

## Media Statement

### TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 2016 AND THE PERIOD OF JANUARY-APRIL 2016

#### April 2016 Trade Surplus at RM9.06 billion, Up 31.9%

Malaysia's exports rose by 1.6% to RM61.35 billion in April 2016 compared with April 2015. Export growth in April 2016 was supported by expansion in exports to ASEAN, the United States of America (USA) and Taiwan. Imports were lower by 2.3% to RM52.29 billion while total trade remained at RM113.64 billion compared with RM113.9 billion in April 2015.

The nation's trade surplus in April 2016 increased by 31.9% to RM9.06 billion compared to RM6.87 billion in April 2015. This marks the 222nd consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997.

In the first four months of 2016, exports expanded to RM246.51 billion, an increase of 1.2% while imports decreased by 0.9% to RM213.51 billion. Total trade was valued at RM460.02 billion compared with RM459.04 billion recorded during the same period of last year. Trade surplus registered a double digit growth of 17% to reach a value of RM32.99 billion during the period.

#### Export Performance of Major Sectors

Overall, exports of both manufactured and agricultural goods increased in April 2016. Exports of mining goods, however, decreased.

#### Manufactured Goods Exports Expanded 4.7%

Exports of manufactured goods in April 2016 grew by RM2.31 billion to RM51.54 billion compared to RM49.23 billion in April 2015. The share of manufactured exports expanded to 84% from 81.5% for the same period. The higher exports were driven mainly by



increased exports of petroleum products, machinery, equipment and parts, electrical and electronic (E&E) products, optical and scientific equipment, processed food, manufactures of metal as well as chemicals and chemical products.

Exports of agricultural goods increased by 7.3% to RM5.21 billion, attributed mainly to higher exports of palm oil which registered an increase of 5.2% or RM145.5 million, mainly due to higher Average Unit Value (AUV).

Exports of mining goods decreased by 28.1% to RM4.28 billion with lower exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and crude petroleum due to the contraction in the AUV.

#### Major exports in April 2016 were:

- E&E products valued at RM21.47 billion and constituting 35% of total exports, increased by 2.1% from the corresponding period of 2015;
- Petroleum products (RM5.22 billion), 8.5% of total exports, increased by 34.4%;
- Chemicals and chemical products (RM4.65 billion), 7.6% of total exports, an increase of 2.5%;
- Machinery, equipment and parts (RM3.53 billion), 5.8% of total exports, an increase

of 17.2%; and

•Palm oil and palm-based agriculture products (RM3.48 billion), 5.7% of total exports, an increase of 9.4%.

In the first four months of 2016, exports of manufactured goods increased by 6% to RM203.47 billion. Higher exports were recorded for all manufactured subsectors except for petroleum products, iron and steel products as well as non-metallic mineral products. Exports of agricultural goods recorded a value of RM20.47 billion, an increase of 6.7%. Exports of mining goods decreased by 31.6% to RM21.16 billion.

#### Performance of Major Markets

#### ASEAN's Share to Total Exports Expanded to 30%

Exports to ASEAN rose by 7.2% to RM18.38 billion and contributed to a 30% share of Malaysia's total exports in April 2016. The increase was due to higher exports of petroleum products, manufactures of metal (aluminium alloys), E&E products (electronic integrated circuits), machinery, equipment and parts (parts for civil engineering and contractor's plant and equipment) as well as processed food. Imports from ASEAN dipped 5.8% to RM12.84 billion while trade with ASEAN grew by 1.4% to RM31.22 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries as follows:

- Singapore RM 9.15 billion, increased by 15.4%
- Thailand RM 3.16 billion, ↓12.4%
- Indonesia RM 2.39 billion, ↓10.1%
- Viet Nam RM 2.11 billion, ↑44.7%
- Philippines RM 1.07 billion, ↑14.4%
- Myanmar RM 224.8 million, ↑3%
- Brunei RM 183.0 million, ↓32.7%
- Cambodia RM83.9 million, ↑23.3%
- Lao PDR RM9.9 million, ↑212.1%

Exports to Singapore registered an expansion of RM1.22 billion, due mainly to higher exports of petroleum products, optical and scientific equipment as well as E&E products. Exports to Viet Nam increased by RM651.3 million, contributed mainly by higher exports of petroleum products.

Exports to Thailand declined by RM448.1 million attributed to lower exports of crude petroleum. Exports to Indonesia decreased by RM267.9 million with lower exports of petroleum products, non-metallic mineral products as well as chemicals and chemical products.

### Double Digit Expansion in Exports to the USA

In April 2016, exports to the USA expanded by 11.7% to RM6.63 billion, accounting for 10.8% of Malaysia's total exports. The strong export performance to the USA was contributed mainly by E&E products especially photosensitive semiconductor devices, which increased by 18.8%. Other products that contributed to the increase in exports to the USA were transport equipment (parts for aircraft), palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, processed food as well as optical and scientific equipment (medical instruments and apparatus for surgical, dental and veterinary). Imports expanded by 3.6% to RM4.49 billion. Trade with the USA increased by 8.3% to RM11.12 billion in April 2016.

In the first four months of 2016, trade with the USA grew by 10.4% to RM44.2 billion. Exports increased by 12.8% to RM25.7 billion while imports totalled RM18.51 billion, higher by 7.2%. Products which contributed to the increase in exports were E&E products, transport equipment, wood products, manufactures of metal as well as optical and scientific equipment.

### China – Lower Exports of Commodities, Trade Down 2.1%

In April 2016, trade with China accounted for 15.4% or RM17.55 billion of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to China were valued at RM6.75 billion, a decrease of 16.6% due to lower exports of commodities, mainly palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, petroleum products, LNG and metalliferous ores. However, higher exports were registered for optical and scientific equipment, machinery, equipment and parts as well

as natural rubber. Imports from China increased by 9.8% to RM10.81 billion.

In the first four months of 2016, trade with China registered a growth of 2.8% to RM68.87 billion. Exports decreased by 3.8% to RM27.55 billion and imports expanded by 7.7% to RM41.32 billion.

### Trade with the EU Contracted in April 2016

Trade with the EU was down by RM387.4 million to RM11.22 billion. Exports to the EU decreased by 5.3% to RM5.91 billion, the first decline since June 2015 attributed to lower exports of E&E products, palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, manufactures of plastics as well as chemicals and chemical products. However, exports of machinery, equipment and parts, optical and scientific equipment, transport equipment as well as petroleum products registered increases. Imports from the EU were lower by 1% to RM5.31 billion. Exports to the EU remained positive in January-April 2016, recording a growth of 4.5% to RM25.24 billion. Among the top 10 EU markets, 7 markets registered growth in exports. Markets which recorded double digit growth were Germany (↑19.7%), Italy (↑28.2%), France (↑15.1%), Belgium (↑21.1%) and Spain (↑32.6%). Imports declined by 6.4% to RM21.3 billion while trade decreased marginally by 0.8% to RM46.54 billion.

### Exports of LNG to Japan Decreased by 45.1%

Trade with Japan in April 2016 was valued at RM9 billion, a decline of 11.3%. Exports totalled RM4.41 billion while imports amounted to RM4.6 billion. Exports declined by 18.7% due to lower exports of LNG which accounted for 25.4% share of total exports to Japan. However, increases were registered in exports of E&E products which contributed to RM1.38 billion or 31.2% share of total exports. Other products that registered increases were crude petroleum, machinery, equipments and parts, as well as non-metallic mineral products.

During the first four months of 2016, trade with Japan amounted to RM40 billion with exports and imports value of RM21.7 billion and RM18.31 billion, respectively. The decline in exports to Japan by 20.2% was due mainly to lower exports of LNG, petroleum products and

E&E products.

### Trade with FTA Partners

In April 2016, total trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners was valued at RM70.24 billion with exports valued at RM36.98 billion and imports totalled RM33.26 billion. Higher exports were recorded to Singapore, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Turkey, India and Pakistan.

Exports to Turkey surged by 91.3% to RM370.3 million, contributed mainly by higher exports of palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, chemicals and chemical products as well as E&E products. Exports to India amounted to RM2.31 billion, an increase of 7.6%. This was contributed by higher exports of palm oil and palm-based agriculture products as well as manufactures of metal. Exports to the Philippines registered a double digit increase of 14.4% to RM1.07 billion due to higher exports of crude petroleum as well as chemicals and chemical products. During January-April of 2016, trade with FTA partners amounted to RM287.22 billion, accounting for 62.4% of Malaysia's trade. Exports to FTA partners recorded a value of RM152.48 billion while imports, RM134.74 billion.

### Imports

Total imports in April 2016 declined by 2.3% to RM52.29 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use were:

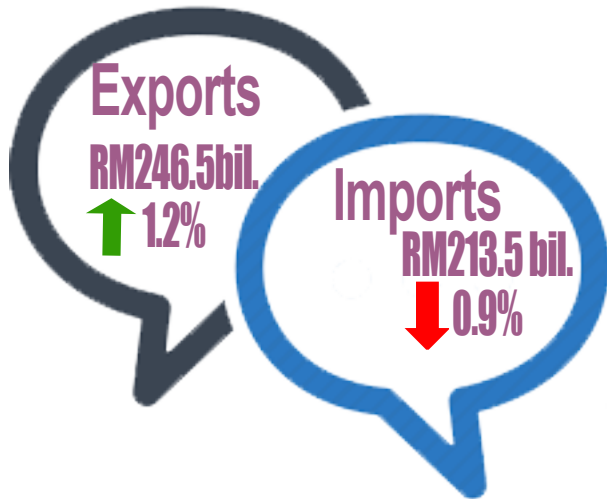
- Intermediate goods, valued at RM29.7 billion or 56.8% share of total imports, decreased by 6.8%, due mainly to lower imports of petroleum products;
- Capital goods (RM6.99 billion, 13.4% share, down 0.02%), due mainly to lower imports of telecommunication equipment; and
- Consumption goods (RM5.6 billion, 10.7% share, up 15.3%), with higher imports of food products.

In the first four months of 2016, imports decreased by 0.9% to RM213.51 billion. The three main categories by end use were intermediate goods which valued at RM123.55 billion, capital goods (RM28.43 billion) and consumption goods (RM21.38 billion).

Ministry Of International Trade And Industry, Malaysia  
3<sup>rd</sup> June 2016

# Malaysia

## Trade Performance, Jan-Apr 2016

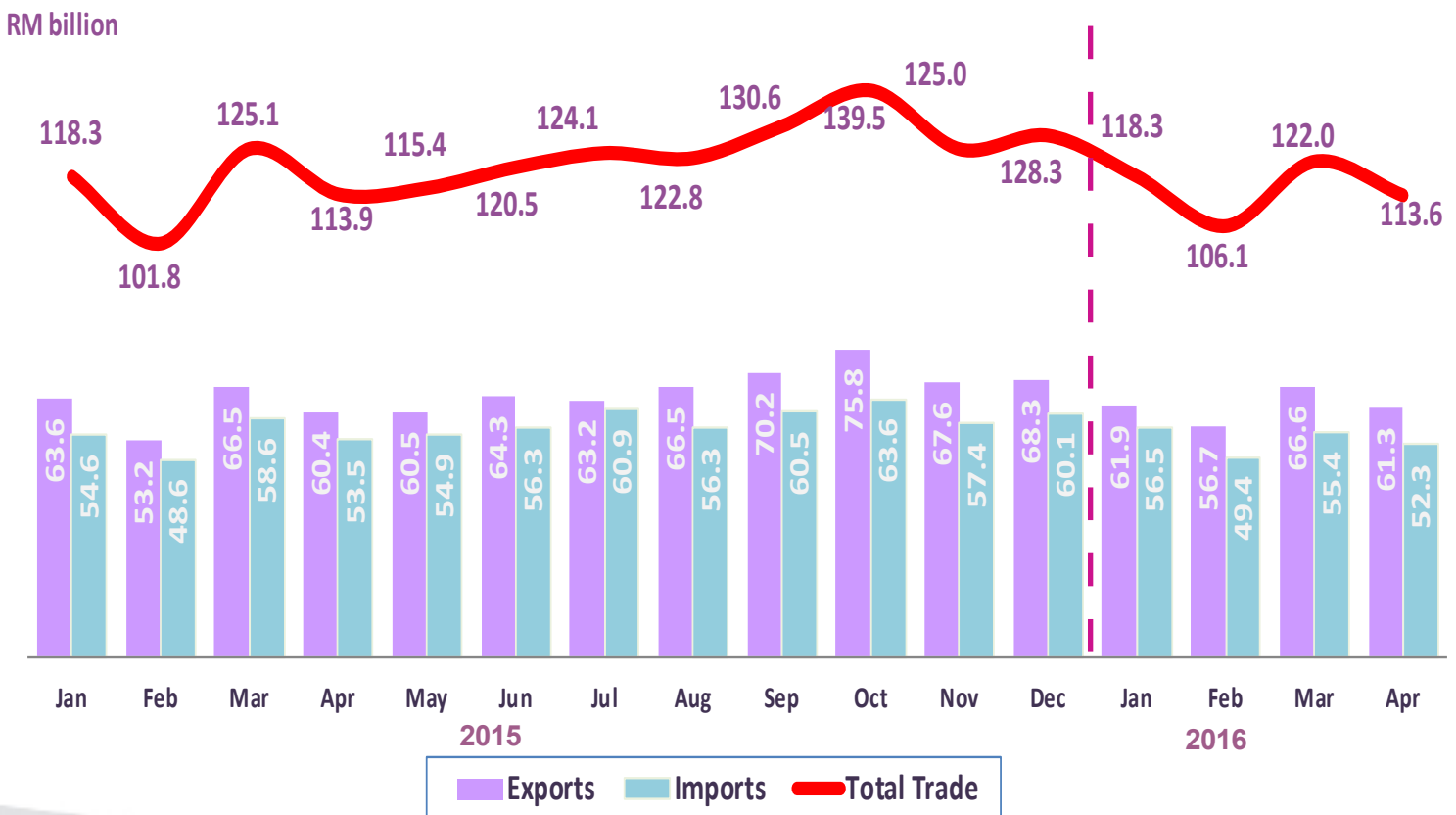


**Total Trade**  
RM460.0bil., ↑ 0.2%



Note: % refer to y-o-y growth

## Monthly Trade, Jan 2015 - Apr 2016

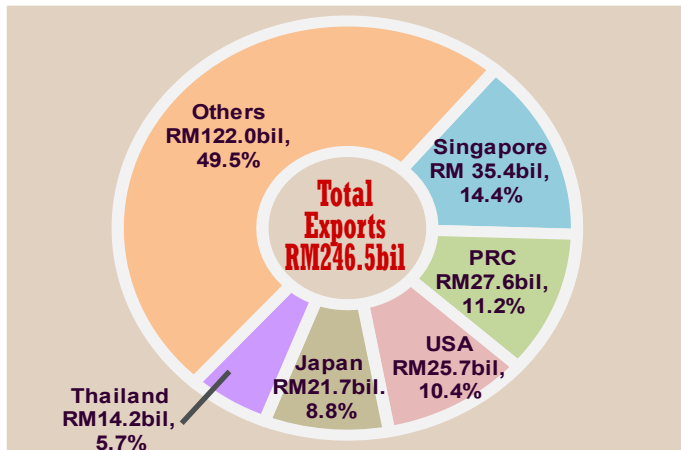


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

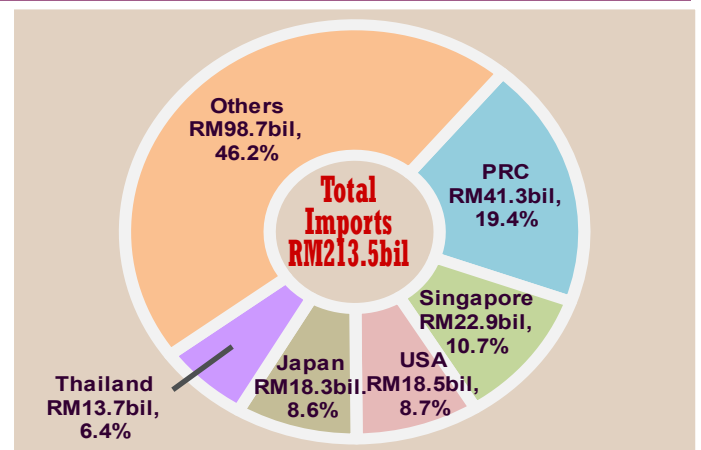
Ministry of International Trade and Industry  
Menara MITI, No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
T: +603.8000 8000 | F: +603.6202 3446 | www.miti.gov.my



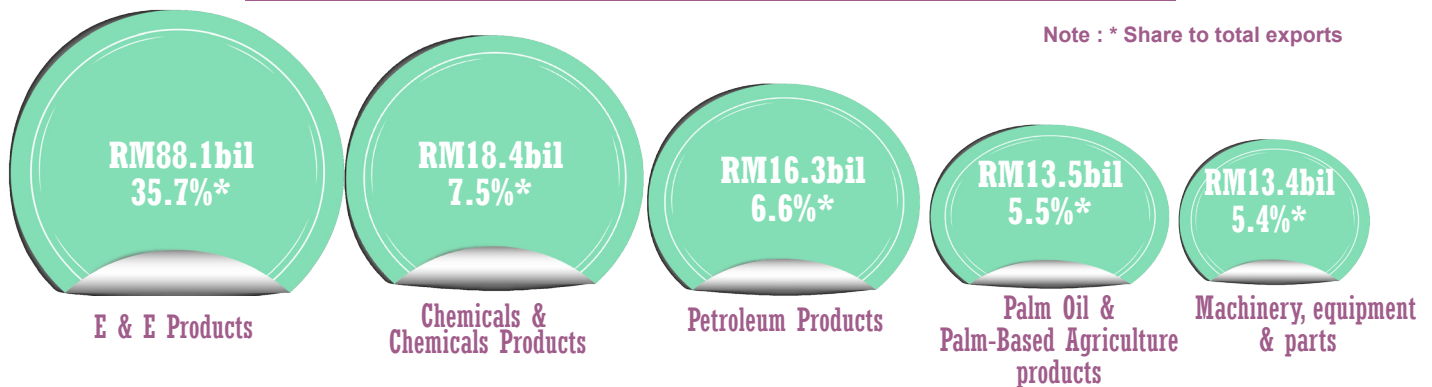
## Major Exports Destinations, Jan - Apr 2016



## Major Imports Sources, Jan - Apr 2016



## Top Five Export Products, Jan - Apr 2016



## Malaysia's Trade with ASEAN Countries, Jan - Apr 2016



**Singapore**  
X: RM35.4bil  
M: RM22.9bil



**Viet Nam**  
X: RM6.7bil  
M: RM5.2bil



**Brunei**  
X: RM0.7bil  
M: RM0.2bil



**Thailand**  
X: RM14.2bil  
M: RM13.7bil



**Philippines**  
X: RM4.5bil  
M: RM2.0bil



**Cambodia**  
X: RM0.5bil  
M: RM0.2bil



**Indonesia**  
X: RM9.0bil  
M: RM9.5bil



**Myanmar**  
X: RM1.1bil  
M: RM0.3bil



**Laos**  
X: RM0.03bil  
M: RM0.02bil

Note :  
X: Exports  
M: Imports





# 'ASEAN and You'



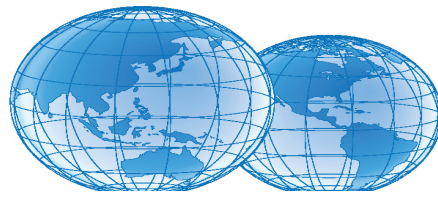
## ASEAN Trade in Services, 2015



USD billion

Country	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>283.1</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>111.4</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>74.8</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Brunei</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Laos</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Source: <http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDDBViewData.aspx?Language=E>



**RINGKASAN KAJIAN PENILAIAN IMPAK TPPA KE ATAS EKONOMI MALAYSIA DAN SEKTOR EKONOMI UTAMA YANG TERTENTU**

**PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS**

Bagi Malaysia, TPPA menyediakan akses pasaran kepada empat rakan dagang di mana Malaysia tidak mempunyai perjanjian perdagangan bebas (FTA) pada masa ini, iaitu Amerika Syarikat, Kanada, Mexico dan Peru. Keempat-empat negara ini merangkumi sebanyak 74 peratus daripada saiz pasaran blok ekonomi TPPA, dengan KDNK sejumlah USD 21 trilion pada tahun 2014.

Bilangan negara ahli dalam TPPA dijangka akan terus meningkat pada masa depan. Sebagai contoh Indonesia, Korea dan Thailand telah menyatakan minat untuk menyertai TPPA.

PwC meramalkan, penyertaan Malaysia dalam TPPA membawa manfaat kepada ekonomi dengan peningkatan dalam pertumbuhan KDNK, pertambahan pelaburan serta import dan eksport.

Perniagaan yang berorientasikan eksport seperti tekstil, komponen automotif, elektrik & elektronik akan mendapat manfaat dari akses pasaran. Bagaimanapun, perniagaan-perniagaan, dalam sektor yang lebih terbuka pasca-TPPA seperti *oil & gas*, pembinaan dan runcit akan menghadapi persaingan yang lebih sengit.

**MODEL CGE**

Rumusan yang diperolehi oleh PwC adalah berdasarkan simulasi yang dibuat menggunakan model CGE. Keputusan utama yang digariskan dalam kajian PwC merujuk kepada senario dengan andaian semua tarif telah dihapuskan dan Halangan Bukan Tarif (HBT) telah dikurangkan sebanyak 25-50 peratus oleh kesemua 12 bakal negara ahli TPPA.

Model CGE mengunjurkan bahawa secara keseluruhannya, penyertaan Malaysia dalam TPPA akan membawa manfaat kepada ekonomi. KDNK dijangka menurun jika Malaysia tidak menyertai TPPA. Penemuan PwC mendapati sebahagian besar peningkatan KDNK adalah didorongi oleh pengurangan HBT dan bukan didorongi oleh pemansuhan tarif.

**Industri Automotif**

PwC mendapati pembuat komponen automotif tempatan mempunyai keupayaan untuk bersaing di peringkat antarabangsa.

Negara-negara TPPA menyumbang kepada 24 peratus daripada jumlah eksport komponen automotif Malaysia pada tahun 2014. 81 peratus daripada permintaan tersebut datang dari Singapura, Amerika Syarikat dan Jepun. FTA yang sedia ada telah menghapuskan tarif ke atas komponen automotif di kalangan negara-negara ASEAN dan akan menghapuskan tarif di Australia dan Jepun pada tahun ini.

Tetapi, TPPA akan mengembangkan akses pasaran kepada pengeluar komponen automotif Malaysia melalui penghapusan tarif di Amerika Syarikat, Kanada dan Mexico.



Pembuat komponen automotif Malaysia pada pandangan PwC, mempunyai keupayaan untuk mengeluarkan produk yang berkualiti tinggi dan berdaya saing di peringkat antarabangsa.

Berhubung dengan cabaran kepada pembuat kereta nasional, PwC mengingatkan bahawa tanpa TPPA pun, peratusan dalam pasaran kereta nasional telah menurun daripada 57 peratus pada tahun 2008 kepada 46 peratus pada tahun 2014.

**Sektor Pembinaan**

Di dalam sektor pembinaan, liberalisasi yang bakal berlaku ke atas sebahagian daripada perolehan kerajaan dalam perkhidmatan pembinaan mungkin meningkatkan persaingan kepada kontraktor-kontraktor yang mempunyai pengkhususan kerja (kontraktor pakar), sementara kontraktor am pula dijangka tetap berdaya saing dengan kontraktor asing.

Perlindungan yang diperolehi dari TPPA akan menghadkan pendedahan persaingan dalam jangka masa pendek, sekaligus memberikan kesempatan untuk peningkatan daya saing dalam jangka masa sederhana.

Pada tahun 2014, hanya 0.7 peratus daripada perolehan kerajaan dalam perkhidmatan pembinaan yang bernilai melebihi RM300 juta. Pada tahun yang sama, hanya 2.8 peratus daripada perolehan kerajaan dalam perkhidmatan pembinaan melebihi nilai RM100 juta. Malaysia diberikan tempoh peralihan selama 20 tahun untuk penurunan had nilai perolehan secara beransur.

Kerajaan juga akan mengekalkan kelonggaran dalam pemberian keutamaan kepada kontraktor Bumiputera sehingga 30 peratus daripada nilai kontrak yang dibuka kepada bidaan.

Buku kecil TPPA di dalam versi PDF boleh di muat turun melalui pautan

[http://fta.miti.gov.my/miti-fta/resources/MITI\\_TPPA.pdf](http://fta.miti.gov.my/miti-fta/resources/MITI_TPPA.pdf)

Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Menara MITI, No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +603.8000 8000 | F: +603.6202 3446 | [www.miti.gov.my](http://www.miti.gov.my)

**Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS)**

Pengecualian yang diperolehi di bawah TPPA dalam sektor runcit akan sejajar dengan peraturan yang sedia ada, di mana ekuiti asing sehingga 30 peratus adalah dibenarkan di pasar raya *hyper*, gedung, gedung membeli-belah, kedai khusus, perniagaan francais dan kedai serbaneka. Sehubungan itu, penyertaan Malaysia dalam TPPA dijangka memberikan kesan minimum ke atas kebanyakan firma runcit.

Namun begitu, TPPA akan meningkatkan tahap ketelusan dalam peraturan berkaitan dengan garis panduan sedia ada. Ini mungkin akan menjadi pemangkin kepada minat pelaburan asing dalam subsektor kedai serbaneka memandangkan kadar penembusan subsektor ini masih rendah berbanding dengan Thailand dan Singapura. Akibatnya, persaingan mungkin bertambah sengit.

**Minyak Sawit**

PwC berpendapat, pemansuhan tarif termasuk HBT dijangka akan memberikan manfaat yang kecil kepada pengekspornan minyak sawit ke negara-negara TPPA. Hal ini kerana pasaran eksport minyak sawit utama terletak di negara-negara bukan TPPA seperti China, India dan EU.

Di samping itu, potensi pertumbuhan eksport minyak sawit ke negara-negara TPPA yang bukan rakan kongsi FTA Malaysia seperti Amerika Syarikat, Kanada, Mexico dan Peru mungkin akan dihadkan oleh persaingan dengan minyak sayuran yang lain seperti minyak canola, kacang soya dan minyak jagung tetapi juga oleh kos logistik yang tinggi.

Permintaan asing yang tinggi terhadap minyak sawit mentah (CPO) pula mungkin akan mengurangkan bekalan kepada logi penapisan *downstream* tempatan.



Sebaliknya, pengilang penapisan minyak sawit menyatakan kebimbangan mereka berkenaan dengan permintaan asing yang lebih tinggi terhadap CPO yang mungkin akan mengurangkan bekalan kepada mereka. Permintaan yang tinggi terhadap CPO juga dijangka meningkatkan harga CPO dan seterusnya mengurangkan margin keuntungan kilang penapis minyak sawit.

**Ubat-Ubatan**

Komitmen TPPA dijangka mempunyai impak yang minimum ke atas ubat-ubatan di Malaysia memandangkan ia tidak mengubah dasar-dasar utama sedia ada di samping proses kelulusan pemasaran yang cekap. Pada tahun 2014, semua permohonan kelulusan pemasaran bagi ubatan kimia dan biologik baru telah diproses dalam tempoh 245 hari.

Perlindungan data bagi ubatan biologik di bawah TPPA adalah selaras dengan amalan semasa yang diberikan kepada ubatan kimia. Walau bagaimanapun, ianya dijangka tidak akan menghalang pelaburan baru dalam *biosimilar*.

Di bawah TPPA, Pihak Berkuasa Kawalan Dadah (PBKD) dikehendaki untuk memaklumkan pemegang paten apabila sesebuah syarikat generik atau *biosimilar* memohon kebenaran untuk memasuki pasaran. Namun demikian, impak ke atas pembuat generik atau *biosimilar* dijangka minimum kerana pemasaran generik dan *biosimilar* tidak akan terjejas sehingga terbuktinya pelanggaran paten.

**PETRONAS**

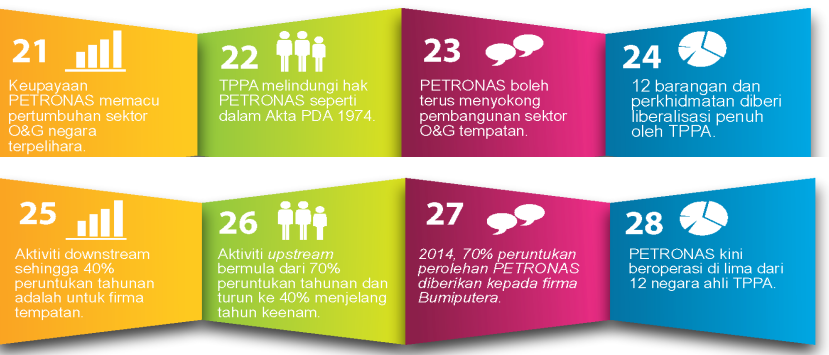
PwC berpendapat, secara amnya keupayaan PETRONAS untuk memacu pertumbuhan sektor *oil & gas* (O&G) dan menyumbang kepada pembangunan negara tetap terpelihara.

Bagaimanapun, 74 peratus eksport PETRONAS adalah ke negara-negara bukan ahli TPPA. Sebahagian besar eksport PETRONAS ke negara-negara ahli pula sudah menikmati tarif sifar. Potensi keuntungan yang mungkin PETRONAS nikmati dari pengurangan halangan perdagangan dijangka minimum.

Perlindungan di bawah TPPA akan memelihara hak PETRONAS seperti yang termaktub dalam Akta Kemajuan Petroleum 1974, kecuali dalam 12 barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diberi liberalisasi penuh dalam TPPA. 12 barangan dan perkhidmatan ini bagaimanapun telah pun didominasi oleh penyertaan asing sebelum ini.

Di bawah TPPA, liberalisasi penuh yang akan dilaksanakan ke atas 12 barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut menyumbang kepada kira-kira 10 peratus daripada perbelanjaan kontraktor PETRONAS dalam Perjanjian Petroleum pada tahun 2014. Implikasi negatif dijangka tidak menimpa firma tempatan berikutan dengan liberalisasi ini. 12 barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut ialah;

*Seismic data acquisition, Directional drilling services; Gyro while drilling services; Measurement while drilling services; and Logging while drilling services, Cementing-related services, Gas turbines and related maintenance and repair services, Control valves services, Oil country tubular goods, Induction motor services, Distributed Control System (DCS) services, Transformer services, Structural steel, Line pipes dan Process pipes.*



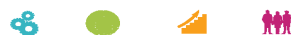
Perlindungan di bawah TPPA membolehkan PETRONAS memberi keutamaan kepada firma tempatan dalam perolehan barangan dan perkhidmatan di Malaysia seperti berikut;

Aktiviti *downstream*: Tidak melebihi 40 peratus daripada jumlah nilai peruntukan perbelanjaan tahunan bagi perolehan barangan dan perkhidmatan adalah untuk firma tempatan.

Aktiviti *upstream*: Tidak melebihi 70 peratus daripada jumlah nilai dalam peruntukan tahunan bagi tujuan perolehan barangan dan perkhidmatan apabila TPPA ditandatangani; penurunan secara beransur kepada 40 peratus menjelang tahun keenam selepas TPPA ditandatangani.

Menurut PwC, pada tahun 2014, PETRONAS telah memperuntukkan sebanyak 70 peratus daripada perolehan barangan dan perkhidmatan untuk aktiviti komersial di Malaysia kepada syarikat Bumiputera.

Menerusi TPPA, PETRONAS juga mendapat perlindungan bagi pelaburannya di negara-negara ahli TPP melalui mekanisme ISDS. Kini, lima daripada 12 negara di mana PETRONAS mempunyai kehadiran operasi merupakan negara-negara ahli TPPA.





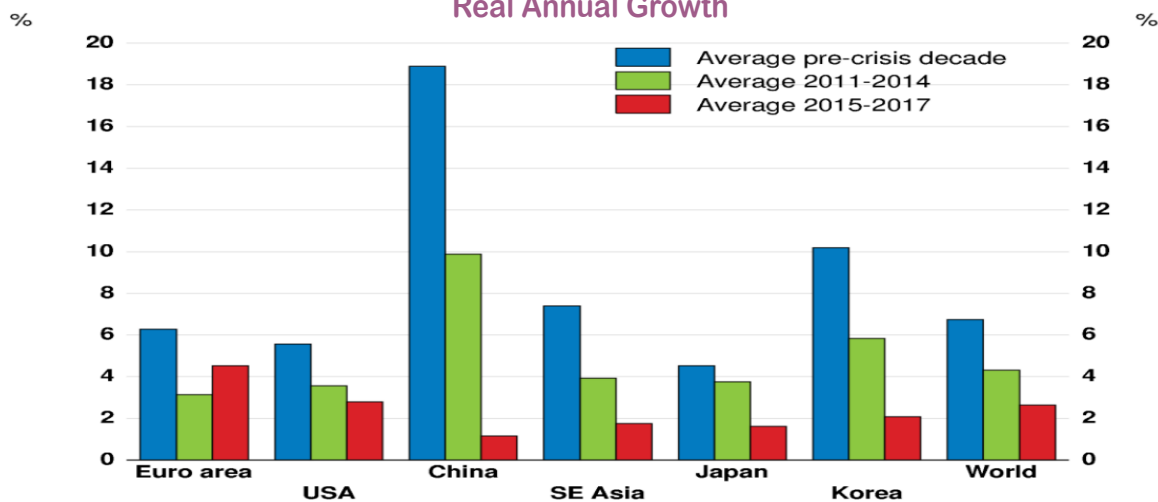
# International Report

OECD Economic Outlook - June 2016  
Summary of OECD Projections for G20 Countries



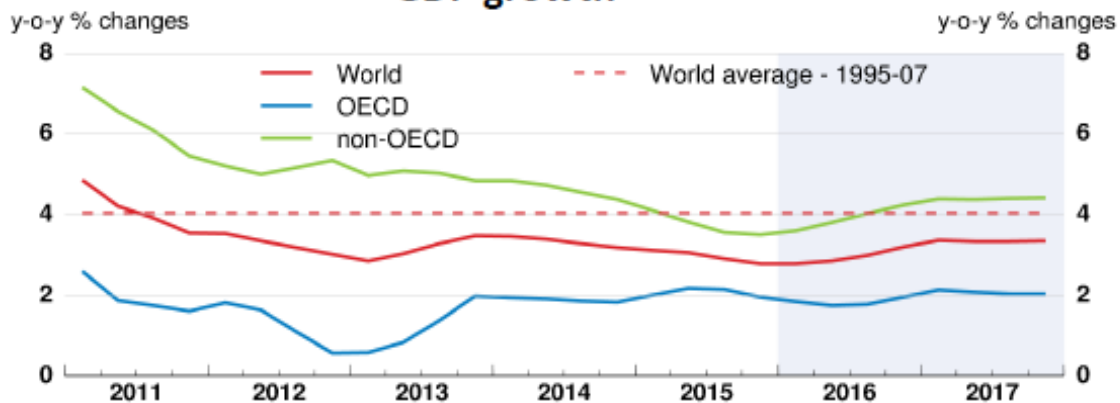
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>World</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Australia	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9
Brazil	0.1	-3.9	-4.3	-1.7
Canada	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.2
China	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.2
Euro Area	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
France	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
Germany	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
India	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5
Indonesia	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.9
Italy	-0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4
Japan	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4
Korea	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.0
Mexico	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0
Russia	0.7	-3.7	-1.7	0.5
South Africa	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.4
Spain	1.4	3.2	2.8	2.3
Turkey	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.7
United Kingdom	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.0
United States	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.2
<b>OECD</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Non-OECD</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>World Real Trade Growth</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>

## Global trade growth is weak, particularly in Asia Trade in Goods and Services Real Annual Growth



Note: SE Asia includes Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam  
Euro area and SE Asia include intra-regional trade.

## GDP growth



Source: <http://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/OECD-Economic-Outlook-June-2016-handout.pdf>



# Singapore

## LATEST KEY INDICATORS

**National Accounts**  
GDP up 1.8% in 1Q2016

**Prices**  
CPI down 0.5% in Apr 2016

**Population**  
total population 5.54 million in Jun 2015

**Services**  
retail sales up 5.1% in Mar 2016

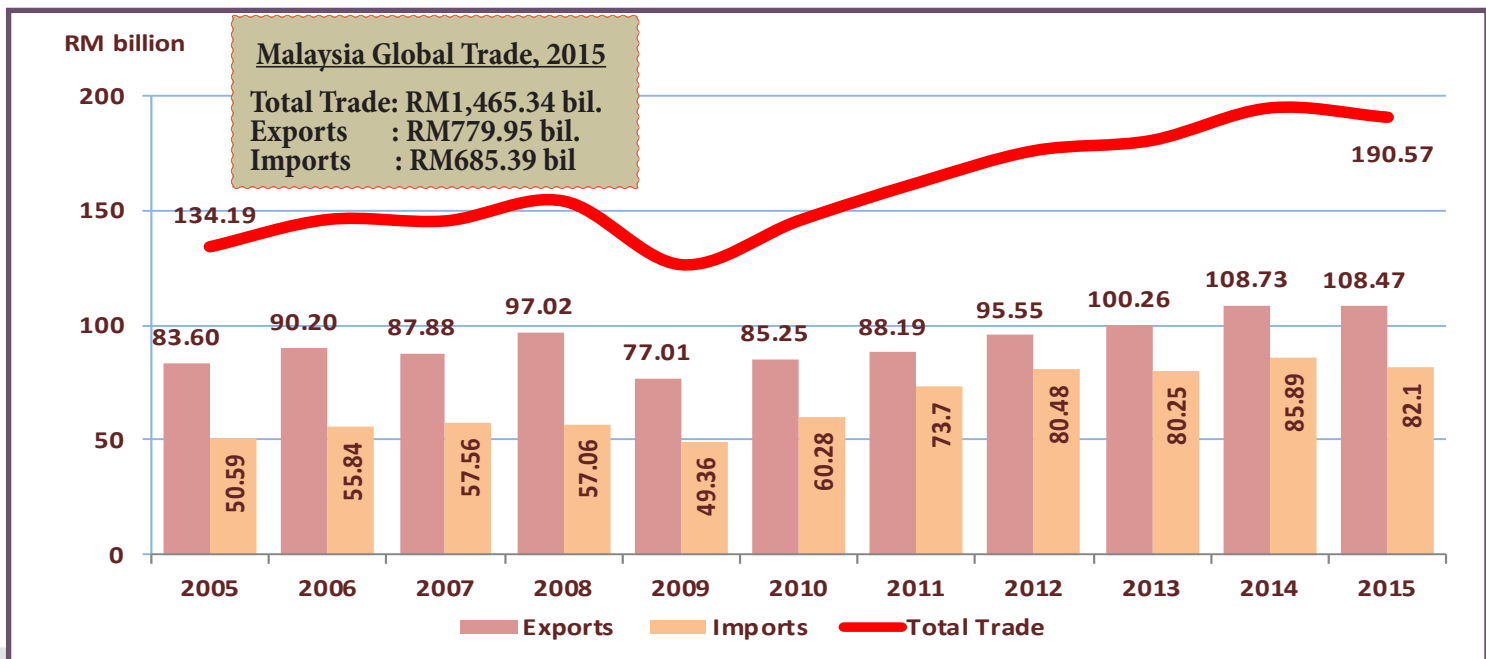
**Trade**  
total merchandise trade down 9.8% in Apr 2016

**Labour**  
employment 3.67 million in Mar 2016

**Life Expectancy**  
life expectancy at birth 82.7 years in 2015

**Manufacturing**  
index of industrial production up 2.9% in Apr 2016

## Malaysia's Trade with Singapore, 2005-2015



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

## Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	10 Apr 2016	17 Apr 2016	24 Apr 2016	1 May 2016	8 May 2016	15 May 2016	22 May 2016	29 May 2016
AANZFTA	816	827	824	902	609	763	758	874
AIFTA	684	680	745	603	605	619	709	597
AJCEP	160	139	200	219	189	144	261	216
ATIGA	4,262	4,068	4,536	4,529	3,876	4,275	4,495	4,489
ACFTA	1,530	1,483	1,631	1,644	1,416	1,379	1,478	1,514
AKFTA	753	853	820	860	722	1,130	1,284	911
MICECA	327	332	316	344	288	264	384	315
MNZFTA	6	10	5	13	6	7	1	9
MCFTA	52	67	43	32	70	44	58	45
MAFTA	400	364	361	287	325	421	449	423
MJEPA	823	711	729	863	798	708	886	774
MPCEPA	167	178	148	149	146	168	234	137
GSP	117	119	136	144	115	155	142	106
MTFTA	269	137	196	237	167	139	230	198

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.



AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)



ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Implemented since 1 May 2010)



AJCEP: ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (Implemented since 1 February 2009)



ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2003)



AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2006)



AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)



MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)



MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)



MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)



MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)



MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 25 February 2012)

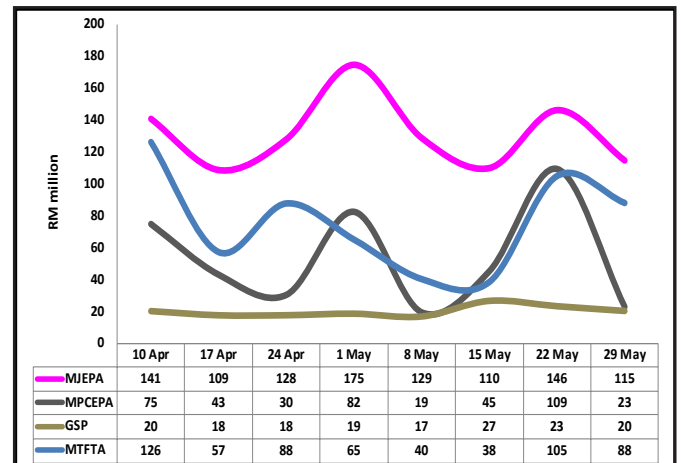
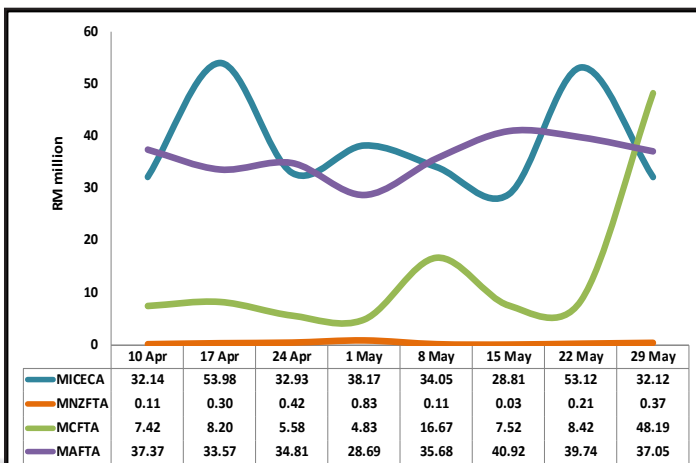
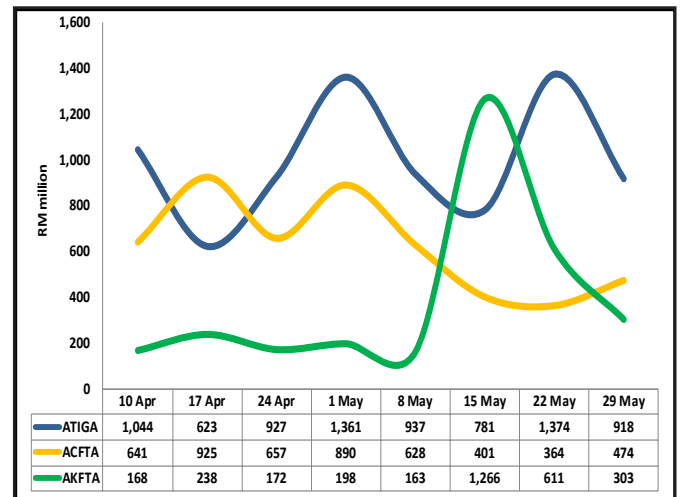
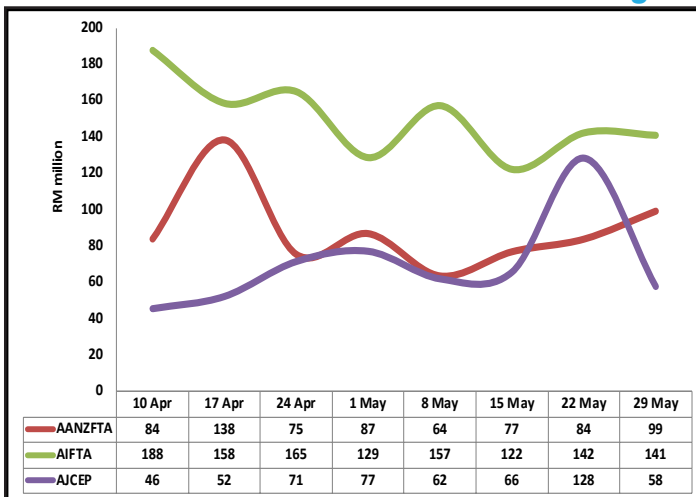


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)



MTFTA: Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2015)

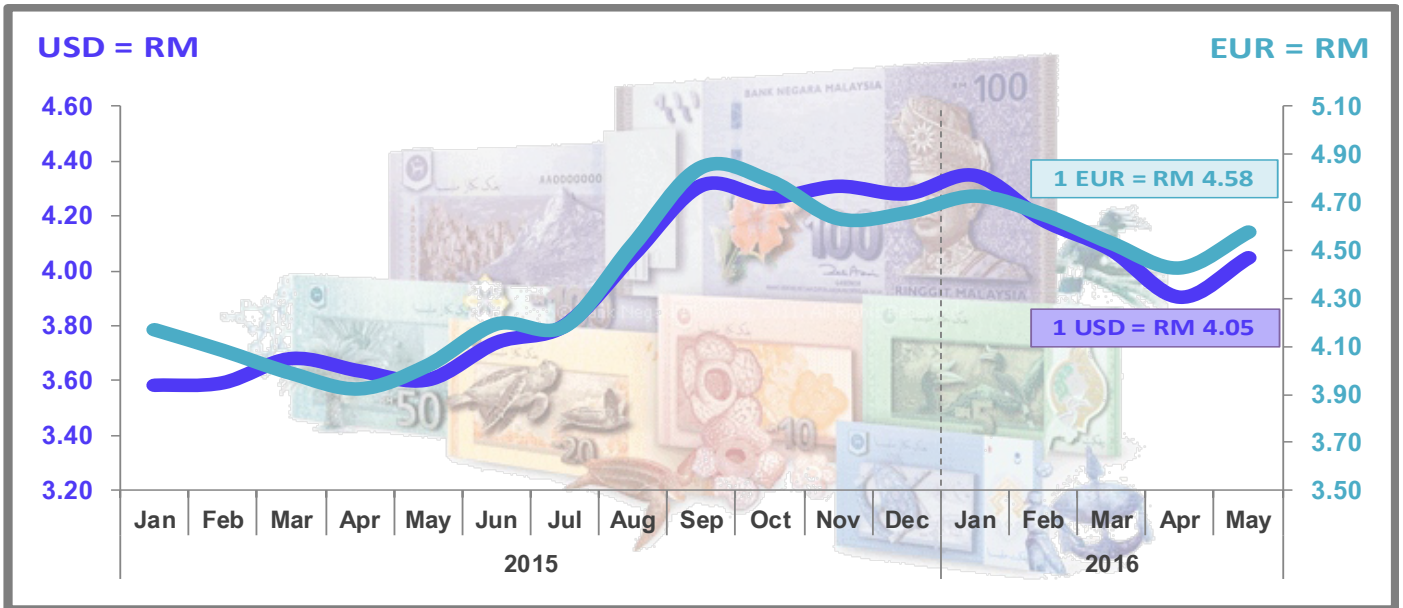
## Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

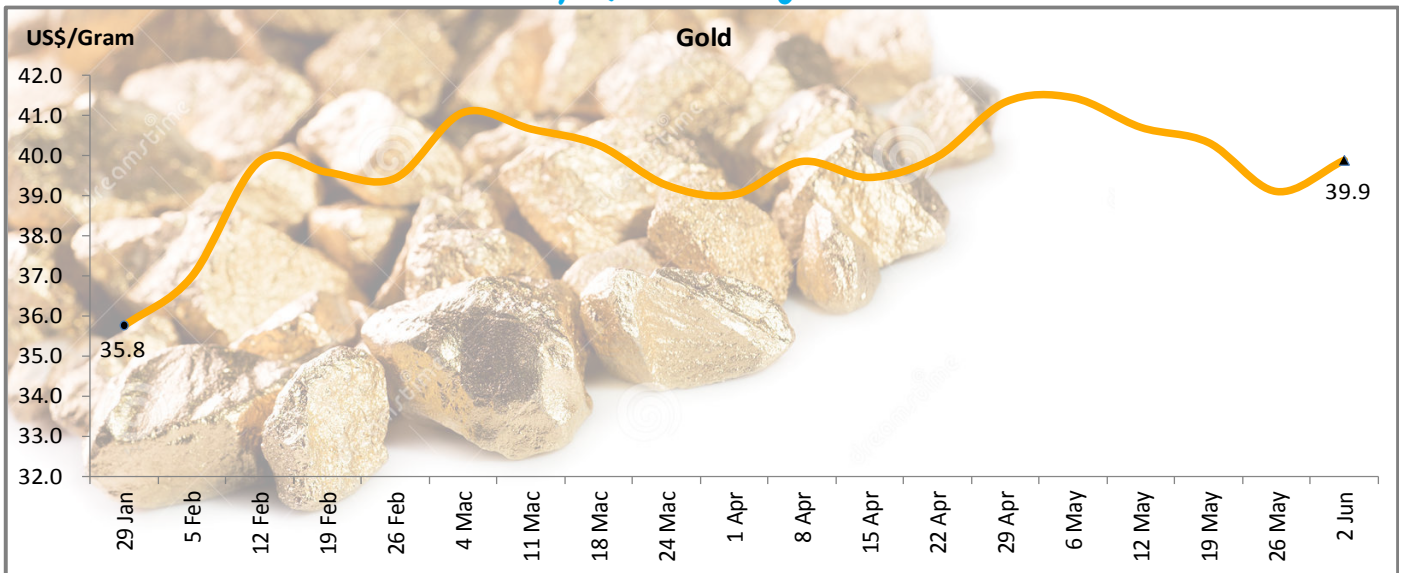


# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with US Dollar and Euro



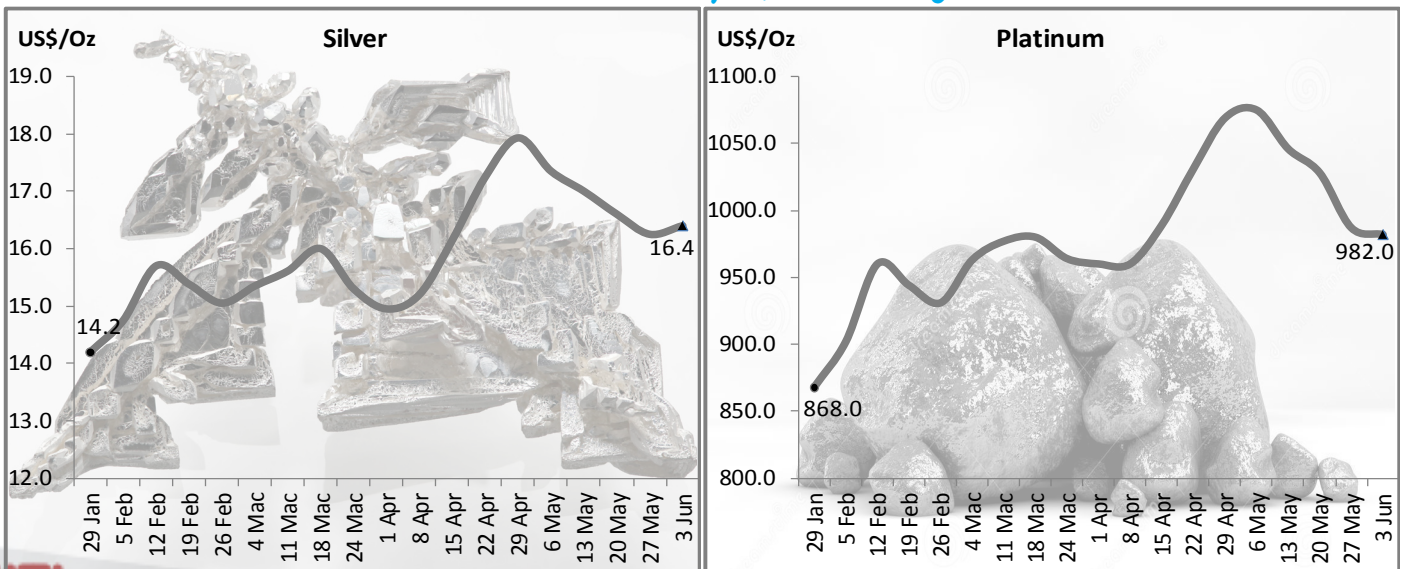
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

## Gold Prices, 29 January - 2 June 2016



Source : [http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold\\_price\\_chart/](http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/)

## Silver and Platinum Prices, 29 January - 3 June 2016



[http://online.wsj.com/mdc/public/page/2\\_3023-cashprices.html?mod=topnav\\_2\\_3023](http://online.wsj.com/mdc/public/page/2_3023-cashprices.html?mod=topnav_2_3023)

# Commodity Prices



Commodity	Crude Petroleum (Brent) (per bbl)	Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	Sugar (per lbs.)	Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	Coal (per MT)	Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)
3 June 2016 (US\$)	49.6	701.5	18.8	1,281.5	2,060.2	48.0	280 (high) 260 (low)
% change*	↑ 0.6	↑ 1.2	↑ 7.0	↑ 1.5	↑ 0.5	↓ 0.3	↓ 6.7 7.1
2015 <sup>i</sup>	36.9 - 66.8	616.9	13.2	1,364.3	2,077.0	49.9	239.6
2014 <sup>i</sup>	59.5 - 114.8	823.3	16.6	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0

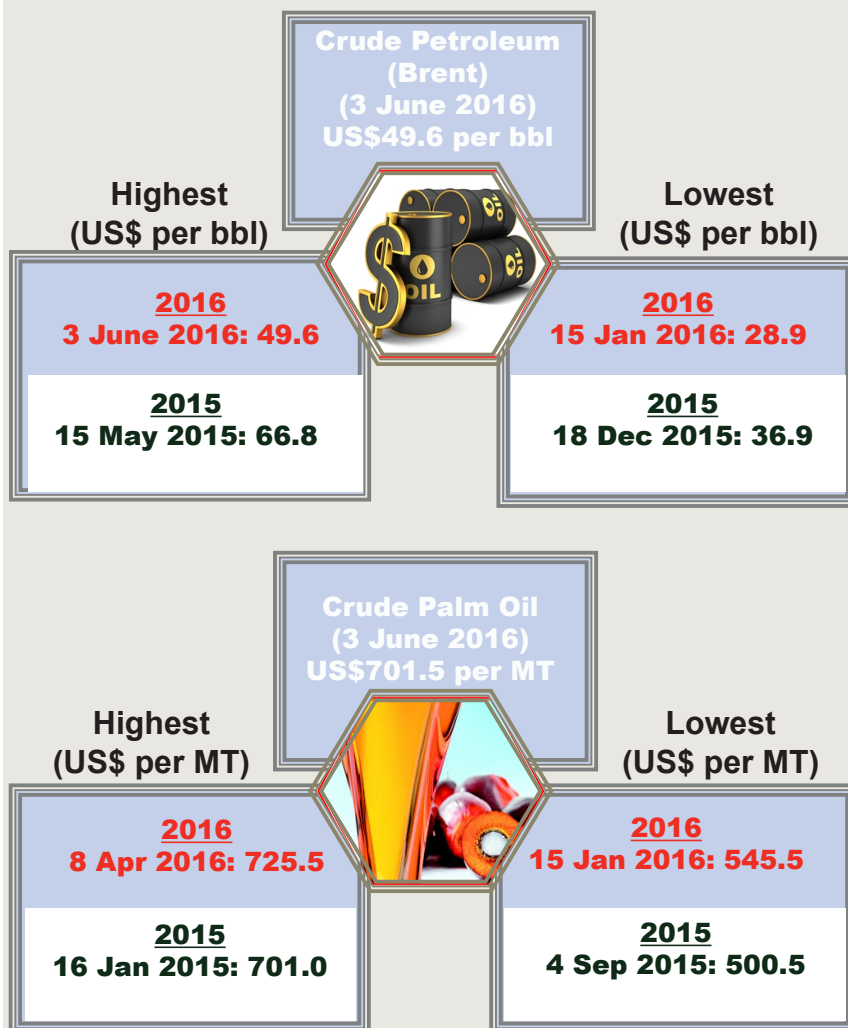
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

<sup>i</sup> Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

n.a Not available

## Highest and Lowest Prices, 2015/2016



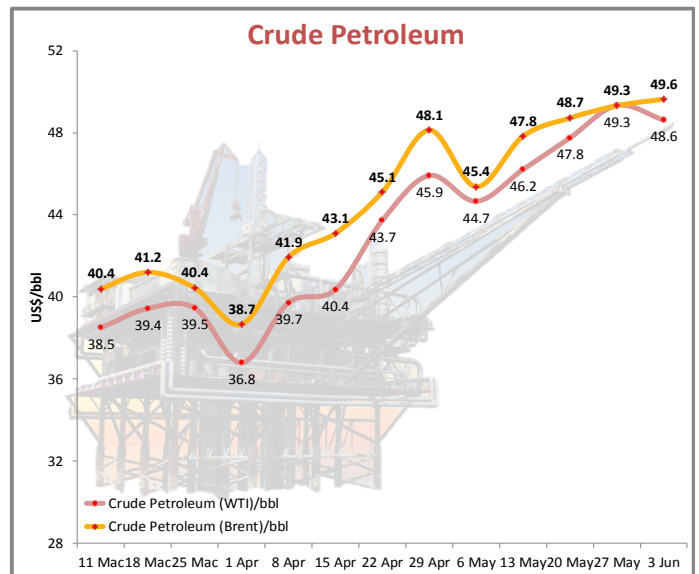
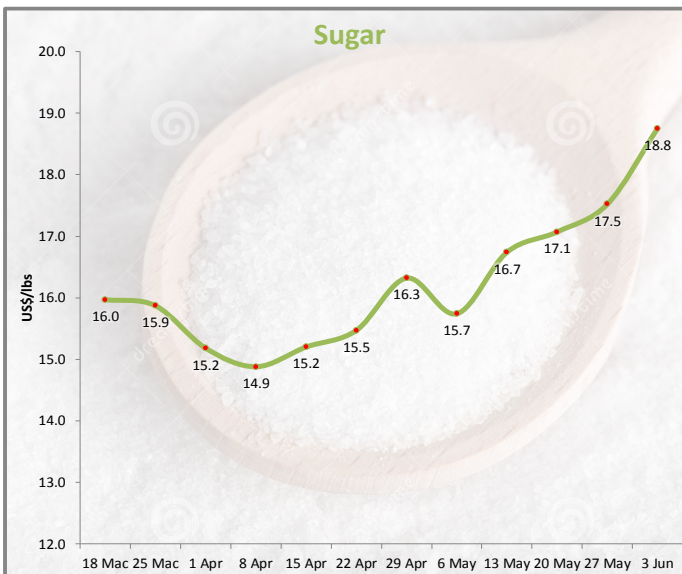
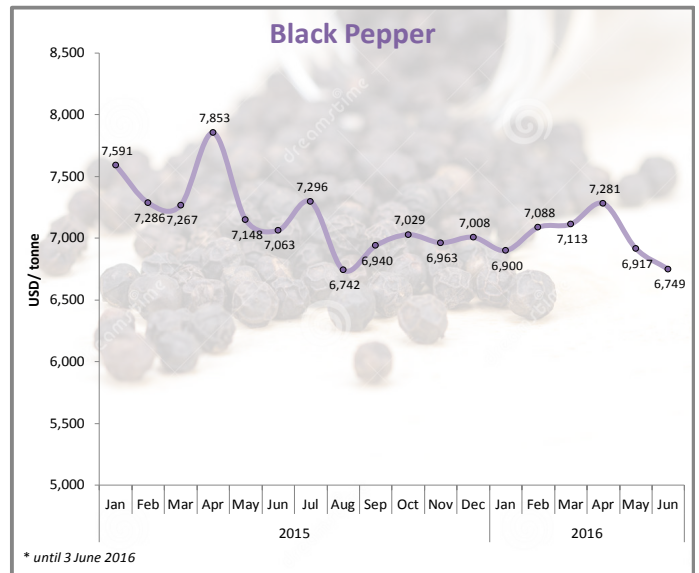
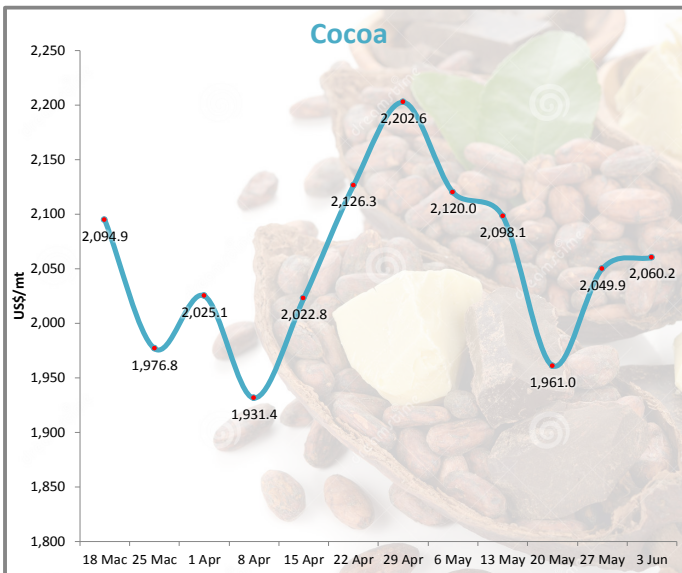
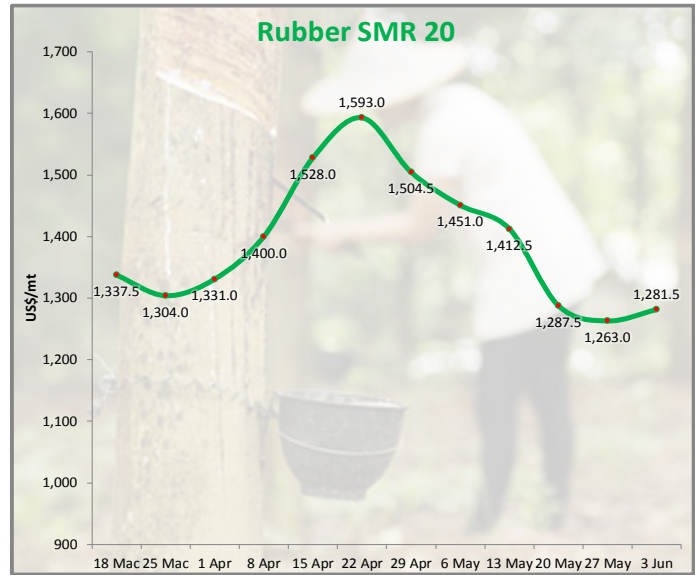
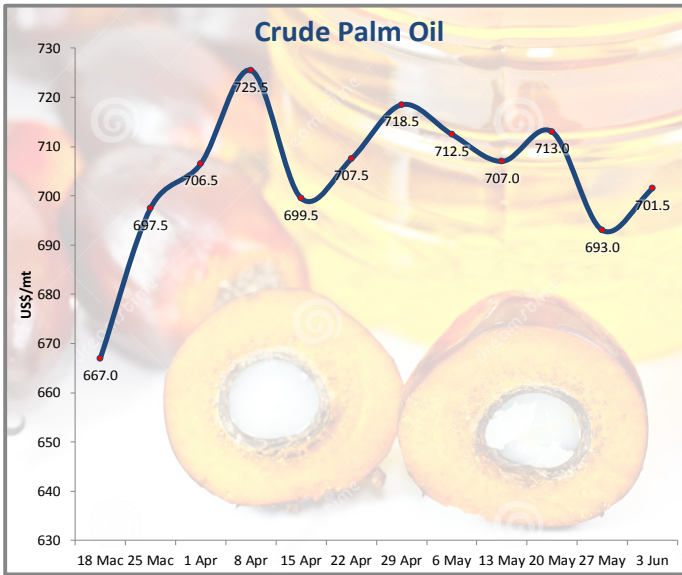
## Average Domestic Prices, 6 June 2016



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.



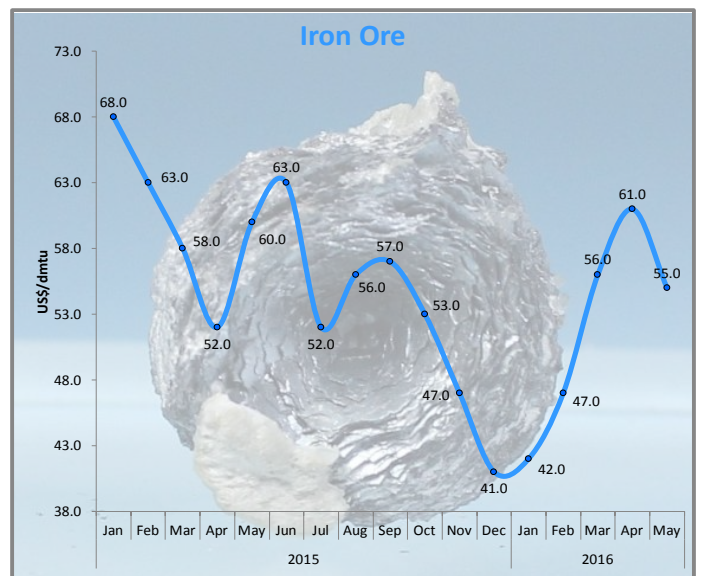
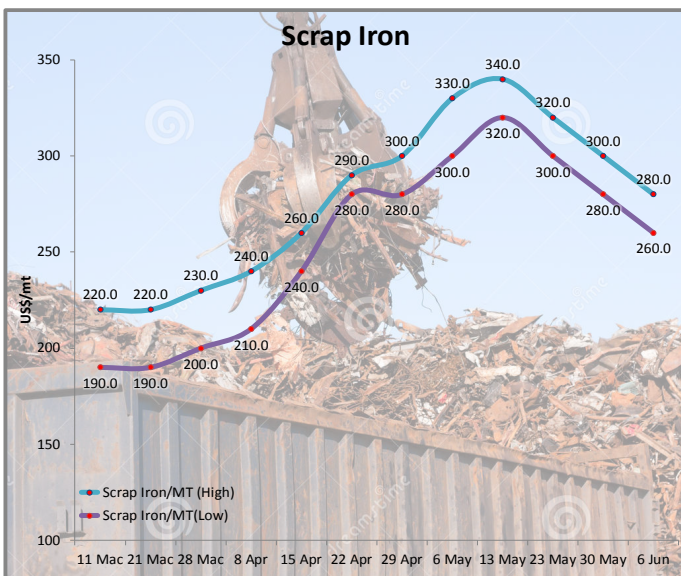
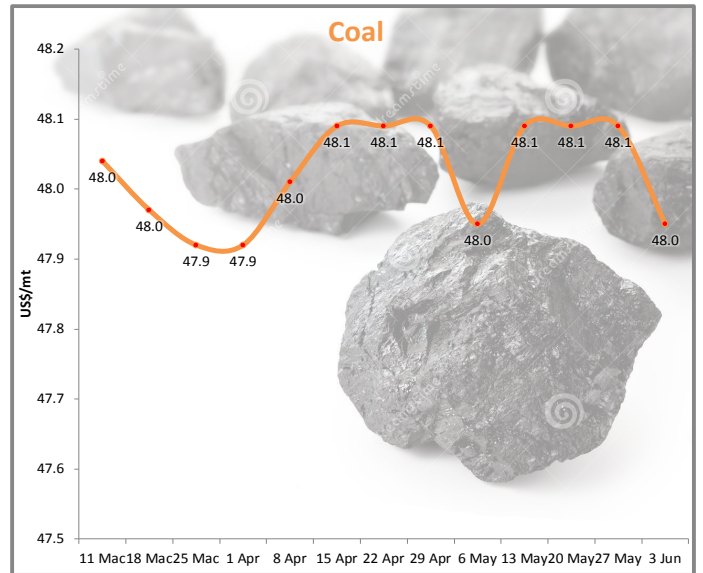
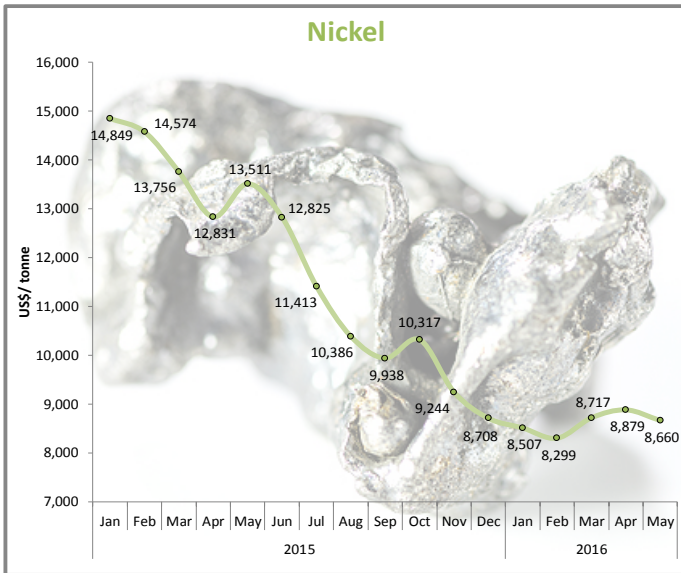
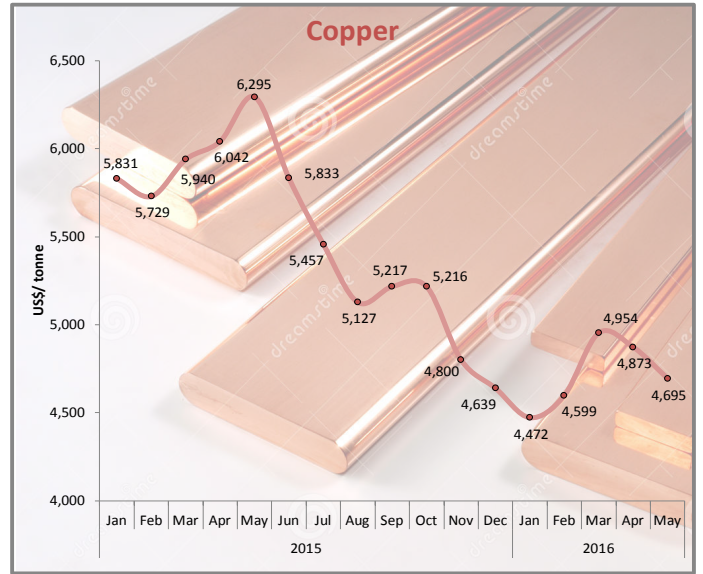
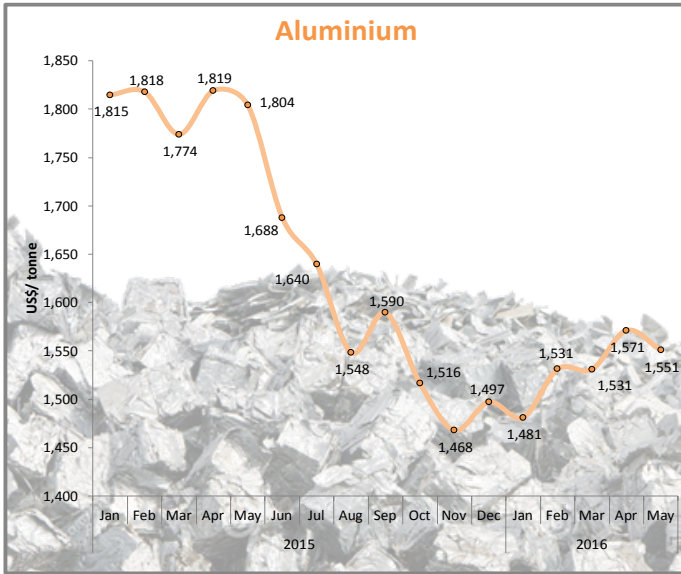
# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.



# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.

# SUCCESS STORY

## ABX EXPRESS (M) SDN BHD



Twenty-seven years ago, ABX Express (M) Sdn Bhd was just a small company trying its luck in the logistics industry from its base located in the backwaters of Labuan, an island in east Malaysia. Today, the company is the fastest growing courier service company in Malaysia with 66 service centres nationwide. ABX Express is also the only Malaysian-owned logistics company with an international network, serving 220 countries all around the world.



The principal activity of ABX express is to provide express delivery services for documents and parcels, from door-to-door, to any address in Malaysia or overseas. To ensure smooth, fast, and efficient delivery which is critical to its business operations, the company has developed state-of-the-art system designed by its own IT experts. These technology-based solutions including SMARTSHIP and SMARTRAK – with its shipment-tracking functions- can identify the exact locations and status of customers' document and packages, from pick-up to final destination. The system can also maintain customer records and related information.



Apart from technology, the development of human capital is high on the company's list of priorities. The company's mission stresses on enhancing the skills of its people. So as to achieve the company's vision of customer satisfaction, ABX Express boasts of 800 trained staff throughout Malaysia who work as an efficient team to deliver quality service, which is the envy of competitors.

The ABX Express' dream team is led by its Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mohamed Ali bin Nordin. Mr. Mohamed Ali's vast experience in the courier service and logistics industry together with his hands-on management style has ensured the company's steady progress over the years. His strength in sales and marketing, coupled with the talents and expertise of the senior management, has generated an annual turnover of RM45 million for the company. Besides being 5S certified since 2002 and MS ISO 9001:2000 certified since 2005, ABX Express has also achieved many other accolades such as HRDF Award 2002, MITI's Quality Management Excellence Award 2004, 2003 & 2005, NPC's National Productivity Award 2004, Golden Bull Award 2004 & 2006, SMI ICT Adoption Award 2005, SMI Service Excellence Award 2006 and Enterprise 50 Award 2003 & 2007.

### CONTACT US

**Office Address**  
ABX EXPRESS (M) SDN BHD (130250-H)  
Lot 8, Batu 10  
Federal Highway, Sg Way  
47300 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor

**Telephone**  
Tel: 03-7711 6688  
**Fax**  
Fax: 03-7711 6699

**Email**  
[customerservice@abxexpress.com.my](mailto:customerservice@abxexpress.com.my)





# MITI Programme

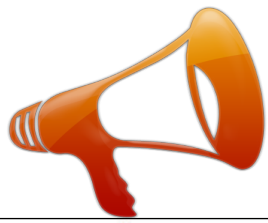
## World Economic Forum on ASEAN Kuala Lumpur, 1 - 2 June 2016



Economic Forum on ASEAN  
Kuala Lumpur, 1-2 June 2016

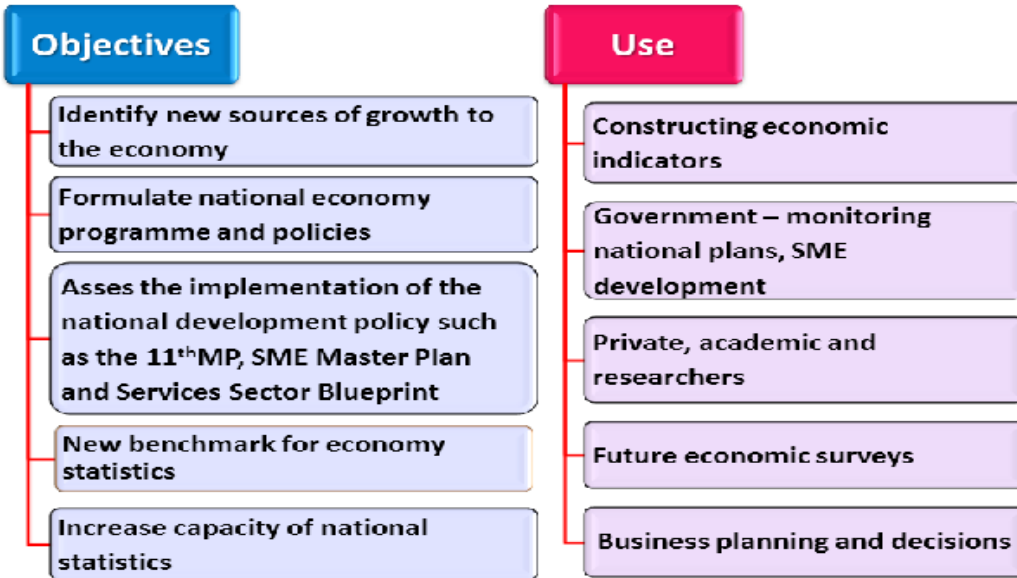






# Announcement

**ECONOMIC CENSUS 2016**  
Better Data for a Better Future

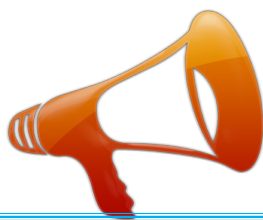


## Benefit of Economic Census

Entrepreneurs, Companies & Business	Industry Associations & Chamber of Commerce	Government	To Update Economic Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify industrial structure and product trends</li> <li>To monitor changing patterns and growth trends for future investment</li> <li>To make business planning and decisions</li> <li>To gauge their business performance</li> <li>To compare their business operations to industry norms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand more about industrial structure;</li> <li>To share information about the industry with their members;</li> <li>To assist business in marketing and investment planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify new sources of growth to the economy;</li> <li>To formulate national economy programmes; and</li> <li>To assess the implementation of the national development policy such as The Economic Transformation Programme, Eleventh Malaysia Plan and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Masterplan 2012 -2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebasing of indices i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Index of Industrial;</li> <li>Compilation of Supply &amp; Use Table (SUT), Input-Output Table (I-O), Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), Information &amp; Communication Technology Satellite Account and System of Environmental – Economic Accounting (SEEA);</li> <li>Development of SME's profile.</li> </ul>

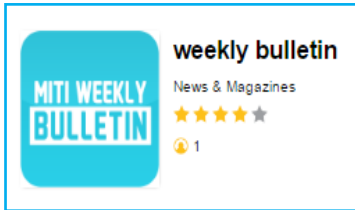
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia





# Announcement

## MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



MITI MWB APPs is now available for IOS, Android and Windows platforms. MWB APPs can be download from **Gallery of Malaysian Government Mobile APPs (GAMMA)** at the link: <http://gamma.malaysia.gov.my/#/appDetails/85>



**Daniel Yap En Juan**  
603-6208 4874  
[enjuan@miti.gov.my](mailto:enjuan@miti.gov.my)

**Designation** : Senior Assistant Director  
**Division** : Strategic Trade Secretariat  
**Job Description** : Processing permit application for companies with alphabet J-R under STA for export permits, transit and transshipment.



**Muhammad Izarul Kayat**  
603-6208 4875  
[izarul.kayat@miti.gov.my](mailto:izarul.kayat@miti.gov.my)

**Designation** : Senior Assistant Director  
**Division** : Strategic Trade Secretariat  
**Job Description** : Processing permit application for companies with alphabet A-I under STA for export permits, transit and transshipment.



Dear Readers,

Kindly click the link below for any comments in this issue. MWB reserves the right to edit and republish letters as reprints.

<http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/forms/form/13>

