

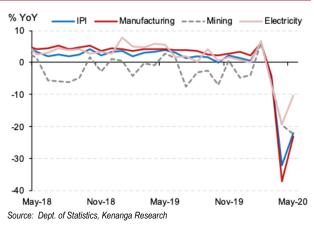
10 July 2020

# **Malaysia Industrial Production**

Softer growth contraction in May as factories resumed operations

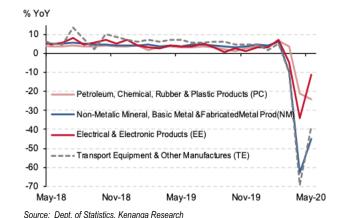
- Growth contraction in the Industrial Production Index (IPI) eased in May, beating expectation (-22.1% YoY; house estimate: -38.6%; consensus: -29.0%; Apr: -32.0%)
  - Mainly due to the relaxation of restrictions on business activities following the implementation of the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) on 4th May. As a result, MoM IPI rebounded to a record high (18.2%; Apr: -30.5%).
  - 3-mma: sharpest fall on record (-19.5%; Apr: -10.6%).
- Manufacturing index registered a smaller drop (-23.2%; Apr: -37.2%), similar to the trend in manufacturing sales (-19.8%; Apr: -33.0%)
  - Led by a softer contraction in the production of electrical & electronic products (-11.2%; Apr: -34.1%), transport equipment & other manufactures (-38.5%; Apr: -69.3%) and non-metallic mineral, basic metal & fabricated metal products (-45.1%; Apr: -62.7%).
  - MoM: marked a sharp turnaround (25.9%; Apr: -35.8%).

**Graph 1: Industrial Production Growth Trend** 

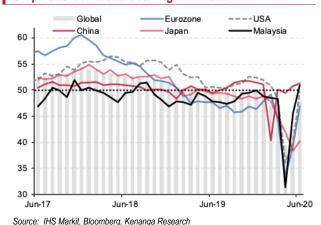


- Mining index headed further down, matching the decline back in May 2011 (-22.2%; Apr: -19.6%), largely due to a high base effect
  - Broad-based slowdown, led by a larger fall in extraction of crude oil and natural gas (-22.2; Apr; -19.6%), As high base effect dissipates and oil price recovers on a broader reopening of the global economy, we expect the contraction in mining output to ease.
  - MoM: recorded a marginal expansion (0.4%; Apr: -19.1%), in line with the modest improvement in global oil price (USD32.4/barrel; Apr: USD26.6).
- Electricity index fell by less (-10.3; Apr: -19.3%) as factories resumed operations
  - Expected to rebound further in the coming months as the nation entered another phase of economic reopening under the implementation of the Recovery MCO (RMCO) on 10th June.
- In line with the lifting of business restriction measures, we expect at least a moderate recovery for industrial production in the near term.
  - The implementation of the RMCO, stimulus injection under the short-term economic recovery plan (PENJANA), additional monetary easing by the BNM and favourable domestic COVID-19 development are expected to uplift consumer and business sentiment, translating into a gradual improvement in domestic demand and businesses operations, albeit partially capped by broad weakness in external demand.
  - While the relaxation of MCO may have brought some improvement in the manufacturing sector, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to hit the hardest on the services sector as the fate of air travel and tourism remained bleak. Hence, we maintain our GDP growth estimate of -7.5% for the 2Q20 (1Q20: 0.7%). Similarly, for 2020, we retain our projection of a 7.7% contraction (2019: 3.6%) in the manufacturing production index, consistent with the expected decline in GDP (-2.9%; 2019: 4.3%) for this year.

### Graph 2: Manufacturing Growth Trend by Sub-Sector



## **Graph 3: Global Manufacturing PMI Trend**



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Table 1: Malaysia Industrial Production Trend (2015=100)

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	voigiit		2017	2018	2019	May-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20
IPI 1	00.00	% YoY	4.4	3.1	2.3	4.0	2.1	1.3	0.6	6.2	-4.9	-32.0	-22.1
		% YoY SA	4.4	3.1	2.3	4.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	6.0	-4.8	-31.8	-22.1
		% MoM				3.2	-1.0	0.7	0.6	-6.7	-0.2	-30.5	18.2
		3mma				3.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.6	0.4	-10.6	-19.5
Manufacturing 6	65.89	% YoY	6.1	4.8	3.6	4.2	2.7	3.4	2.2	6.2	-4.1	-37.2	-23.2
		% YoY SA	6.1	4.7	3.7	4.2	2.7	3.4	2.1	6.1	-4.1	-37.2	-23.2
		% MoM				3.1	-2.6	1.2	0.4	-6.6	-1.0	-35.8	25.9
		3mma				4.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.3	-12.1	-21.4
Mining 2	28.92	% YoY	0.4	-2.1	-2.0	2.8	0.5	-4.9	-3.9	6.1	-6.5	-19.6	-22.2
		% MoM				3.8	4.9	-0.9	0.8	-7.5	2.6	-19.1	0.4
Electricity	5.19	% YoY	2.6	3.7	3.3	5.7	1.6	0.9	0.0	6.8	-7.0	-19.3	-10.3
		% MoM				2.4	-2.8	0.5	2.4	-4.5	-0.8	-13.3	13.7

Source: Dept. of Statistics, Kenanga Research, 3mma= 3-month moving average (YoY growth)

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