



Ministry of International Trade and Industry

# Weekly Bulletin

DRIVING TRANSFORMATION, POWERING GROWTH

VOLUME 467  
(Version 2)

9 JANUARY 2018 | NO. ISSN: 2180-0448

## Trade Performance for The Month of November 2017 and the Period of January- November 2017

### Exports Hit All-time Monthly Record High in November 2017

Malaysia's total trade in November 2017 surged by 14.8% to RM157.05 billion compared with the year before. The growth was mainly buoyed by trade with ASEAN, the European Union (EU), China, Hong Kong SAR, the Republic of Korea (ROK), the United States of America (USA) and Taiwan.

Exports in November 2017 expanded by 14.4% to RM83.5 billion, the highest monthly export value ever recorded after the RM82.62 billion registered in March 2017. Imports rose by 15.2% to RM73.55 billion. Trade surplus amounted to RM9.95 billion, the 241st consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997. On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, total trade, exports and imports expanded by 1.9%, 1.5% and 2.4%, respectively.

Total trade for the first eleven months of 2017 amounted to RM1.622 trillion, grew by 20.8% compared with the same period of 2016. Exports totalled RM856.05 billion, surged by 20.4% while imports stood at RM766.07 billion, rose by 21.2%. Trade surplus of RM89.98 billion was recorded, higher by 13.6% compared to the corresponding period of 2016. The total value of trade, exports, imports and trade balance for the first 11 months of 2017 had surpassed that of the whole of 2016, respectively.



### Export Performance of Major Sectors

#### Export Growth Driven by Manufactured Goods

Exports of manufactured goods in November 2017 increased by 18.2% or RM10.63 billion y-o-y to RM68.98 billion, accounting for 82.6% of Malaysia's total exports. The expansion was mainly on account of higher exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products and chemicals and chemical products, collectively contributing 55% to total of manufactured exports. All subsectors registered growth in exports except for processed food and jewellery.

Exports of mining goods contracted marginally by 0.9% to RM7.04 billion, constituting 8.4% of Malaysia's total exports. This was mainly due to lower exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap as well as crude petroleum. Exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG), however increased by 7.5% on higher volume.

Exports of agriculture goods decreased by 2.5% to RM6.73 billion, with a share of 8.1% of total exports due mainly to lower exports of palm oil by 2.1%, on account of lower Average Unit Value (AUV) and volume.

Major exports in November 2017 were:

- E&E products valued at RM31.69 billion, constituting 38% of total exports, increased by 21% from November 2016;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM6.26 billion, 7.5% of total exports, increased by 20.2%;
- Petroleum products, RM5.28 billion, 6.3% of total exports, increased by 1.2%;
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM4.65 billion, 5.6% of total exports, decreased by 5.2%; and
- Manufactures of metal, RM3.66 billion, 4.4% of total exports, increased by 20.8%.

M-o-m, exports of manufactured goods and mining goods increased by 1.5% and 5.1%, respectively while agriculture goods declined by 3.5%. In the first eleven months of 2017, exports of manufactured goods expanded by 20.3% to RM703.08 billion compared with the corresponding period of 2016, mainly led by exports of E&E products, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, rubber products as well as iron and steel products. Exports of **mining goods** rose by 25.6% to RM72.41 billion, due to increased exports of LNG on higher AUV and volume as well as higher exports of crude petroleum which attributed to AUV. All products in the mining sector recorded growth during the period.

Exports of agriculture goods rose by 13% to RM72.11 billion, with higher exports of palm oil and natural rubber, supported by higher AUV.

## **Performance of Major Markets**

### ***Broad-based Exports to ASEAN***

In November 2017, trade with ASEAN rose by 21.9% to RM44.22 billion, compared with November 2016, accounting for 28.2% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports increased by 18.3% to RM24.72 billion with all main sectors posted double digit growth. Strong export performance were seen for E&E products which increased by 30.3% or RM1.96 billion. Other products that registered increases were chemicals and chemical products, transport equipment, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from ASEAN surged by 26.7% to RM19.5 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries in November 2017 is as follows:

- Singapore RM 12.22 billion, increased by 16.8%
- Thailand RM 4.58 billion, ↑18.2%
- Indonesia RM 3.39 billion, ↑34.8%
- Viet Nam RM 2.40 billion, ↑5.0%
- Philippines RM 1.49 billion, ↑41.2%
- Myanmar RM 335.8 million, ↓21.8%
- Brunei RM 192.6 million, ↑6.5%
- Cambodia RM 109.0 million, ↑32.9%
- Lao PDR RM 4.4 million, ↓31.1%

Exports to Singapore grew by RM1.76 billion, contributed largely by higher exports of E&E products. Exports to Thailand rose by RM703.8 million due to increase in exports of E&E products while exports to Indonesia expanded by RM875.4 million, attributed to exports of transport equipment. Exports to Viet Nam also increased by RM114.4 million following the higher exports of manufactures of metal. On a m-o-m basis, exports, imports and total trade grew by 3.3%, 0.6% and 2.1%, respectively.

In January-November 2017, trade with ASEAN continued its strong momentum with an expansion of 22.9% to RM448.65 billion compared to the same period of 2016. Exports to this region rose by 19.9% to RM251.04 billion with all markets registered growth except for Lao PDR. All main sectors posted double digit growth in exports with higher exports recorded for E&E products, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, transport equipment, crude petroleum, machinery, equipment and parts as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports increased by 27% to RM197.61 billion.

### ***Exports to China Remained Resilient***

In November 2017, trade with China increased by 8.2% y-o-y to RM26.65 billion, making up 17% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to the country expanded by 3.3% to RM11.3 billion, led by higher exports of E&E products, rubber products, chemicals and chemical products as well as LNG. Imports from China increased by 12.1% to RM15.35 billion.

Compared to October 2017, imports and total trade were up by 13.2% and 6.5%, respectively while exports declined by 1.3%. Trade with China in January-November 2017 expanded by 22.3% to RM264.61 billion compared with the same period of 2016. Exports to China surged by 29.7% to RM114.62 billion, due to higher exports of E&E products, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, rubber products, LNG as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from China increased by 17.2% to RM150 billion.

### ***The EU - Manufactured Driven Exports***

Malaysia's trade with the EU in November 2017 amounted to RM15.22 billion or 9.7% of Malaysia's total trade, an increase of 15.7% from November 2016. Exports recorded a double-digit growth of 12.4% to RM8.15 billion underpinned mainly by expansion in exports of manufactured goods, particularly E&E products which rose by 15.6% to RM4.32 billion. Other manufactured subsectors that registered increases were manufactures of metal, rubber products, iron and steel products, machinery, equipment and parts, chemicals and chemical products as well as transport equipment. Imports grew by 19.7% to RM7.07 billion. All top 10 EU markets registered increases in exports with 6 recording double-digit growth, namely, the United Kingdom (↑11.4%), France (↑19.8%), Italy (↑26.1%), Spain (↑12.2%), Hungary (↑78.4%) and the Czech Republic (↑28.4%). Slovenia continued to record an outstanding growth of 150.2% or RM118.9 million compared to November 2016. On a m-o-m basis, exports, imports and total trade increased by 3.3%, 0.4% and 1.9%, respectively. In the first eleven months of 2017, trade with the EU recorded a growth of 16.7% to RM157.56 billion compared to the corresponding period of 2016. Exports to the EU increased by 20.2% to RM86.94 billion, attributed to higher exports of E&E products, iron and steel products, rubber products, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from the EU rose by 12.7% to RM70.62 billion.

## ***E&E Continued to Drive Exports the USA***

Malaysia's trade with the USA in November 2017 grew by 10.6% y-o-y to RM12.68 billion and accounted for 8.1% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports expanded by 13.4% to RM7.56 billion on the back of higher exports of manufactured and mining goods. The main contributors to the increase were E&E products, up by 7.7%, accounting for 54.1% of Malaysia's total exports to the USA. Other products which registered increases in exports were rubber products, chemicals and chemical products as well as crude petroleum. Imports were up by 6.8% to RM5.12 billion. Compared to October 2017, exports, imports and total trade declined by 5.8%, 4.1% and 5.1%, respectively.

In January-November of 2017, trade with the USA grew by 18.1% to RM145.92 billion from the same period of 2016. Exports to the USA rose by 11.9% to RM81.74 billion with growth recorded for all main sectors. Higher exports were recorded for E&E products, rubber products, chemicals and chemical products, machinery, equipment and parts, iron and steel products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from the USA increased by 27.1% to RM64.18 billion.

## ***Manufactured & Mining Goods Led Exports to Japan***

Trade with Japan in November 2017 expanded by 7% y-o-y to RM12.07 billion, constituting 7.7% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to Japan increased by 6.7% to RM6.53 billion. The growth was supported mainly by exports of manufactured and mining goods which accounted for 61.8% and 33.6% respectively, of Malaysia's total exports to Japan. Subsectors which contributed to the increase were manufactures of metal, LNG, petroleum products, iron and steel products as well as E&E products. Imports were up by 7.3% to RM5.55 billion. On a m-o-m basis, exports and total trade were higher by 10% and 4.7%, respectively while imports decreased by 0.9%.

During the first eleven months of 2017, trade with Japan stood at RM126.67 billion, increased by 15.7% from the corresponding period a year ago. Exports to Japan expanded by 18.7% to RM68.48 billion, with growth registered in all main sectors. Higher exports were registered for E&E products, LNG, chemicals and chemical products, petroleum products, iron and steel products, textiles, apparels and footwear, rubber products, wood products as well as crude petroleum. Imports from Japan expanded by 12.4% to RM58.19 billion.

## ***Strong Trade with FTA Partners***

In November 2017, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners expanded by 15.9% y-o-y to RM101.59 billion and accounted for 64.7% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to FTA partners amounted to RM53.67 billion, up by 14.2% while imports grew by 18% to RM47.92 billion. Exports to Australia surged by 22% to RM3.3 billion, attributed mainly to higher exports of petroleum products, Turkey (↑14% to RM772.6 million, manufactures of metal), the ROK (↑82.1% to RM3.33 billion, E&E products), Pakistan (↑10.7% to RM464.5 million, manufactures of metal) and Chile (↑4.2% to RM63.3 million, rubber products). Compared to October 2017, total trade, exports and imports increased by 4.1%, 4.8% and 3.2%, respectively. During January-November of 2017, total trade with FTA partners grew by 21.7% to RM1.029 trillion, accounting for 63.4% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports amounted to RM540.44 billion, an increase of 22.1% and imports totalled RM488.65 billion, expanding by 21.3%. Growth in exports were recorded to all FTA partners except for Lao PDR.

## **Import Performance**

In November 2017, imports increased by 15.2% y-o-y to RM73.55 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use were:

- **Intermediate goods**, valued at RM40.39 billion or 54.9% of total imports, increased by 13.8%, following higher imports of processed industrial supplies, particularly articles of copper;
- **Capital goods**, valued at RM10.29 billion or 14% of total imports, expanded by 12.2%, due mainly to higher imports of Capital good (except transport equipment), particularly parts of machinery and mechanical appliances; and
- **Consumption goods**, valued at RM6.55 billion or 8.9% of total imports, increased by 6.6%, as a result of higher imports of processed food and beverages mainly for household consumption especially meat and edible meat offal.

During the first eleven months of 2017, imports amounted to RM766.07 billion, an increase of 21.2% from the corresponding period of 2016. Intermediate goods totalled RM440.61 billion, increased by 22.2%, capital goods (RM103.55 billion, ↑13.5%) and consumption goods (RM64.82 billion, ↑7%).

Ministry of International Trade and Industry  
5 January 2018



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

## Cost of Doing Business and Employment Opportunities in Malaysia

Following the discussion on issues surrounding the cost of doing business and employment opportunities at the Cabinet Meeting and Economic Council Meeting last week, MITI organized a dialogue session on 8 January 2018 with the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) and 21 of its members.

I was joined by Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan (Minister in Prime Minister's Department), Datuk Seri Ir. Dr. Wee Ka Siong (Minister in Prime Minister's Department), Dato' Seri Ong Ka Chuan (MITI Minister II) and Tan Sri Yong Poh Kon (Economic Council Member) as well as senior government officials including from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Human Resources, Economic Planning Unit and Royal Malaysian Customs Department.

Dato' Soh Thian Lai, President of FMM gave a presentation on the challenges faced by industry and submitted some proposals in dealing with them. The Government considers industry players, big and small, as our friends – we have been engaging them on a regular basis, to enhance Malaysia's competitiveness as an investment destination.

Malaysia's sustainable economic growth – 5.9% in the first nine months of 2017 and forecast of around 5.0-5.5% in 2018, will have a positive impact on employment opportunities, including in new areas such as aerospace and the digital economy. A total of 2.26 million jobs have been created under our Economic Transformation Programme so far. Meanwhile, a survey undertaken by SME Corp in Q3 2017 found that 40% of the SMEs interviewed are expecting their businesses to improve in the near term.

However, changes in technology and industrial structure which resulted in workers' displacement are features of the knowledge-driven economy, even in good times. This is also true for Malaysia as we transition from a labour-intensive to knowledge-driven economy. It is therefore incorrect for some quarters to allege that 50,000 workers will be retrenched primarily due to the rising cost of doing business. While there will be retrenchment, in our view most of those retrenched workers will be reemployed by new and expanding businesses and the total number of retrenchments this year may not be as high as claimed.

The Government has been responding to the evolving human resource needs of industry by taking concerted steps to prepare our workforce to meet the changing nature

of jobs. These include strategies to upgrade skills and reskill the workforce, especially against the backdrop of megatrends such as Industry 4.0 and automation.

While we acknowledge there has been some retrenchment, we must also highlight that most of the workers who have been retrenched have been rehired by new and existing companies as they expand to meet increasing demand. For instance, a large percentage of the retrenched workers from companies such as Seagate, Hitachi Global Storage Technology and Rubicon in Penang have been absorbed by other firms which are expanding their operations such as Keysight, Inari, HP, Osram and Infineon.

In the three year period 2014-2016, new manufacturing projects implemented have created over 153,000 jobs. An additional 32,700 jobs in the manufacturing sector will be created from the investment secured in the period Jan-Sept 2017. A number of new investments and expansion undertaken by companies last year such as Broadcom and Osram in Penang, Konica Minolta in Melaka, Infineon in Kedah, Roland and IKEA in Selangor, as well as BMW in Johor, among others have created more job opportunities in the country. Oil and gas companies are also starting to hire again, especially in the upstream and offshore businesses as they seek to capitalise on the new found high oil price in recent times.

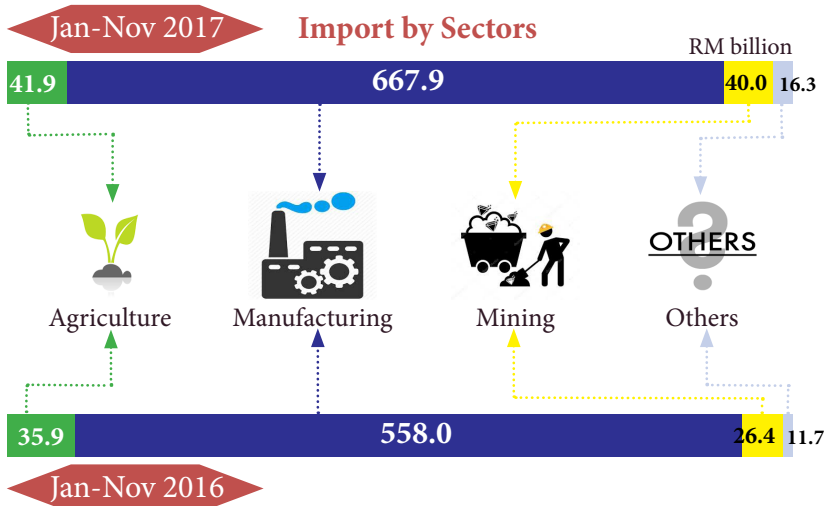
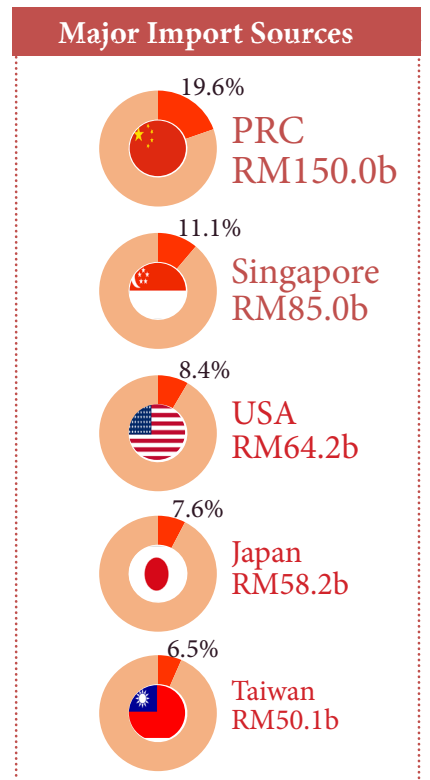
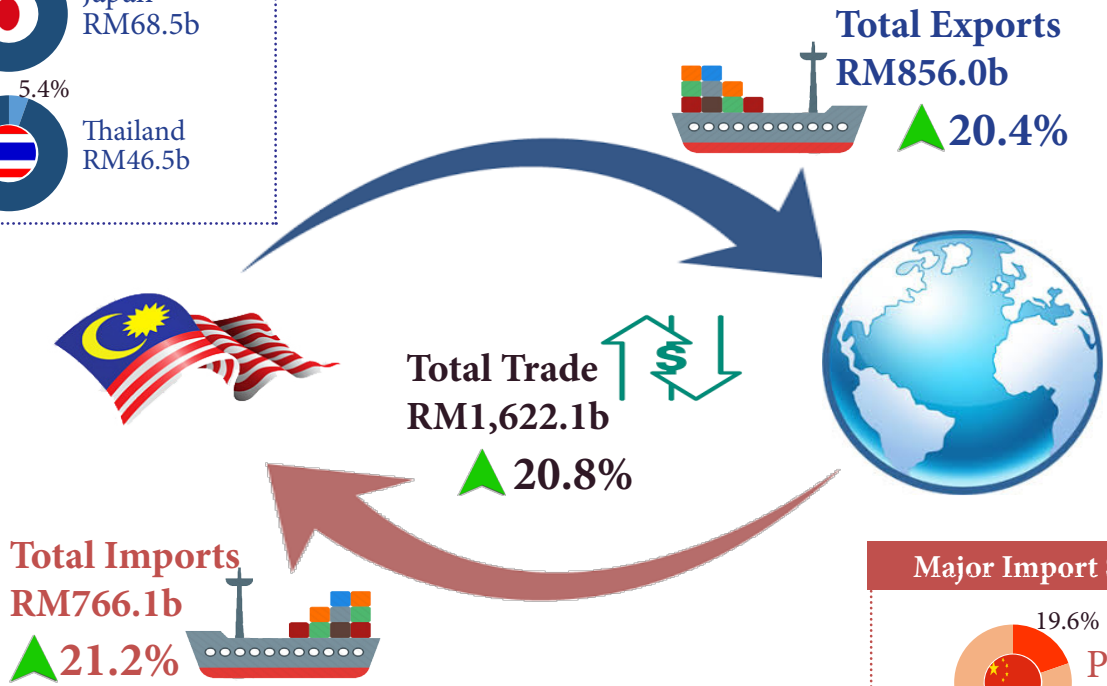
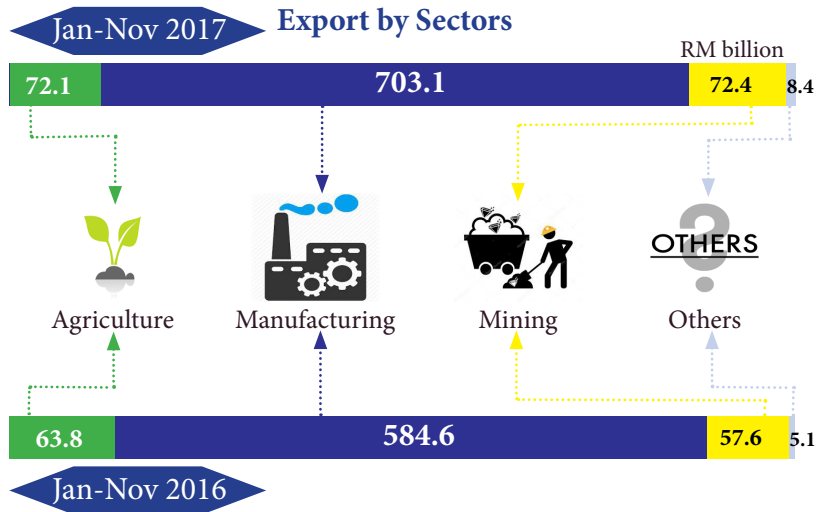
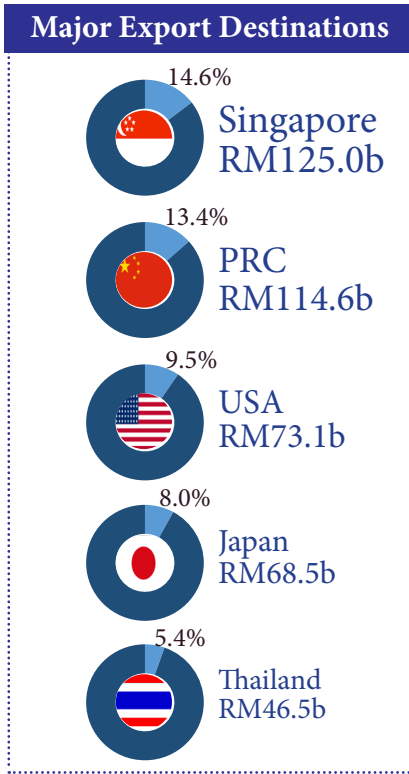
It is also important to note that as at Q3 2017, the total employed persons have increased to 14.48 million from 14.42 million in the previous quarter.

Another issue discussed during the dialogue with the FMM was on the hiring of foreign labour. They continued to highlight the need to have a holistic review of policies on foreign labour, the need to enhance administrative efficiency and facilitation to promote a more conducive business environment. Moving forward, MITI will continue to engage the private sector to bridge the gap between their demands and the overall policies of the Government.

Our current unemployment rate of around 3.3% is the lowest in the region and expected to remain stable. We believe that the implementation of sound macroeconomic policies, Budget 2018 proposals and the 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan, as well as strong exports and continued strong investment flows will generate more jobs in the country.

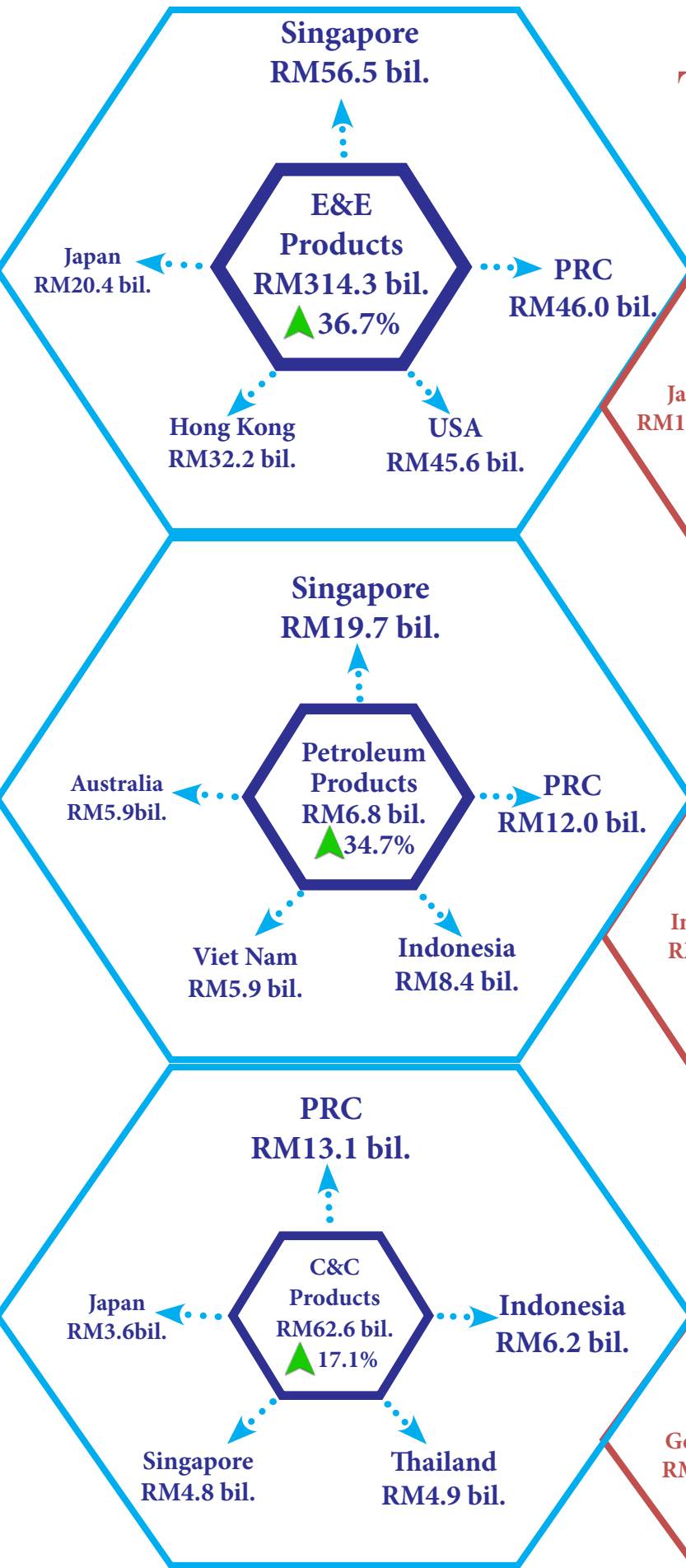
Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed  
Minister of International Trade and Industry  
9 January 2018

## Trade Performance, January-November 2017

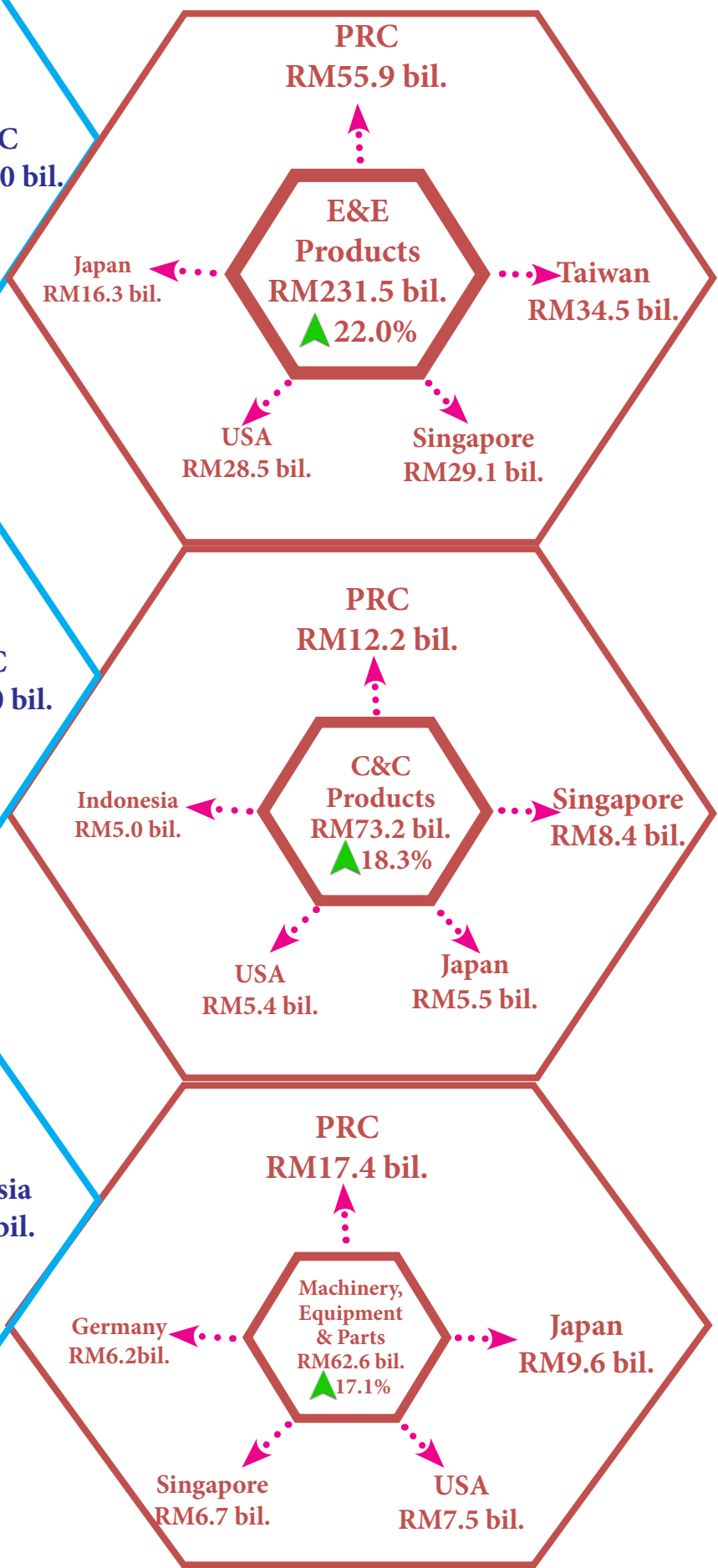


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# Top Three Exports



# Top Three Imports

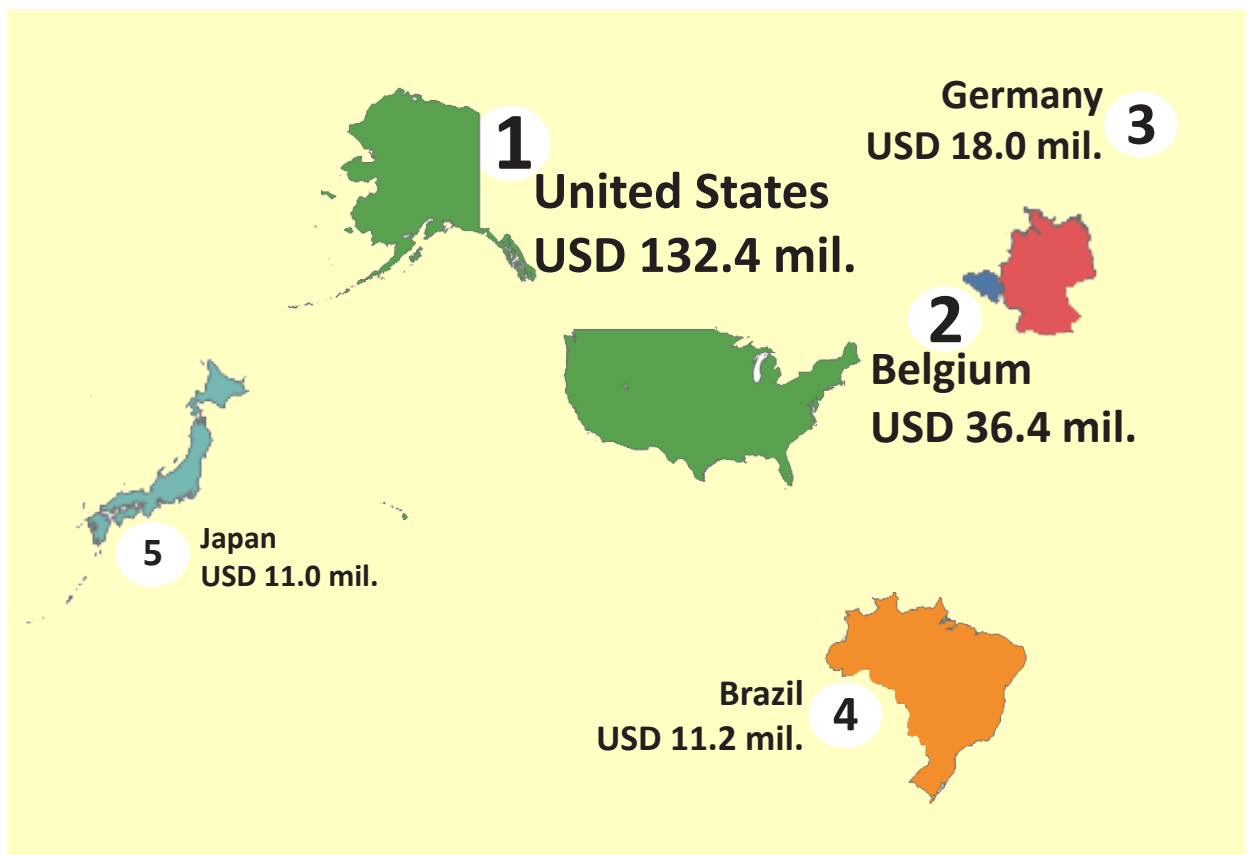


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# MALAYSIA AS THE LARGEST EXPORTER OF SURGICAL GLOVES 2016



## TOP 5 MALAYSIA'S EXPORT DESTINATIONS



Note : Refers to HS401511

Source : <http://www.trademap.org/Index.aspx>

# The World's Best Places to Retire in 2018

Global Retirement Index 2018 used 12 categories namely buying & investing, renting, benefits & discounts, visas & residence, cost of living, fitting in, entertainment & amenities, healthcare, healthy lifestyle, development, climate and governance. International Living carefully selected the 25 best countries in the world for retirement. Their focus is on the destinations within those countries that make sense.

1

## Costa Rica

(Score: 91.3)



*The World's  
Best Retirement Haven*

2

## Mexico

(Score: 91.2)



*Convenient, Exotic,  
First-World Living*

3

## Panama

(Score: 91.1)



*Friendly, Welcoming,  
and Great Benefits*

4

## Ecuador

(Score: 88.3)



*Diverse, Unhurried,  
and Metropolitan*

5

## Malaysia

(Score: 87.7)



*Easy, English-Speaking, and  
First World*

6

## Colombia

(Score: 85.7)

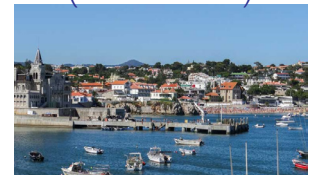


*Sophisticated and  
Affordable*

7

## Portugal

(Score: 85.5)



*Europe's Best  
Retirement Haven*

8

## Nicaragua

(Score: 83.9)

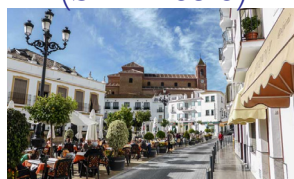


*Best Bang-for-Your Buck in  
Latin America*

9

## Spain

(Score: 83.6)



*Romance, History, and  
Charming Villages*

10

## Peru

(Score: 82.8)

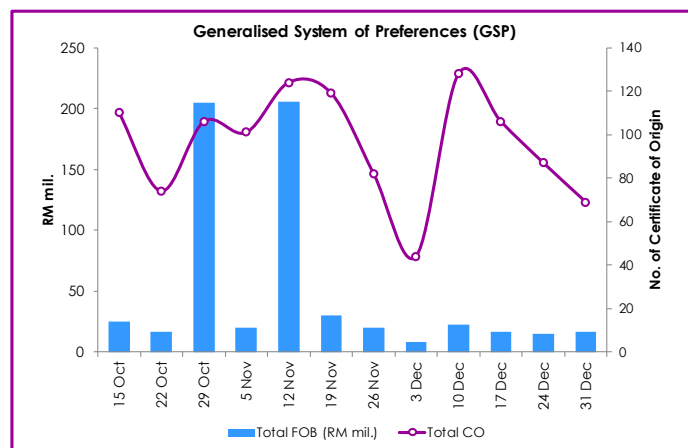
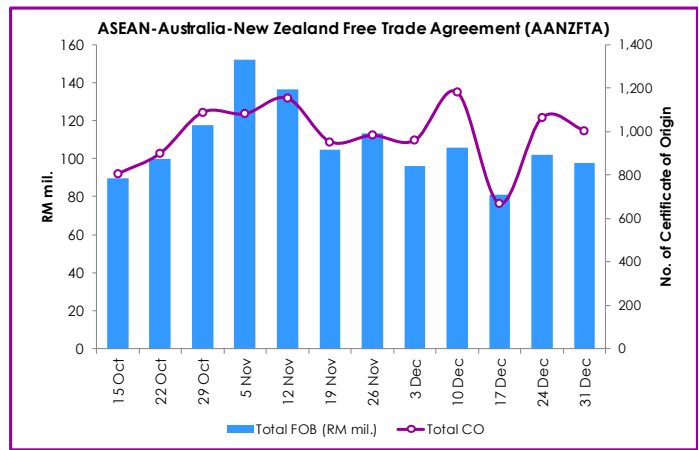
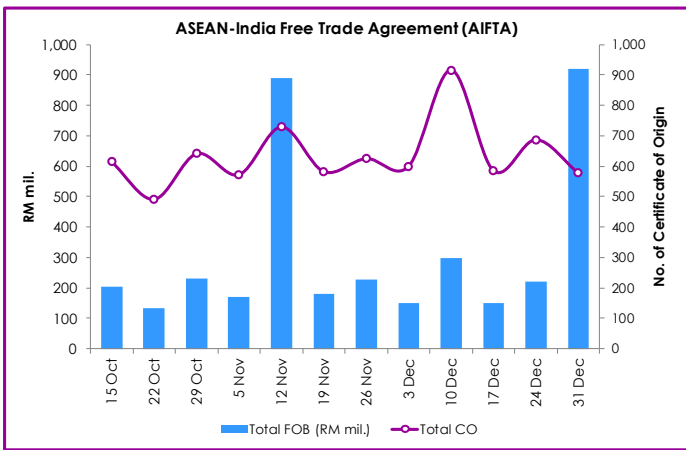
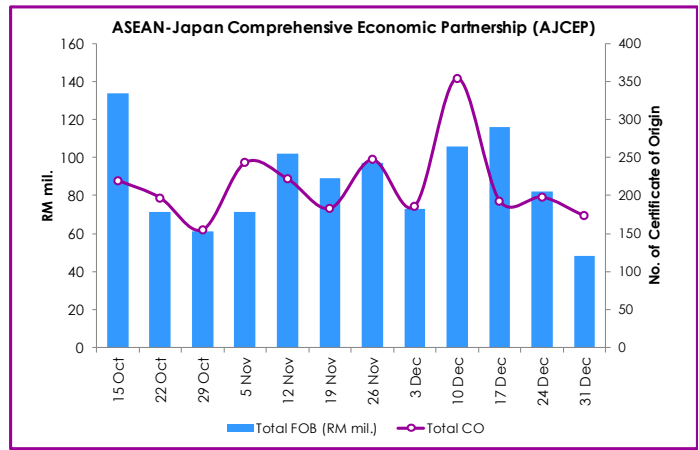
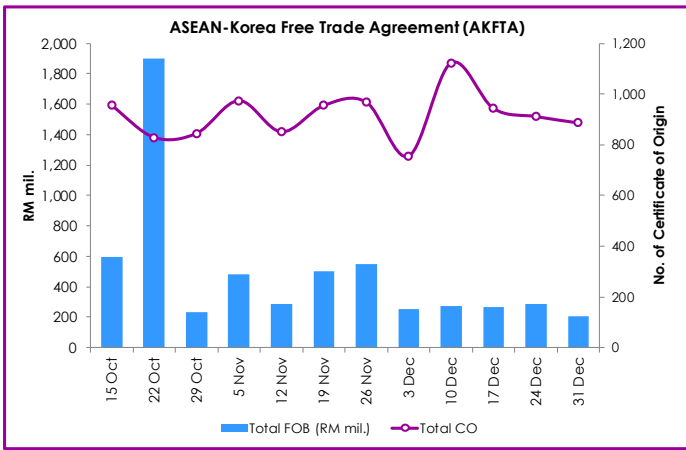
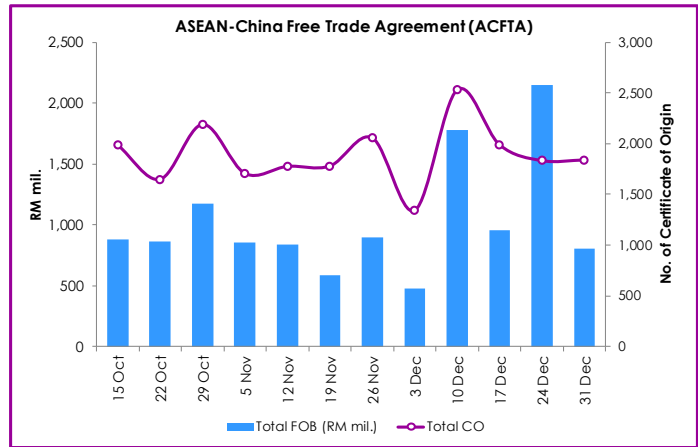
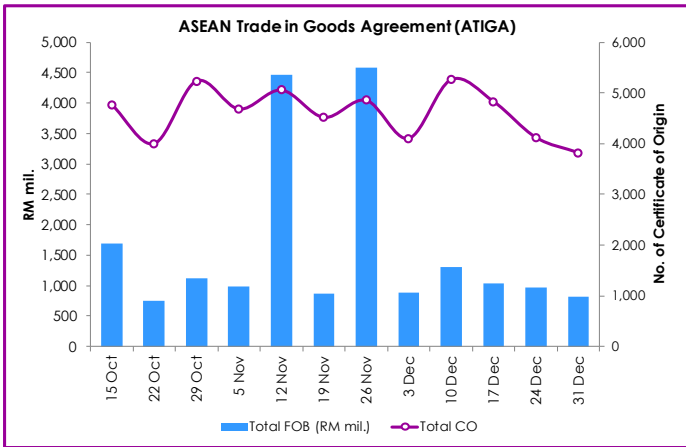


*Low-Cost Living,  
Vibrant, and Diverse*

Source: <https://internationalliving.com/the-best-places-to-retire/>



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

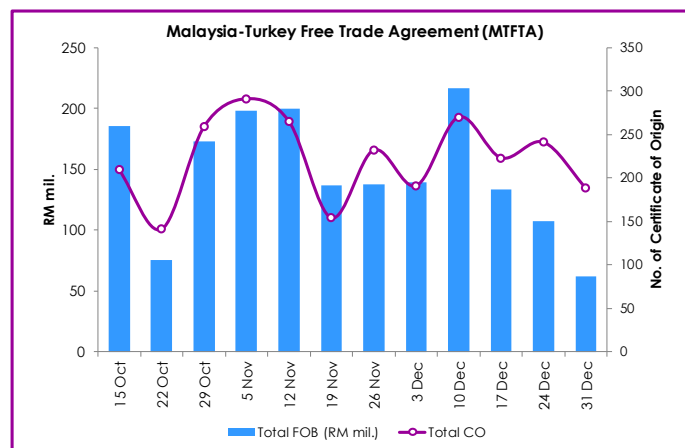
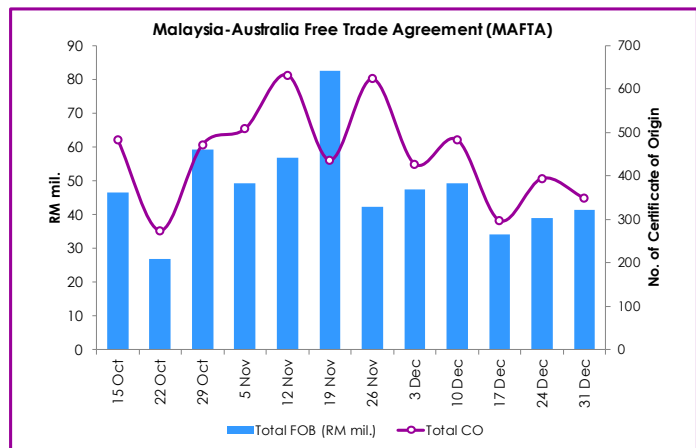
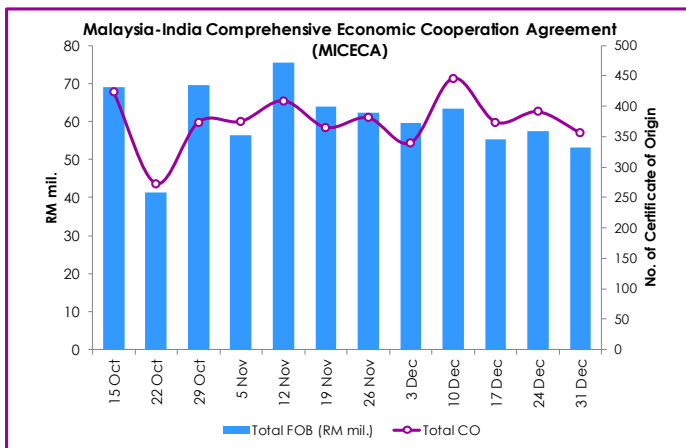
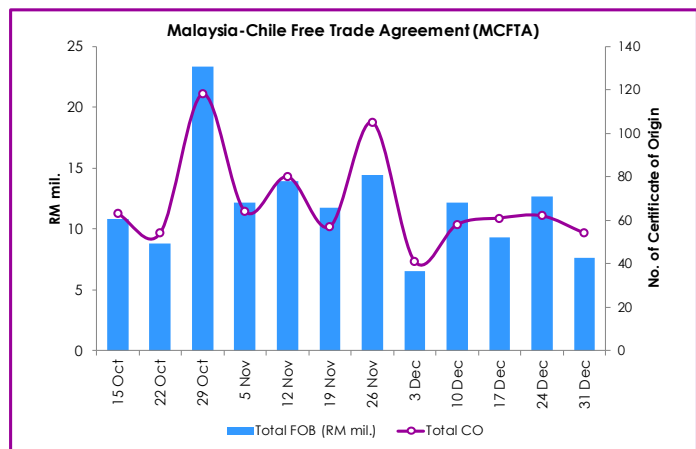
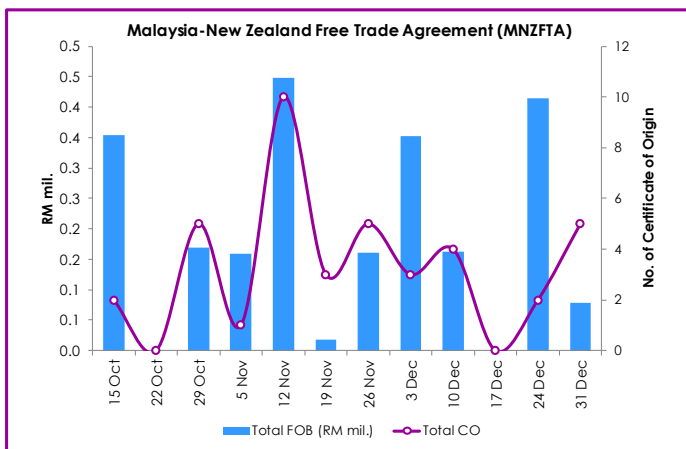
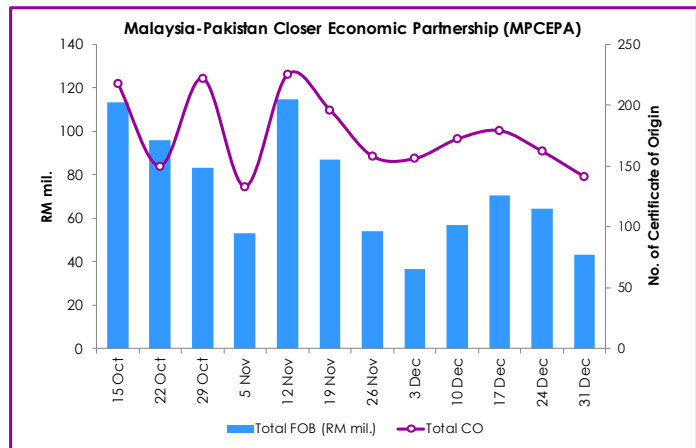
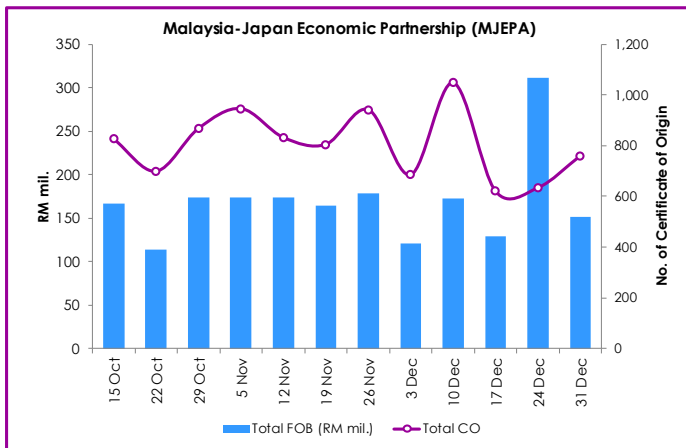


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: \*Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

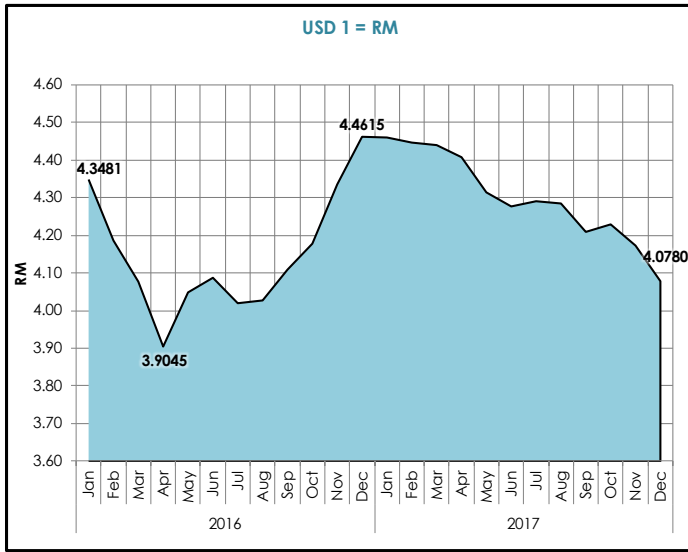
# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



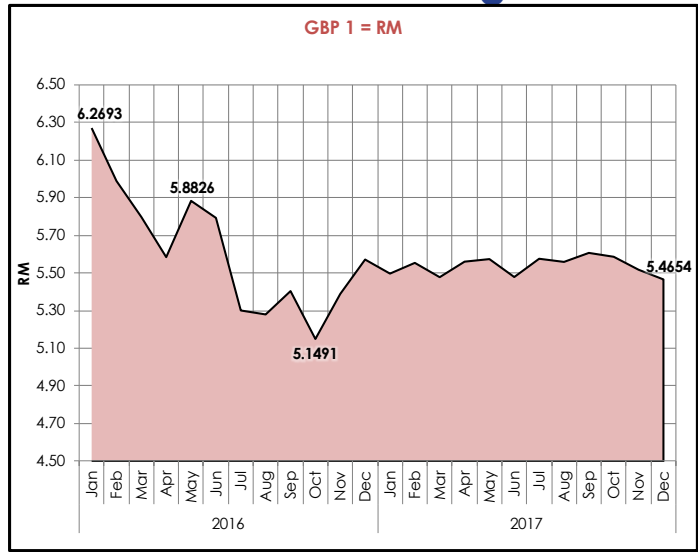
Note: \*Provisional Data  
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2016 - December 2017

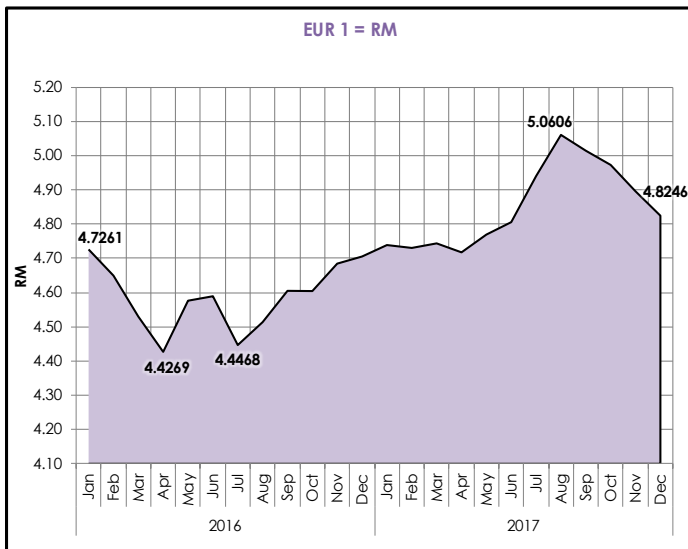
## US Dollar



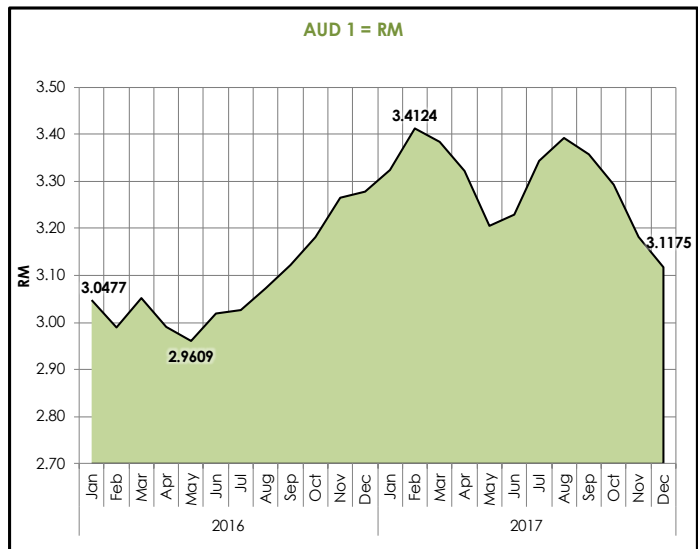
## Pound Sterling



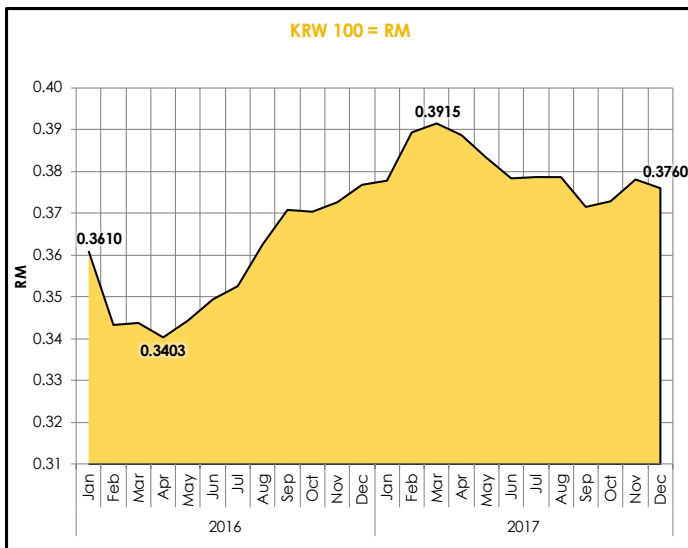
## Euro



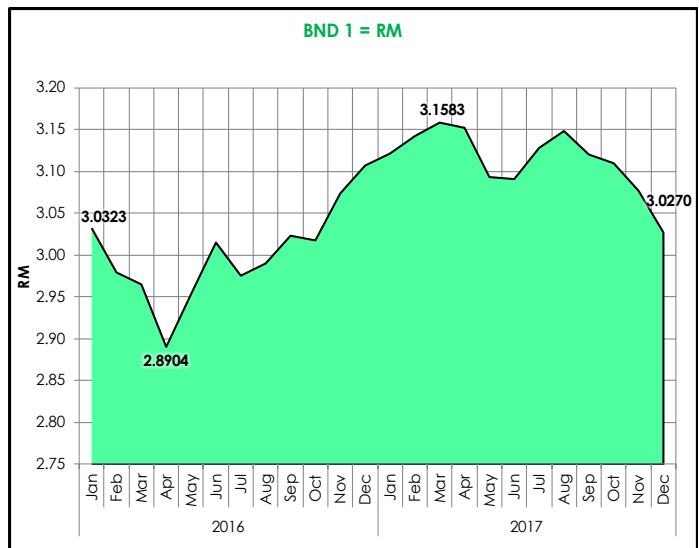
## Australian Dollar



## South Korean Won



## Brunei Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

# Commodity Prices



## CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-

5 Jan 2018 : US\$67.6, ▲ 1.1%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup> : 2017: US\$55.0  
2016: US\$45.3



## CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-

5 Jan 2018 : US\$675.6, ▼ 0.5%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup> : 2017: US\$719.7  
2016: US\$702.2



## SUGAR -per lbs-

5 Jan 2018 : US¢ 15.1, ▲ 3.8%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup> : 2017: US¢15.8  
2016: US¢18.2



## RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-

5 Jan 2018 : US\$1,456.0, ▲ 0.2%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup> : 2017: US\$1,646.6  
2016: US\$1,394.5



## COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-

5 Jan 2018 : US\$1,301.8, ▼ 2.1%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup> : 2017: US\$1,439.0  
2016: US\$1,609.8



## COAL -per MT-

5 Jan 2018 : US\$65.2, ▼ 0.2%  
Average Price<sup>i</sup> : 2017: US\$57.2  
2016: US\$45.6



## SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

5 Jan 2018 : US\$390.0 (high), unchanged  
US\$380.0 (low), unchanged  
Average Price<sup>i</sup> : 2017: US\$314.5  
2016: US\$243.2

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 International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

## HIGHEST and LOWEST 2017/2018

Crude  
Petroleum  
(Brent)  
-per bbl-



### Highest

5 Jan 2018 : US\$67.6  
29 Dec 2017 : US\$66.9

### Lowest

5 Jan 2018 : US\$67.6  
23 June 2017 : US\$45.5

Crude  
Palm Oil  
-per MT-



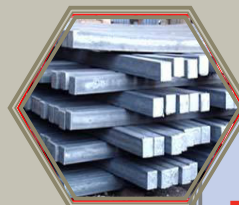
### Highest

5 Jan 2018 : US\$675.6  
20 Jan 2017 : US\$843.0

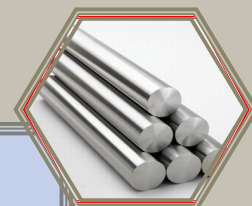
### Lowest

5 Jan 2018 : US\$675.6  
30 June 2017 : US\$650.0

## Domestic Prices 5 Jan 2018

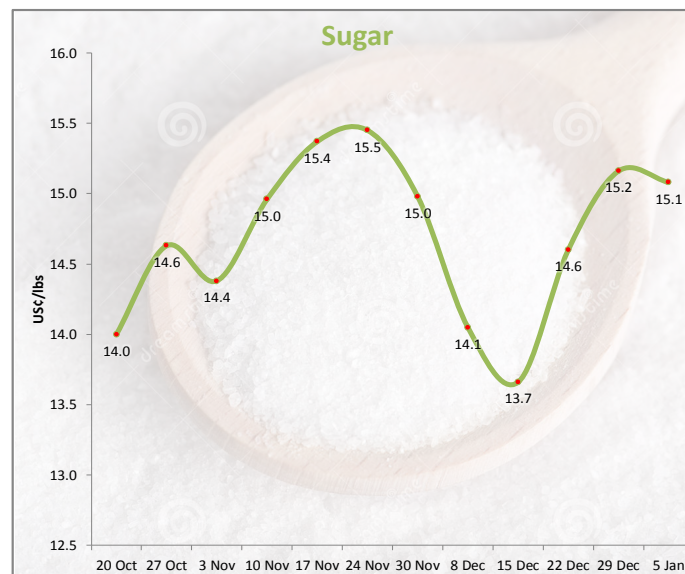
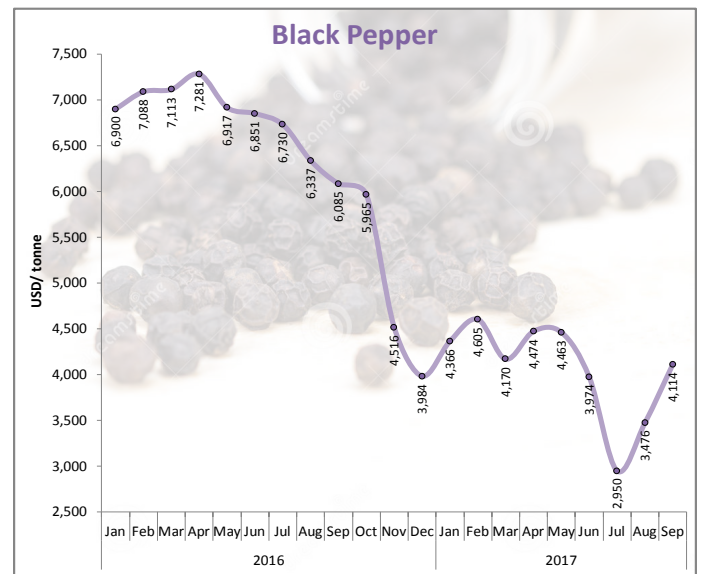
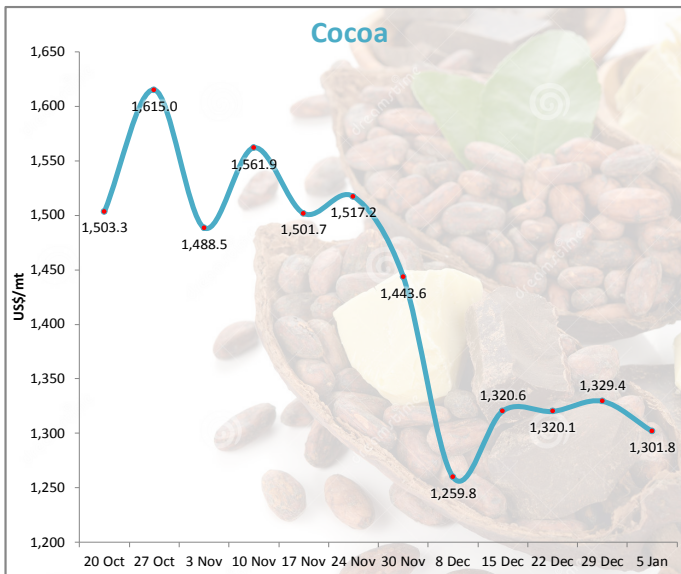
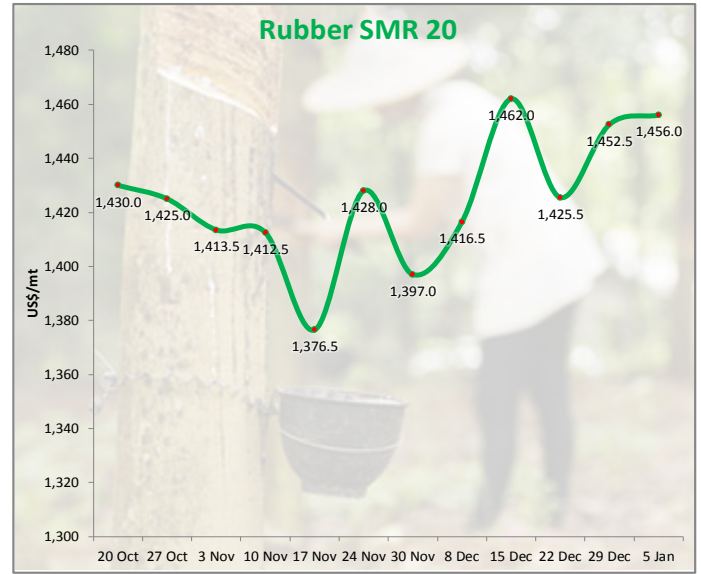
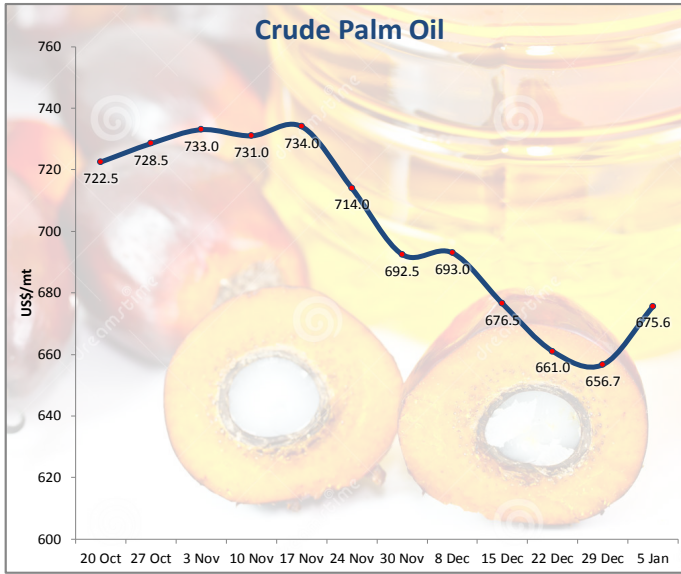


**Billets**  
(per MT)  
RM2,320 – RM2,420



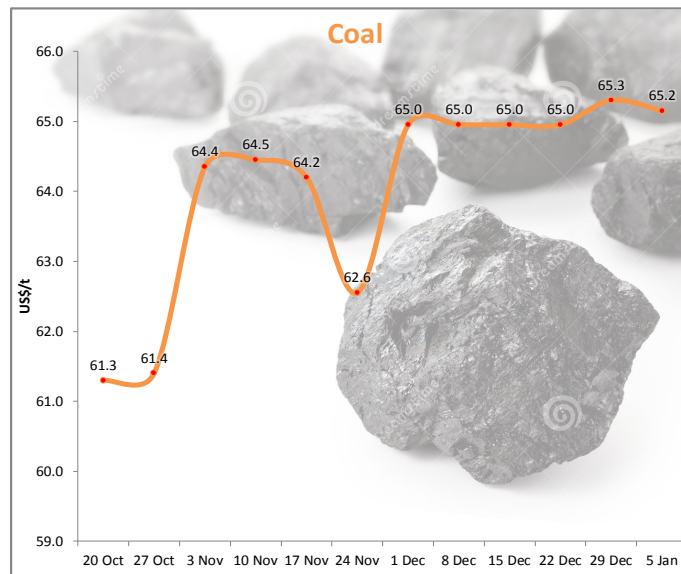
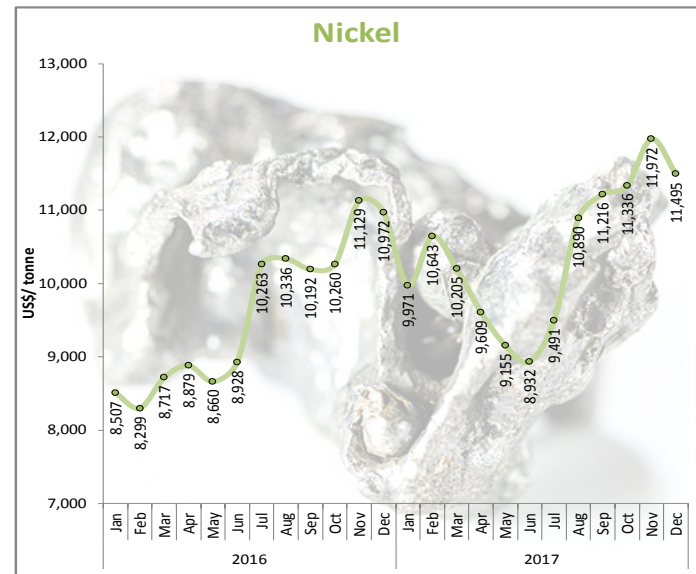
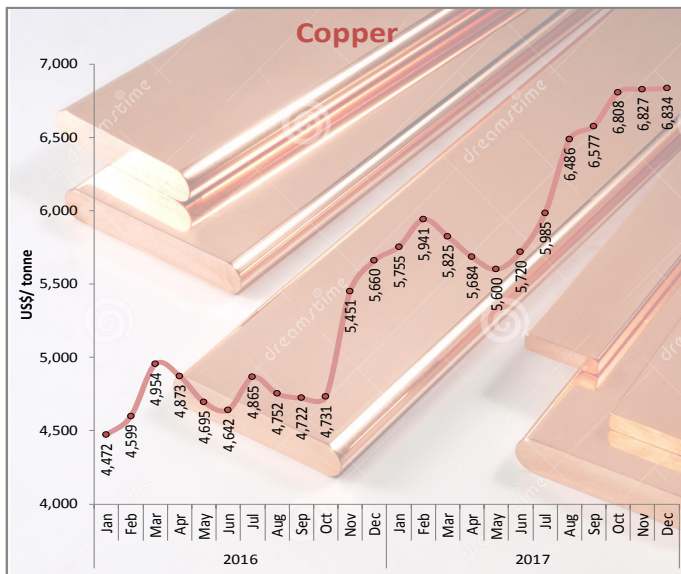
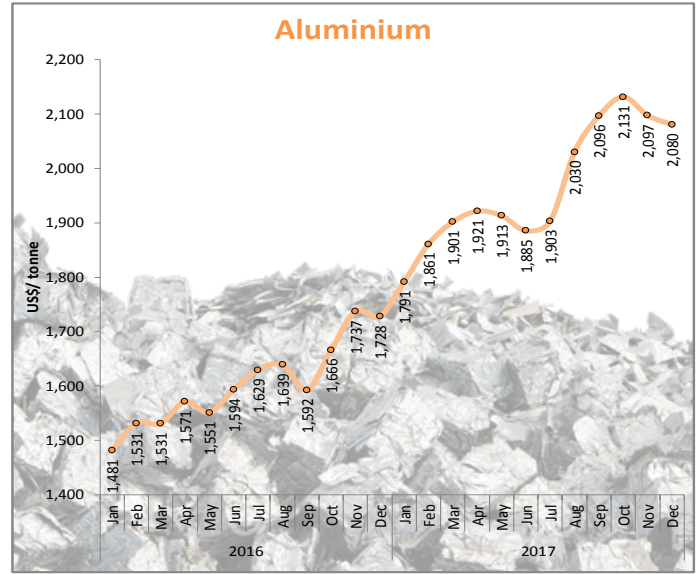
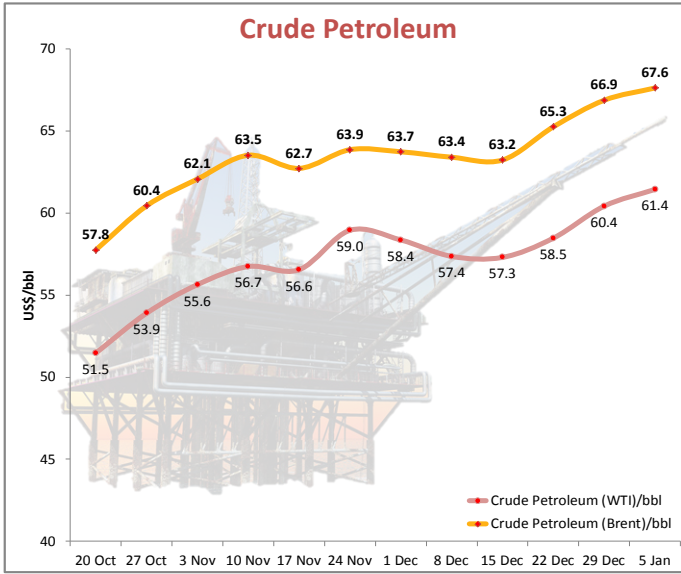
**Steel Bars**  
(per MT)  
RM2,700 – RM2,850

# Commodity Price Trends



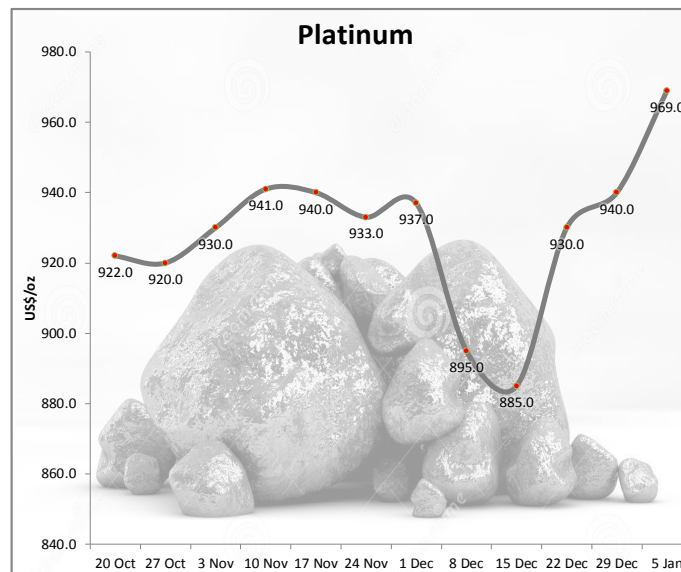
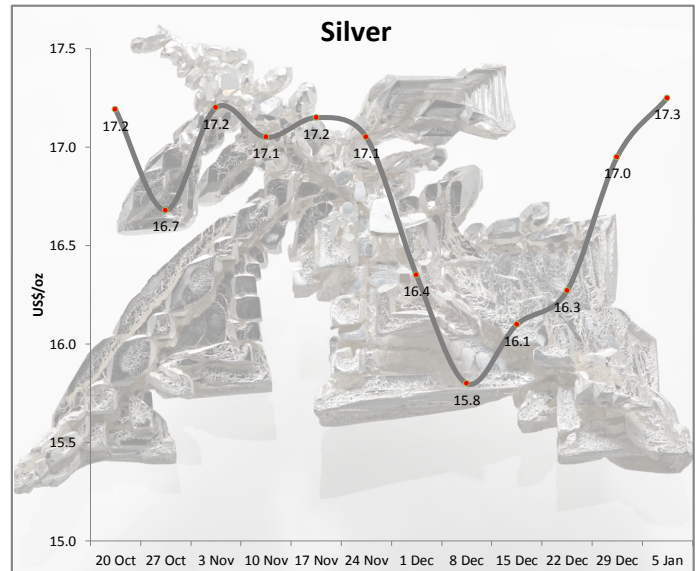
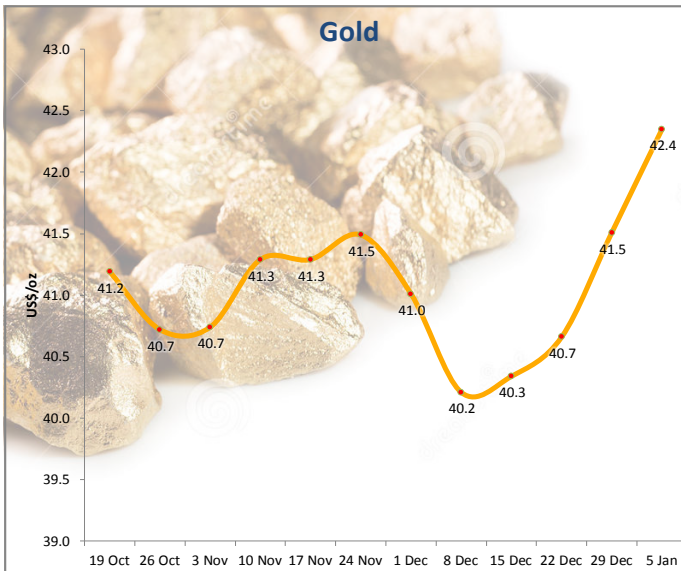
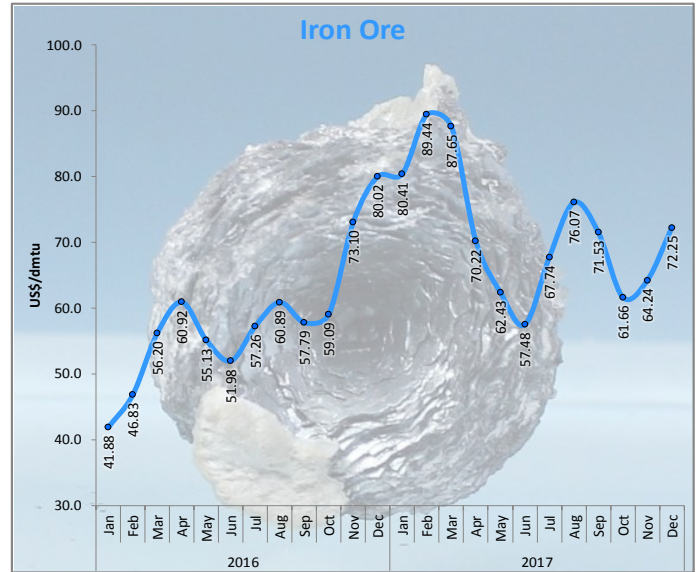
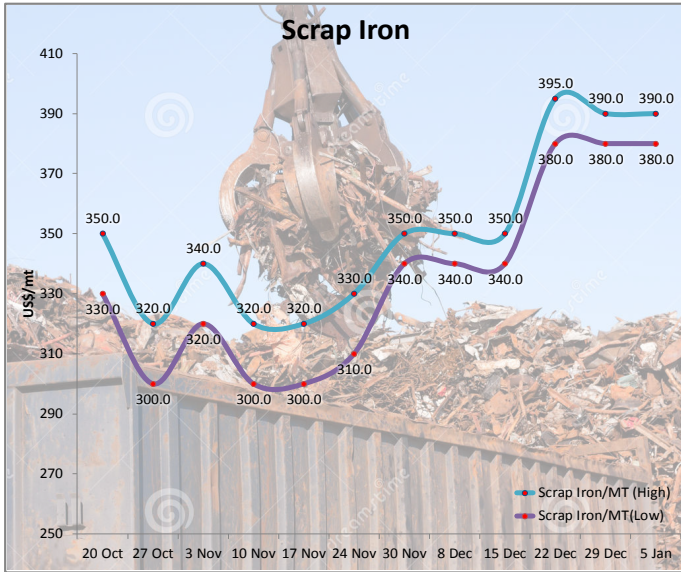
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.







# Glossary

## **AFTA**

ASEAN Free Trade Area - It was agreed in 1992 with main objective to create a single market and an international production base in ASEAN.

## **Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) / Amber Box**

Amber Box or Aggregate Measurement of Support refers to trade-distorting subsidies and subject to reduction commitments (i.e. such subsidies to be reduced over certain agreed period of time). As a result of the Uruguay negotiations, members had to quantify the value of these supports and inscribe it in their Schedules of Commitments. Amber Box policies include programmes such as market price support, direct payments and input subsidies.

## **Agriculture Negotiations**

Three pillars of Agriculture negotiations :

Tariff reduction (market access)  
Subsidies reduction (domestic support)  
Export competition

## **AHTN**

ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature

## **AIFTA**

ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement

## **AJCEP**

ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership

## **AJCSD**

The ASEAN-Japan Chemical Safety Database - free database which includes chemical regulatory information, GHS classification results, risk and hazard information, etc.

## **AKFTA**

ASEAN - Korea FTA - Korea is the second Dialogue Partner with whom ASEAN has forged a free trade agreement. In 2005, ASEAN and Korea signed the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation (Framework Agreement), and subsequently, signed four (4) more agreements that form the legal instruments for establishing the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (AKFTA).

## **AMM**

APEC Ministerial Meeting - a joint meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers Responsible for Trade of APEC member economies organized annually. Meeting takes place right before the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (AELM). At this Meeting, Ministers give their assessments and evaluations of APEC cooperation in the present year, endorse recommendations on cooperation from Senior Officials' Meetings (SOM) and report to AELM for consideration and approval. MITI Minister participates this meeting under the capacity of Minister Responsible for Trade.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to inform that  
MyServices Portal has now been migrated to MITI Portal

Kindly visit [www.miti.gov.my](http://www.miti.gov.my) for further information. Thank you



## E-COMMERCE KNOWLEDGE FOR EVERYONE

REGISTER TODAY AT [WWW.GOECOMMERCE.MY](http://WWW.GOECOMMERCE.MY)



Go eCommerce

ANUGERAH  
KECEMERLANGAN  
INDUSTRI  
INDUSTRY EXCELLENCE AWARD



AKI 2018 - Open to All companies  
Closing Date: 31 January 2018

## Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)

For more information on Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) please visit MITI's website via this link: <http://fta.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/71?mid=40>

## Withholding Tax

For more information on Withholding Tax, please visit LHDN's website via this link: [http://www.hasil.gov.my/bt\\_goindex.php?bt\\_kump=2&bt\\_skum=6&bt\\_posi=1&bt\\_unit=5&bt\\_sequ=1&bt\\_lgv=2](http://www.hasil.gov.my/bt_goindex.php?bt_kump=2&bt_skum=6&bt_posi=1&bt_unit=5&bt_sequ=1&bt_lgv=2)

## Industry 4.0

For more information on Industry 4.0, please visit MITI's website via this link: <http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4.0?mid=559>



## Quote of the Day

*“I wish you could see my true nature.  
Beyond my body and labels, there is a river of tenderness  
and vulnerability.  
Beyond stereotypes and assumptions, there is a valley of  
openness and authenticity.  
Beyond memory and ego, there is an ocean of awareness  
and compassion.”*

*Haemin Sunim,  
from his book ‘The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down’*

## 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>

## MWB Facebook Page



Like MWB page at

<https://www.facebook.com/MITIWeeklyBulletin/?fref=ts>

# Feedback

Send us your suggestions



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>