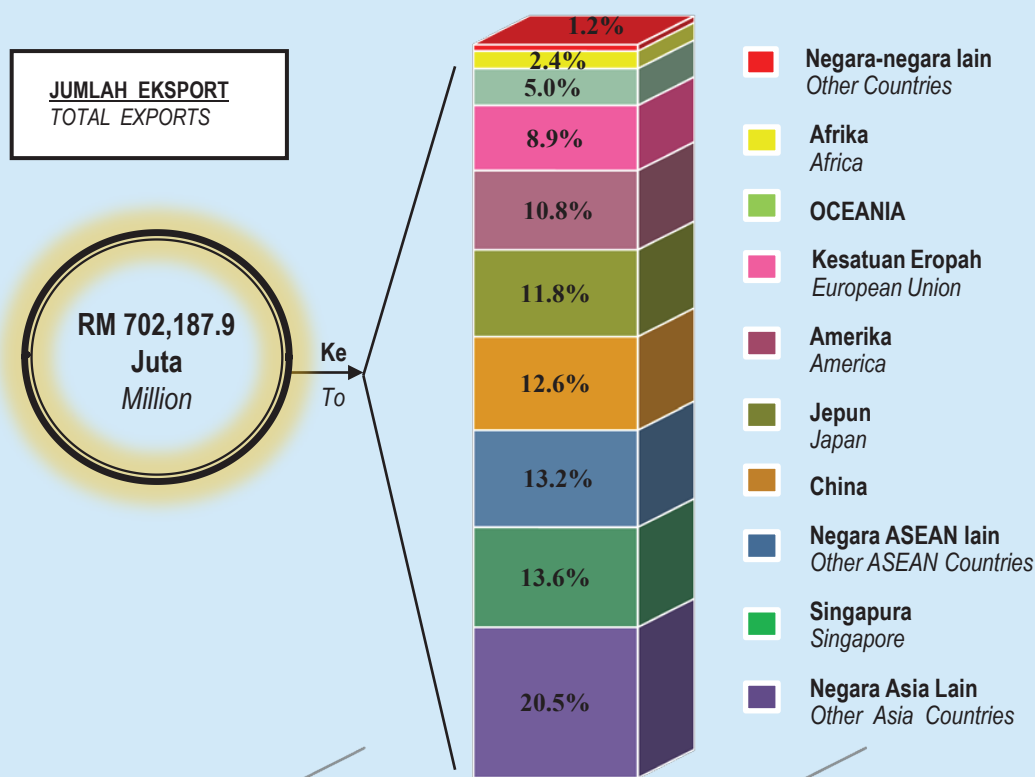
3 (d) **IMPORT MENGIKUT SEKSYEN BARANGAN**
IMPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTIONS



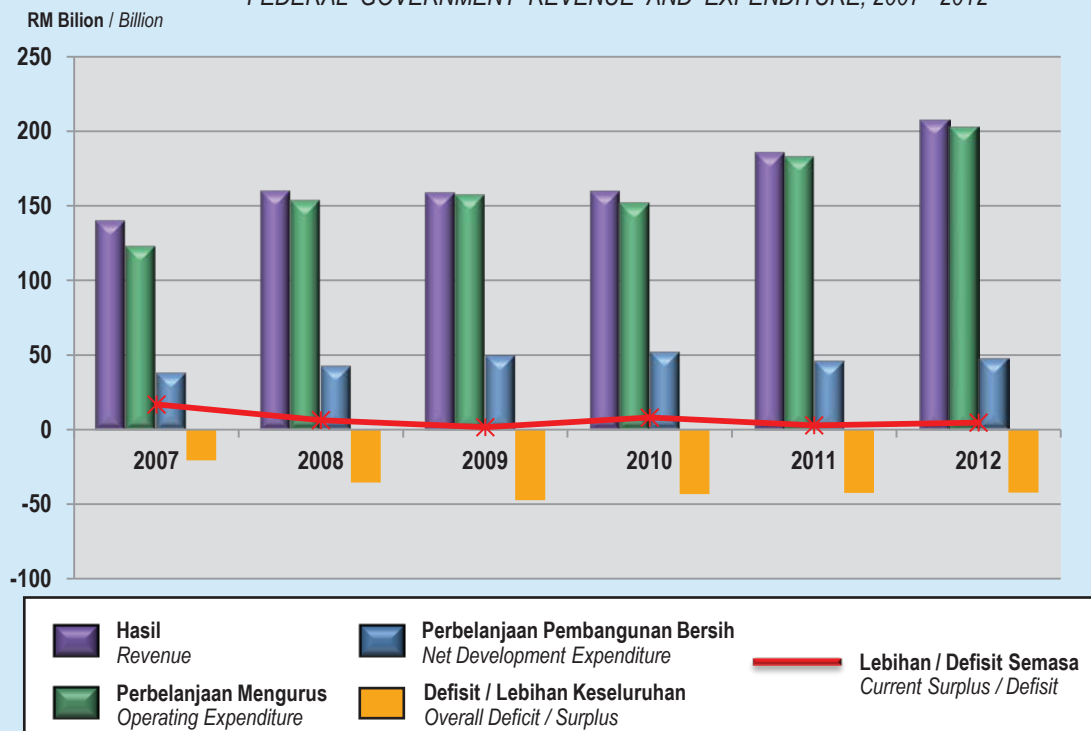
1 Jentera dan kelengkapan pengangkutan <i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	6 Makanan <i>Food</i>
2 Bahan api galian, pelincir, dll. <i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.</i>	7 Bahan mentah, tidak boleh dimakan <i>Crude materials, inedible</i>
3 Barang keluaran kilang <i>Manufactured goods</i>	8 Pelbagai urusan niaga dan barangan <i>Miscellaneous transactions and commodities</i>
4 Bahan kimia <i>Chemicals</i>	9 Minyak dan lemak binatang dan sayur-sayuran <i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>
5 Pelbagai barang keluaran kilang <i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	10 Minuman dan tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco</i>

- Pada tahun 2012, nilai import barang mengikut seksyen mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.8% berbanding dengan tahun 2011.
In 2012, the import value of commodities by section registered an increase of 5.8% as compared to 2011.
- Pada tahun 2012, seksyen bahan api galian & pelincir merupakan penyumbang utama kepada kenaikan import iaitu meningkat sebanyak 18.4 juta atau 27.2% berbanding dengan tahun lepas. Ini diikuti dengan seksyen minuman & tembakau yang menyumbang kenaikan sebanyak 0.7 juta atau 22.1%.
In 2012, mineral fuels, lubricants section was the main contributor to the higher imports which recorded an increase of 18.4 million or 27.2% as compared to last year. This is followed by beverages & tobacco section which contributed an increase of 0.7 million or 22.1%.

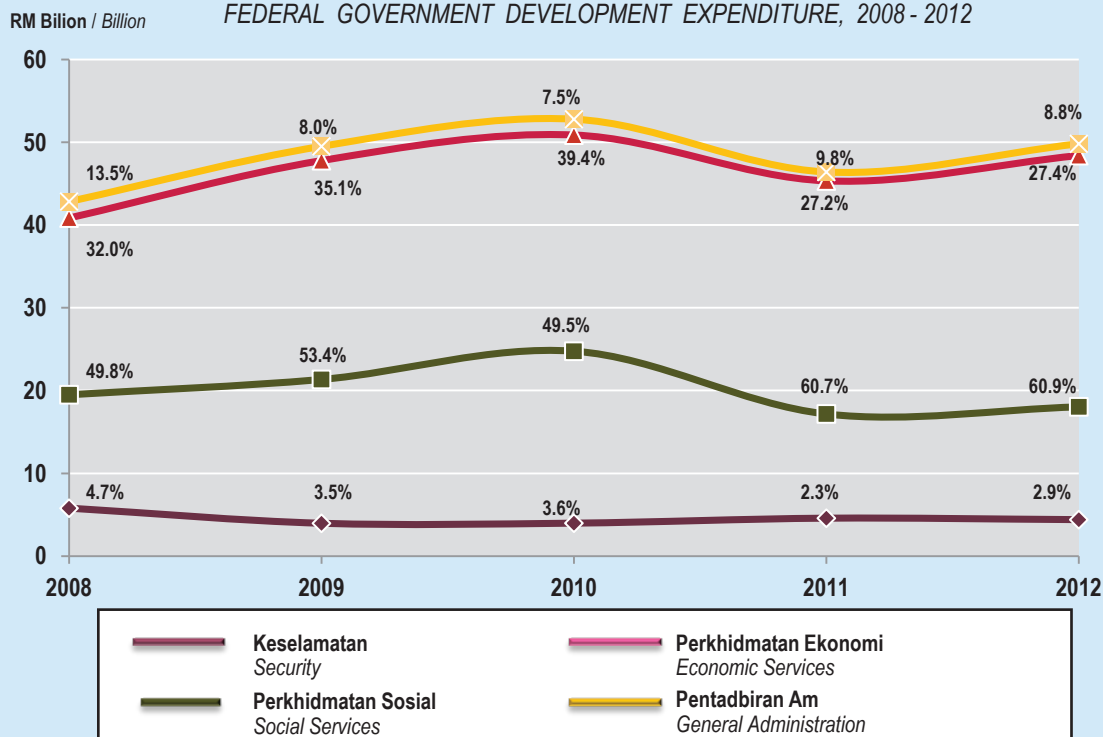
3 (e) ARAH HALA PERDAGANGAN MENGIKUT NEGARA, 2012
 DIRECTION OF TRADE BY COUNTRY, 2012



4 (a) HASIL DAN PERBELANJAAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN, 2007-2012
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 2007 - 2012

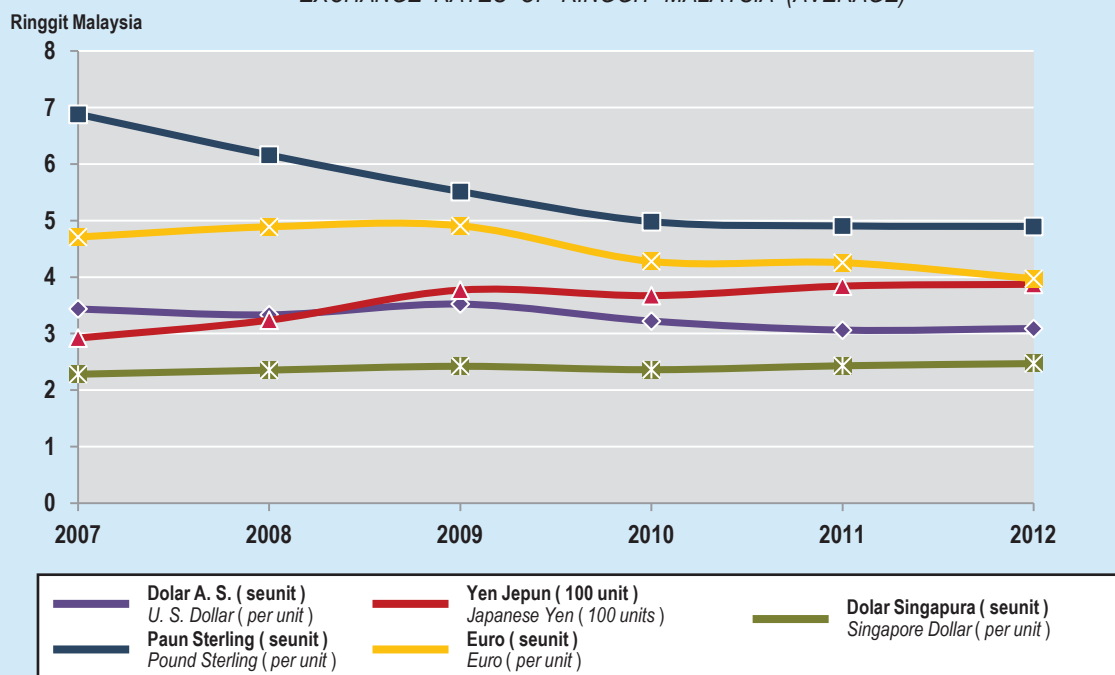


4 (b) PERBELANJAAN PEMBANGUNAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN, 2008 - 2012
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 2008 - 2012

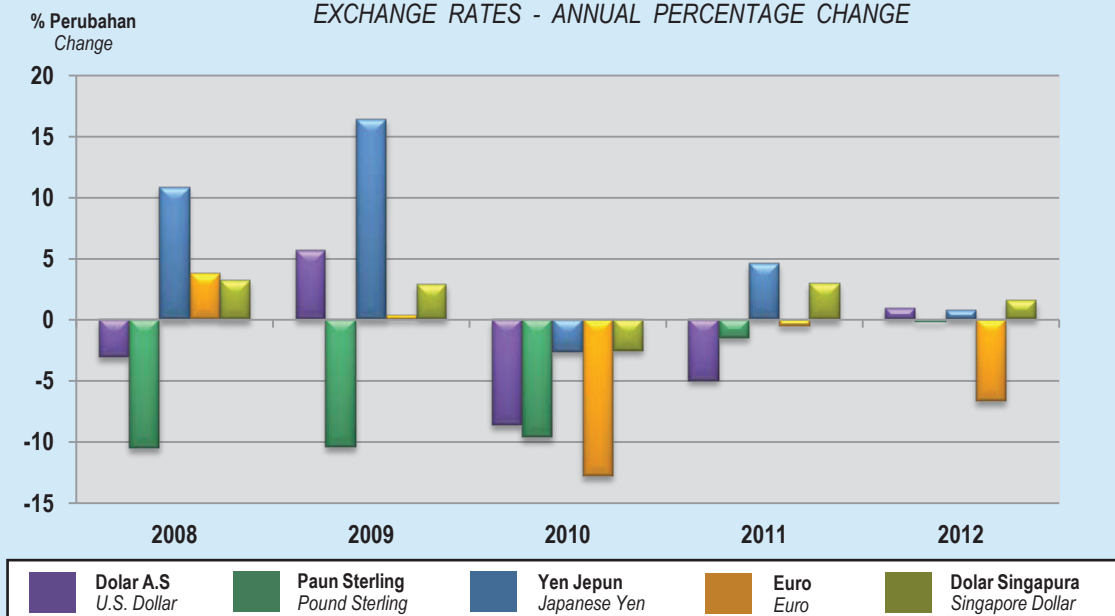


Sumber : Kementerian Kewangan, Malaysia
Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

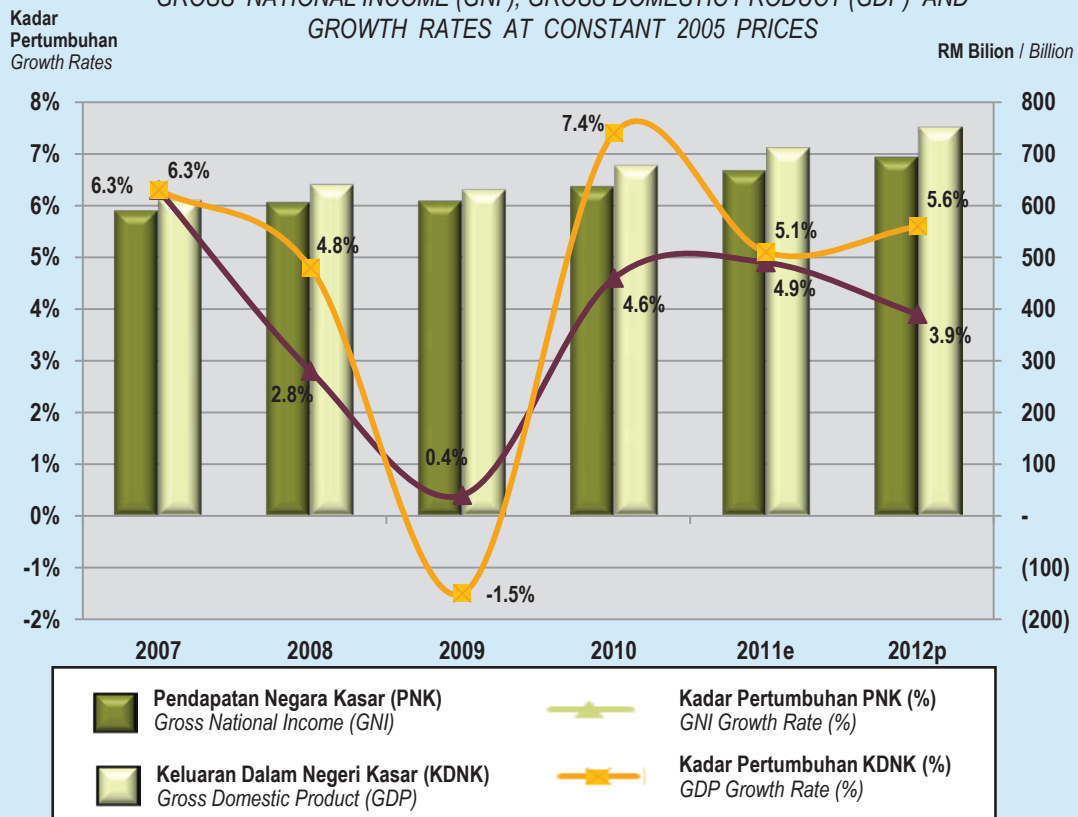
5 (a) KADAR PERTUKARAN RINGGIT MALAYSIA (PURATA)
 EXCHANGE RATES OF RINGGIT MALAYSIA (AVERAGE)



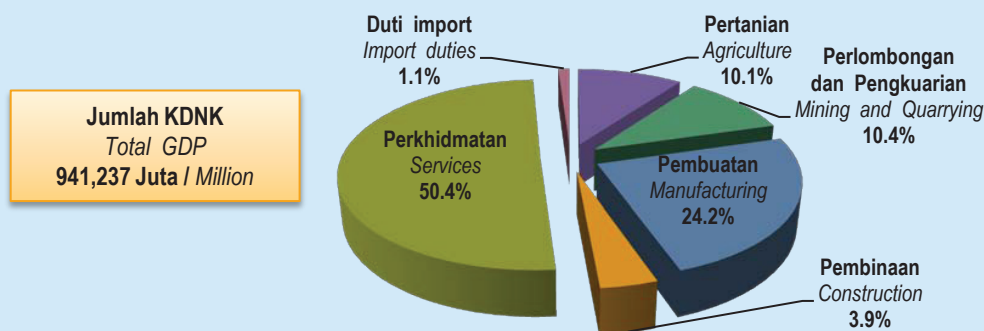
5 (b) KADAR PERTUKARAN - PERUBAHAN PERATUS TAHUNAN
 EXCHANGE RATES - ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE



6 (a) PENDAPATAN NEGARA KASAR (PNK), KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) DAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN PADA HARGA MALAR 2005
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI), GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND GROWTH RATES AT CONSTANT 2005 PRICES

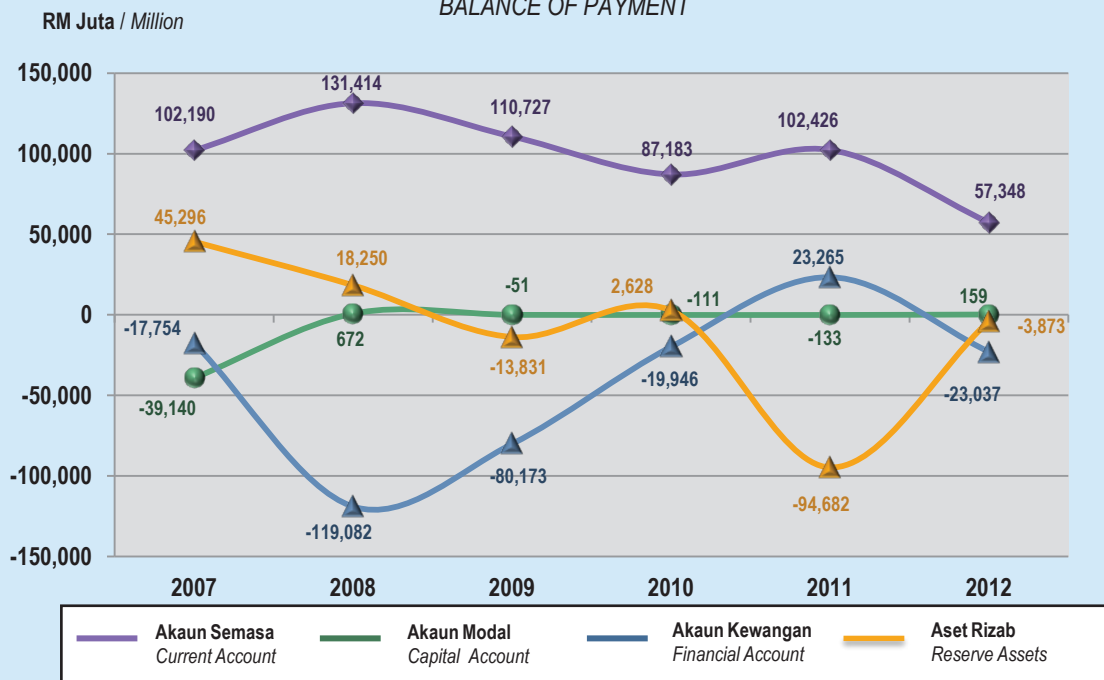


6 (b) KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) MENGIKUT JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI, 2012
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES, 2012



- Ekonomi Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 5.6 % pada 2012 dimana pertumbuhan tertinggi direkodkan oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan iaitu masing masing menyumbang sebanyak 50.4% dan 24.2%.
The Malaysia's economy registered 5.6 % growth in 2012, whereby the highest growth was recorded by Services and Manufacturing sectors that is contributed 50.4% and 24.2% respectively.
- Pada tahun 2012, KDNK pada harga semasa mencatatkan nilai RM941.2 billion manakala PNK per kapita merekodkan RM30,856 berbanding dengan tahun sebelumnya masing masing merekodkan RM884.5 billion dan RM29,783.
In 2012, GDP in current terms posted a value of RM941.2 billion while the GNI per capita recorded RM30,856 as compared to last year at RM884.5 billion and RM29,783 respectively .

7 (a) **IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN**
BALANCE OF PAYMENT



7 (b) **KEDUDUKAN PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI) MENGIKUT SEKTOR, 2012**
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) POSITION BY SECTOR, 2012

