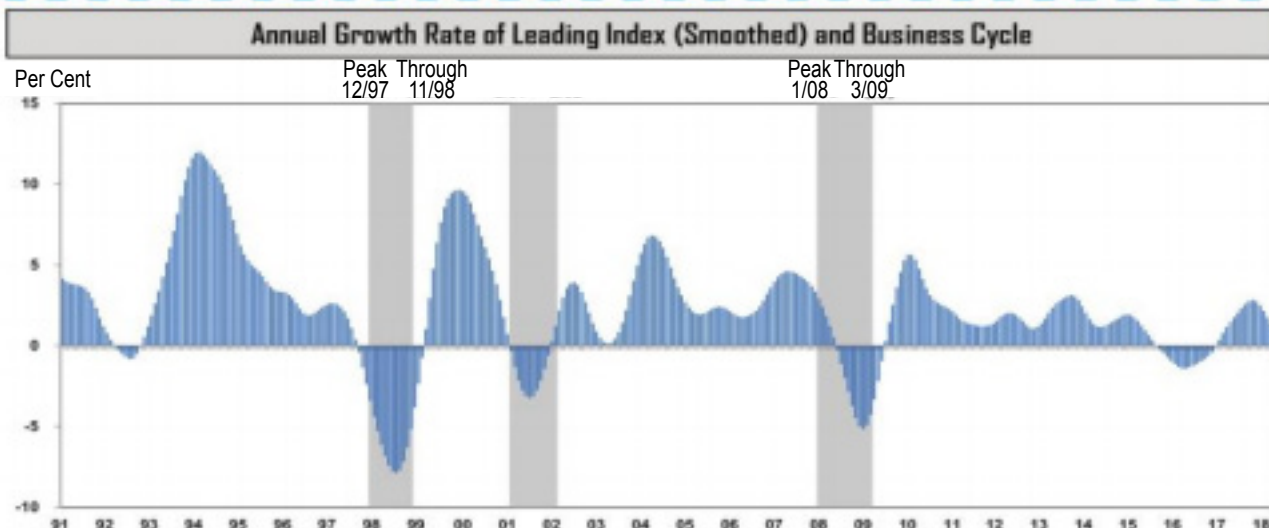
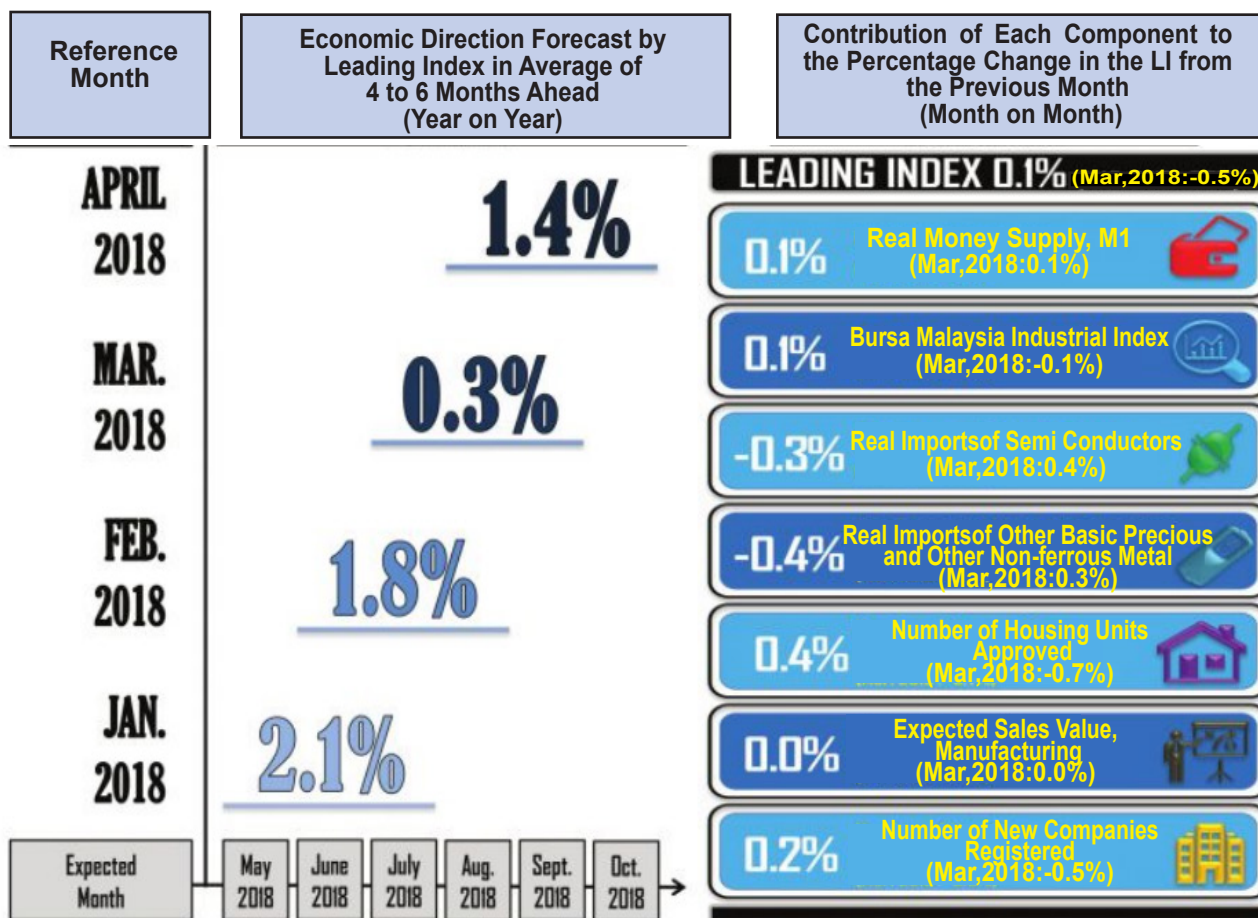




MALAYSIA

LEADING INDEX (LI), APRIL 2018

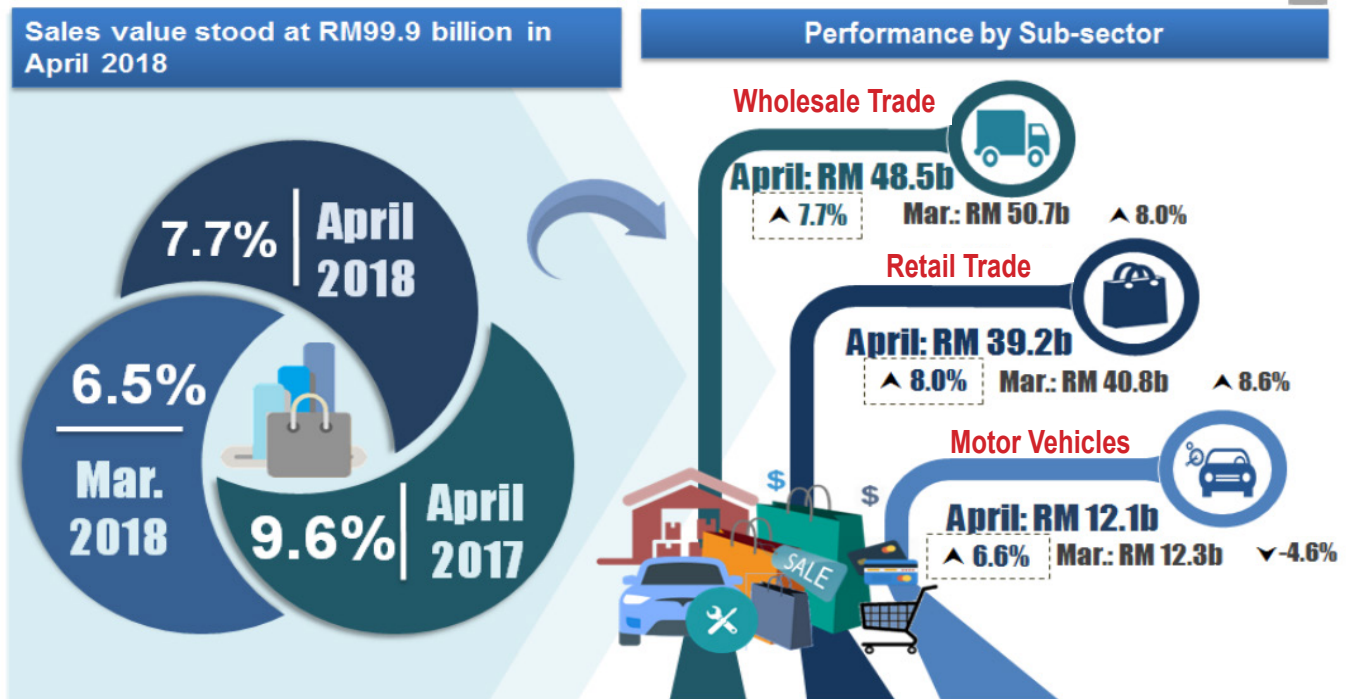
The growth of Malaysia's economy is expected to remain favourable between August to October 2018



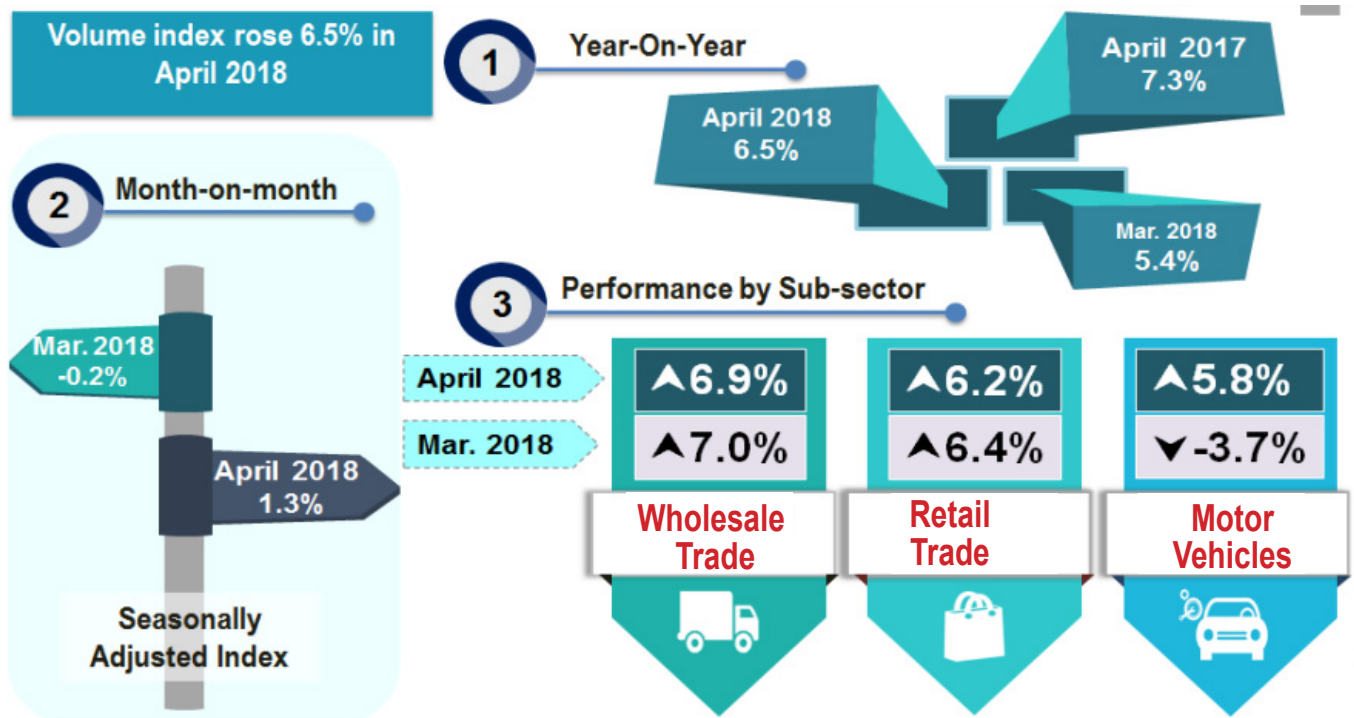
Note: The Leading Index measures anticipations of the overall economic activity in the months ahead. The index tells us where the economy is going.

Source: Malaysian Economic Indicators: Leading, Coincident & Lagging Indexes April 2018

Wholesale and Retail Trade Performance April 2018



Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade April 2018



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Force April 2018

Labour force participation rate **68.2%**
Unemployment rate **3.3%**

Number of labour force **increased 0.5%**
in April 2018 as compared to the previous month

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| April 2018 | 15.31 million |
| March 2018 | 15.24 million |
| April 2017 | 14.94 million |

EMPLOYMENT



Unemployment rate
in April 2018 **remained at**
3.3%



Labour force participation
rate (LFPR) in April 2018
remained at 68.2%

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



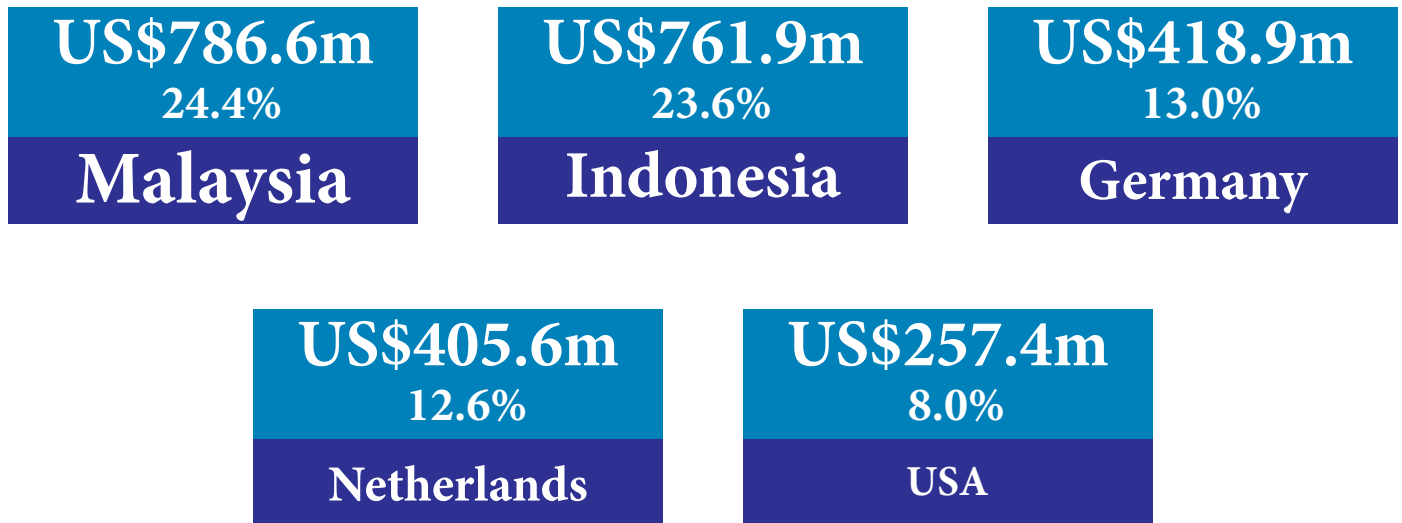
A total of **31.8 per cent** of working age population (15-64 years) were outside the labour force which comprised of housewives, students, retirees and those not interested to work



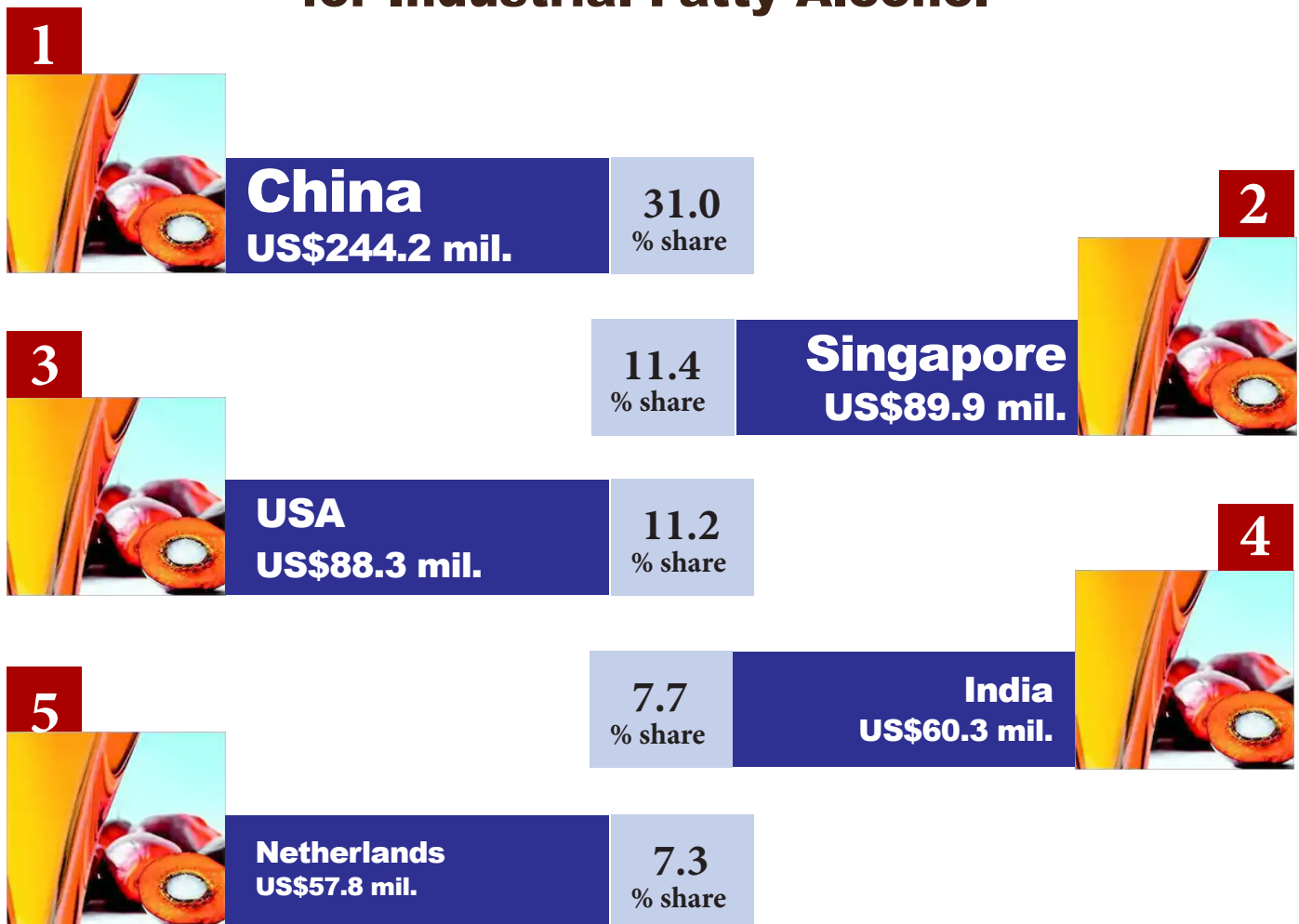
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

International Report

Malaysia was the Largest Exporter of Industrial Fatty Alcohols in 2017



Malaysia's Top Five Export Destinations for Industrial Fatty Alcohol



Note : Refers to HS382370

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

International Report

The World's Best Places to Retire in 2018

1 Costa Rica



2 Mexico



3 Panama



4 Ecuador



5 Malaysia



6 Colombia



7 Portugal



8 Nicaragua



9 Spain

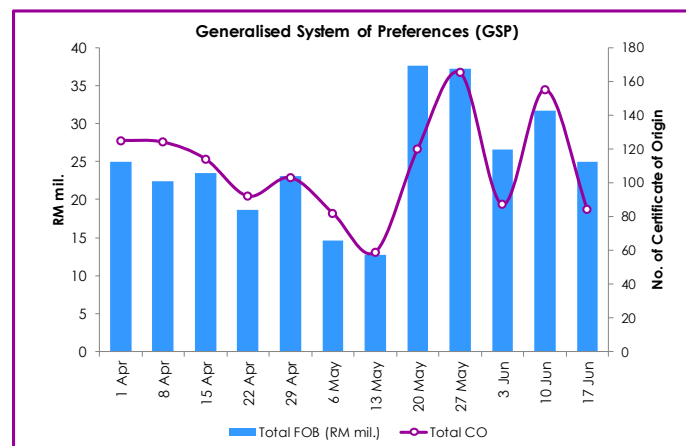
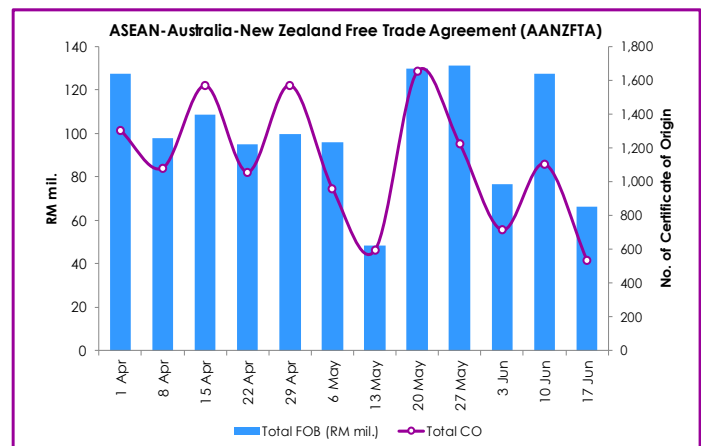
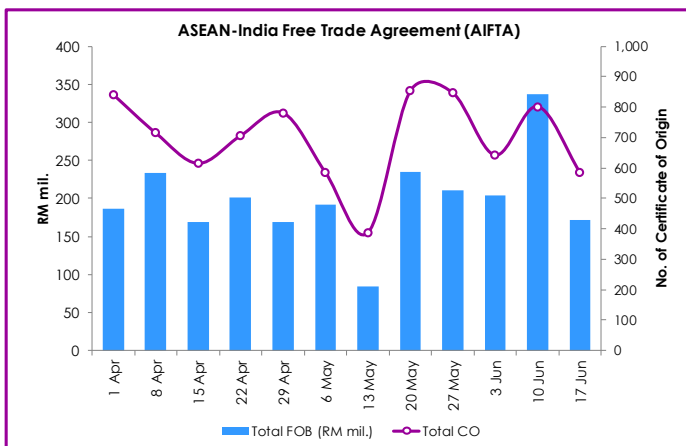
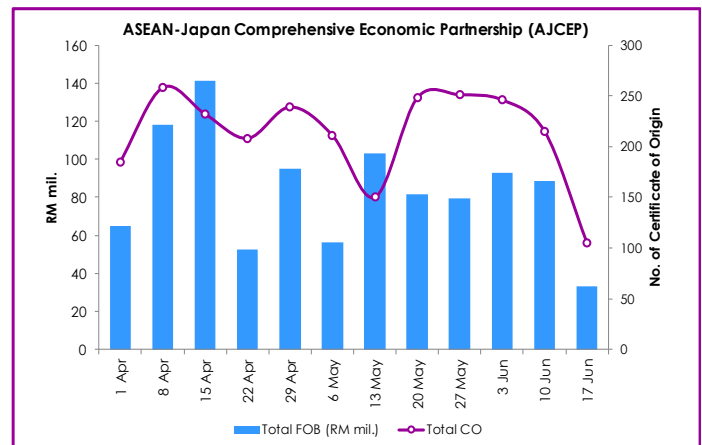
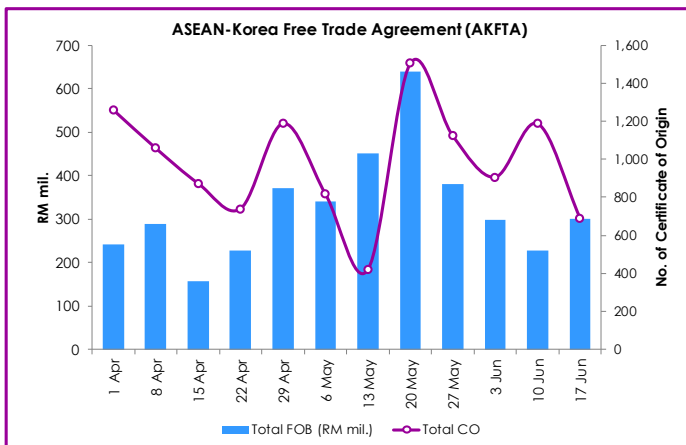
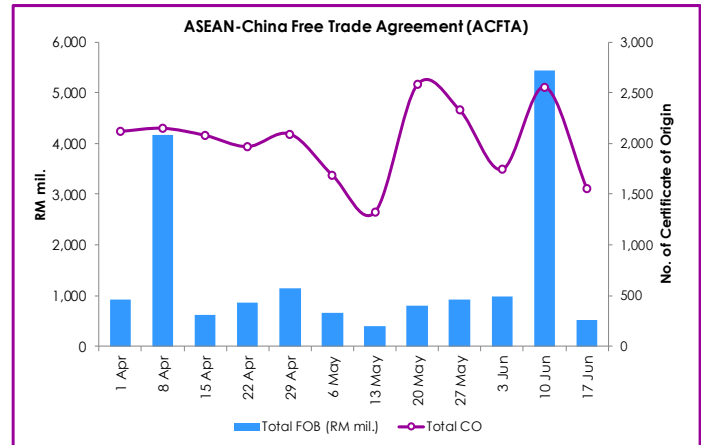
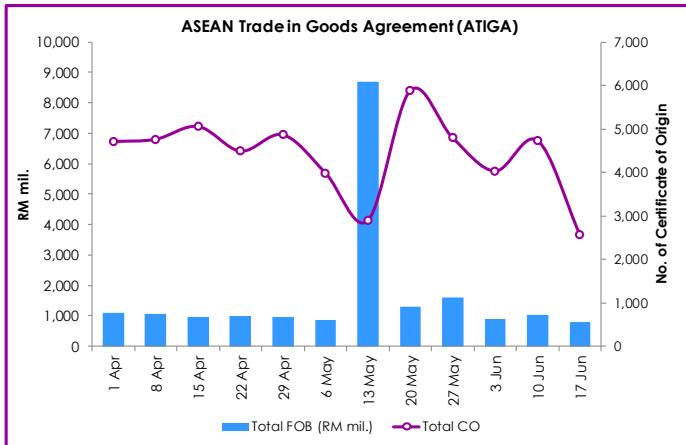


10 Peru



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

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

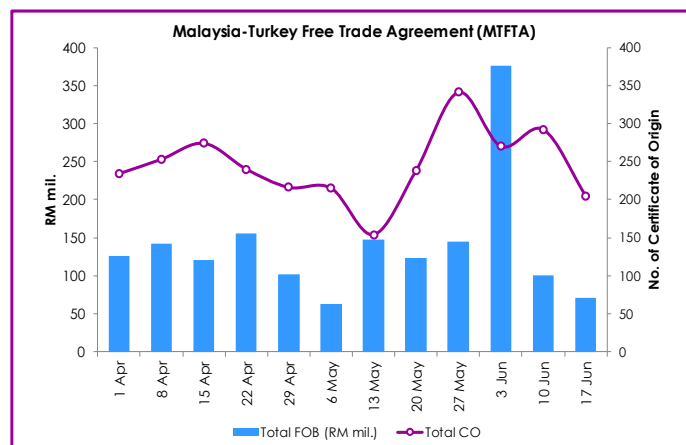
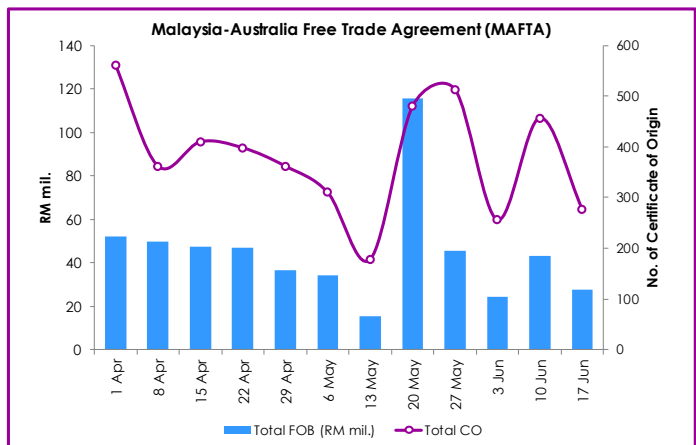
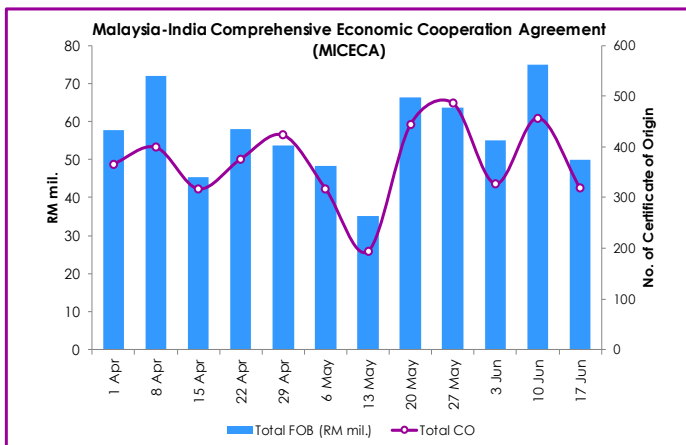
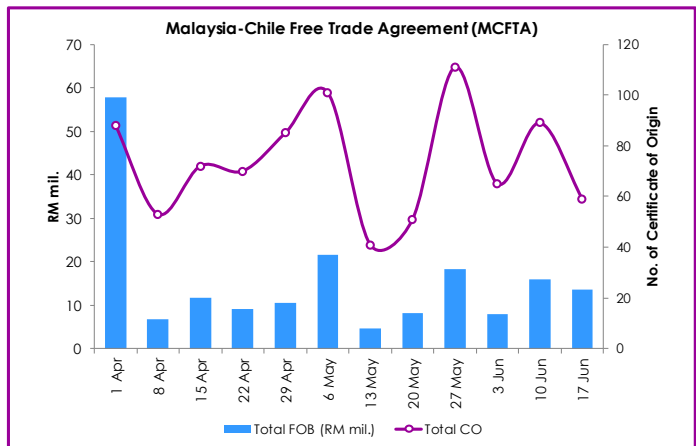
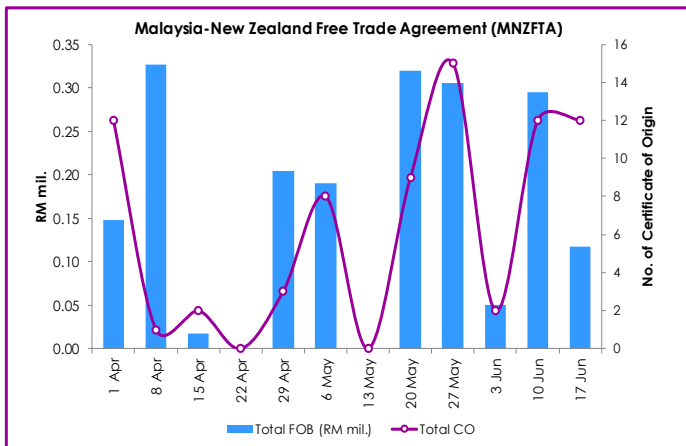
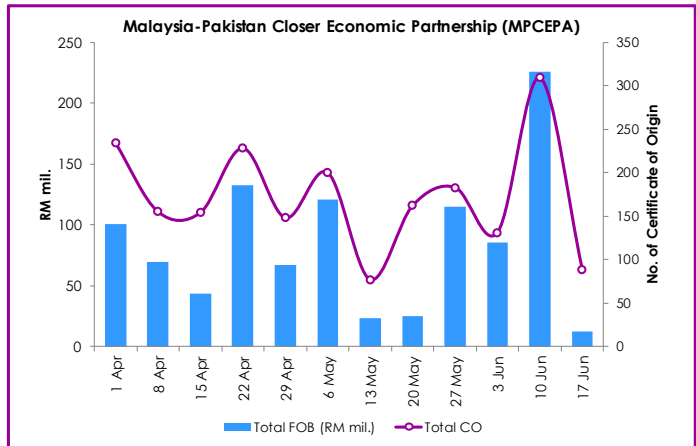
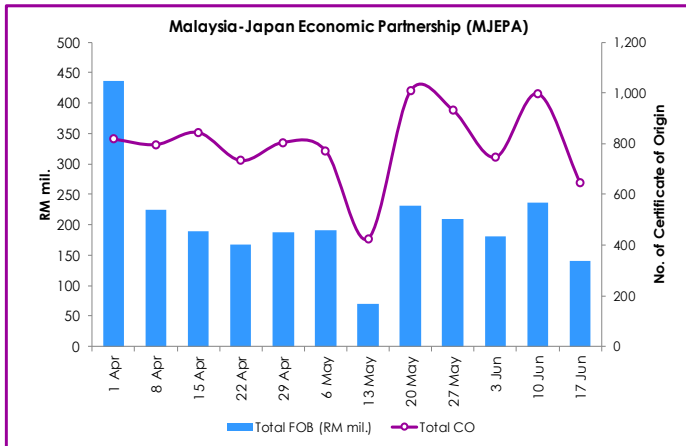


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: *Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

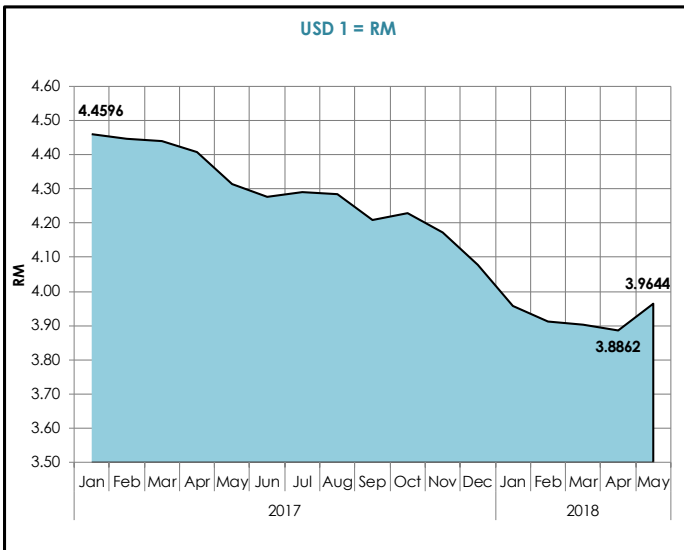
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



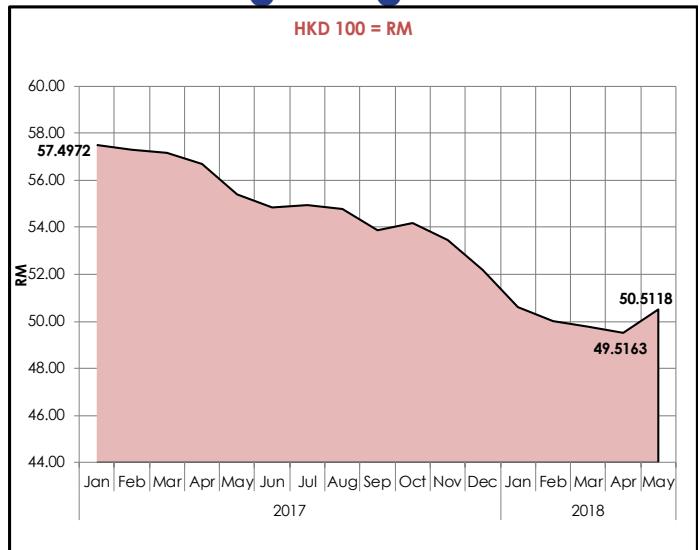
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Ringgit Malaysia Exchange Rate with Selected Currencies, January 2017 - May 2018

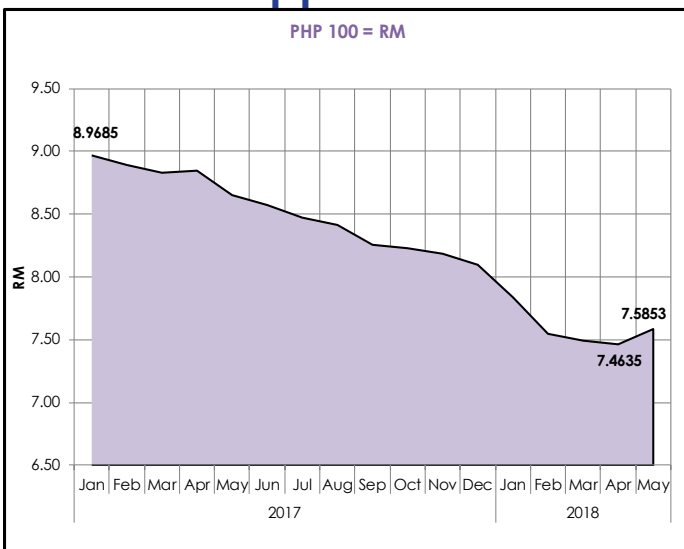
US Dollar



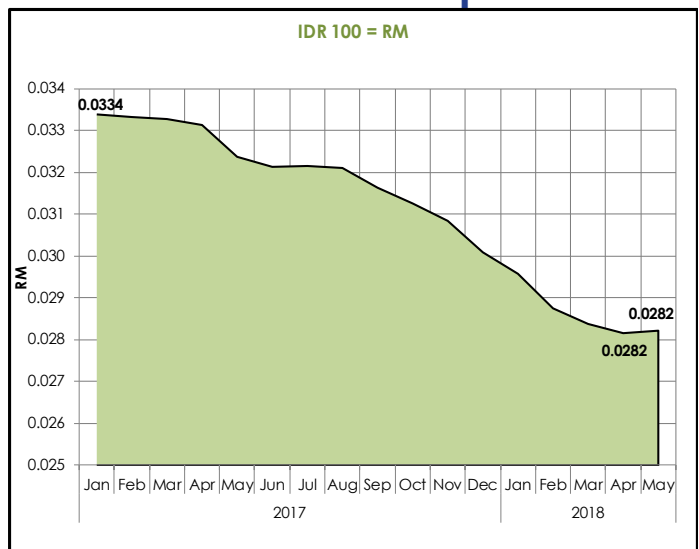
Hong Kong Dollar



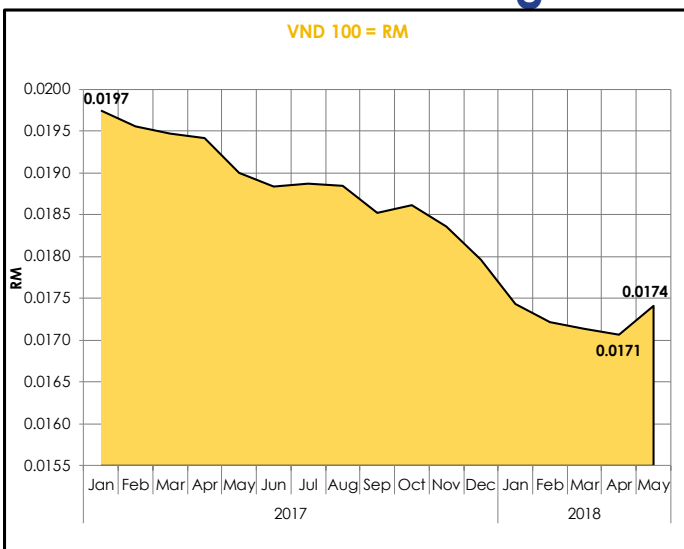
Philippine Peso



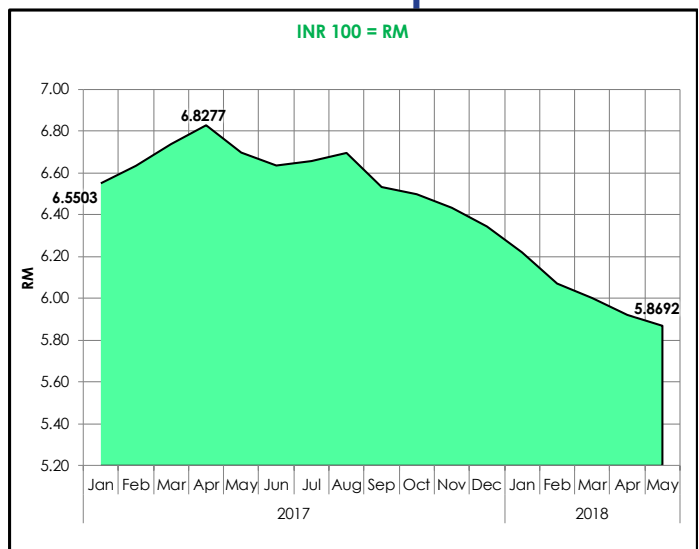
Indonesian Rupiah



Vietnamese Dong



Indian Rupee



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices



CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT)

-per bbl-

22 June 2018 : US\$75.6, ▲ 2.9%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$55.0

2016: US\$45.3



CRUDE PALM OIL

-per MT-

22 June 2018 : US\$635.5, ▼ 3.3%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$719.7

2016: US\$702.2



SUGAR -per lbs-

22 June 2018 : US¢12.4, ▼ 1.4%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US¢15.8

2016: US¢18.2

RUBBER SMR 20

-per MT-

22 June 2018 : US\$1,352.0, ▼ 1.4%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$1,646.6

2016: US\$1,394.5



COCOA SMC 2

-per MT-

22 June 2018 : US\$1,607.1, ▲ 3.5%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$1,439.0

2016: US\$1,609.8



COAL -per MT-

22 June 2018 : US\$61.0, unchanged*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$57.2

2016: US\$45.6

SCRAP IRON HMS

-per MT-

22 June 2018 : US\$390.0 (high) ▲ 5.4%*

US\$375.0 (low), ▲ 7.1%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$314.5

2016: US\$243.2



HIGHEST and LOWEST 2017/2018

Crude Petroleum (Brent) -per bbl-

Highest

18 May 2018 : US\$78.5

29 Dec 2017 : US\$66.9



Lowest

9 Feb 2018 : US\$62.8

23 June 2017 : US\$45.5

Crude Palm Oil -per MT-

Highest

9 Mar 2018 : US\$691.5

20 Jan 2017 : US\$843.0

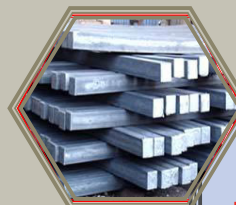


Lowest

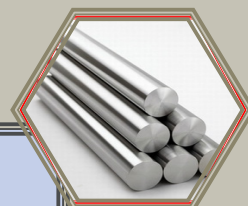
22 June 2018 : US\$635.5

30 June 2017 : US\$650.0

Domestic Prices 22 June 2018



Billets
(per MT)
RM2300 – RM2,350



Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,380 – RM2,530

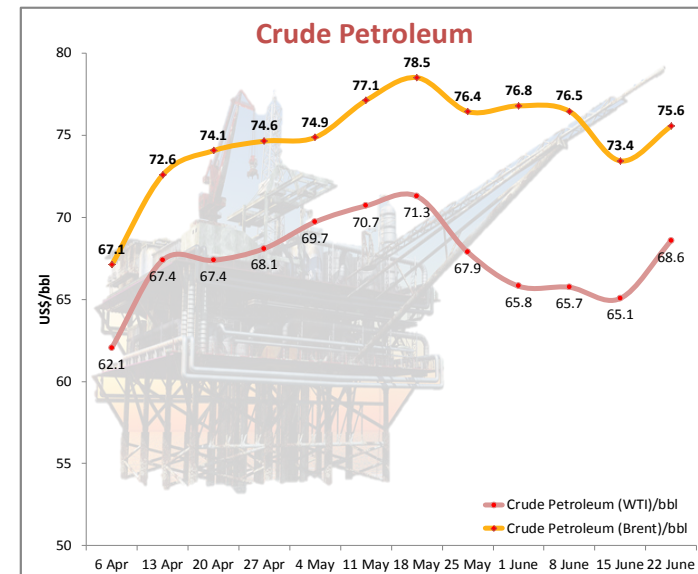
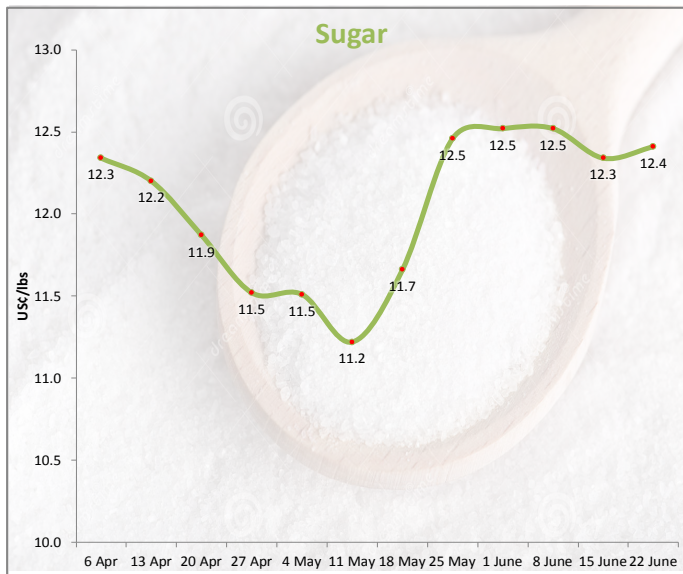
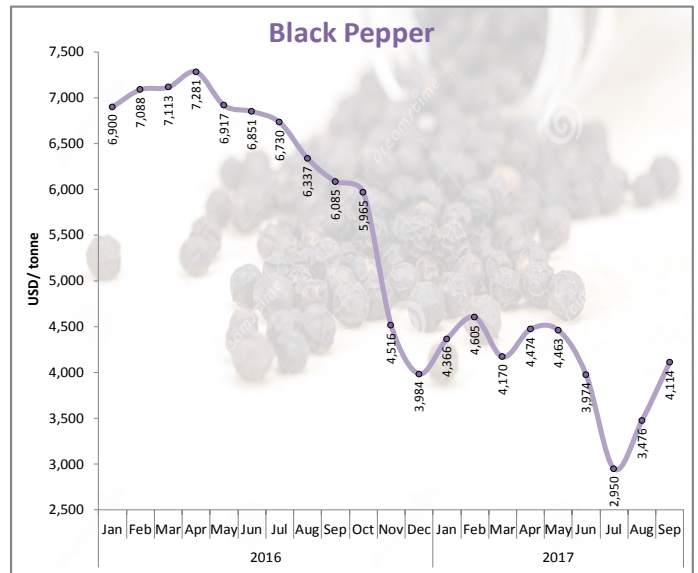
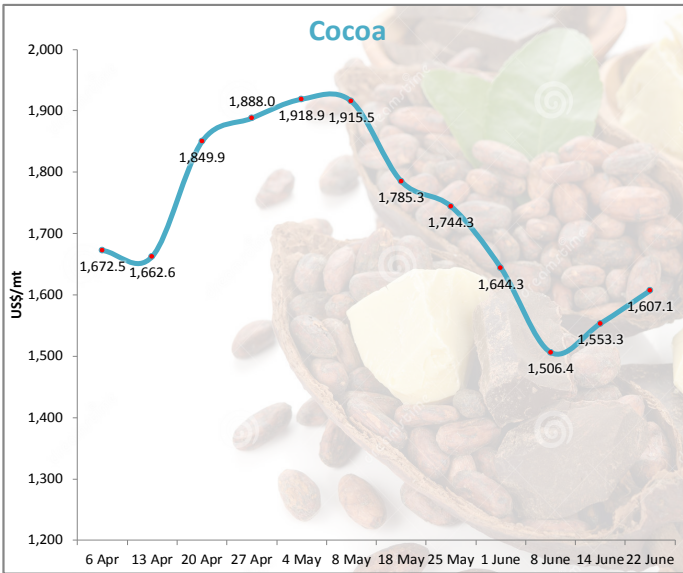
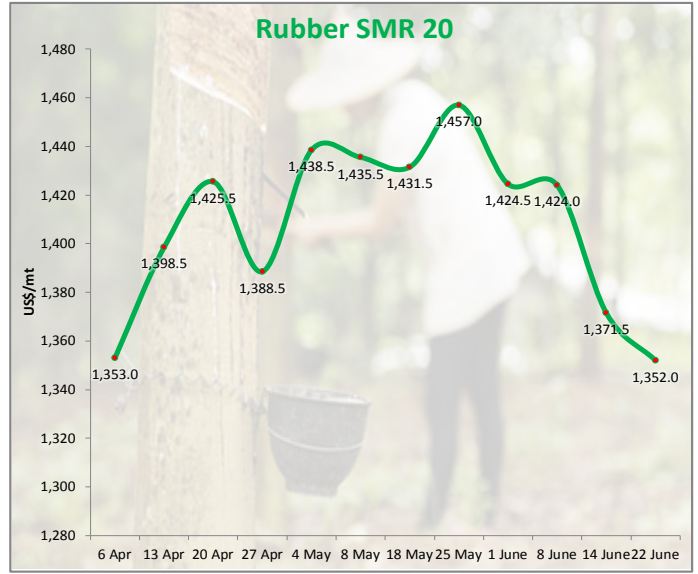
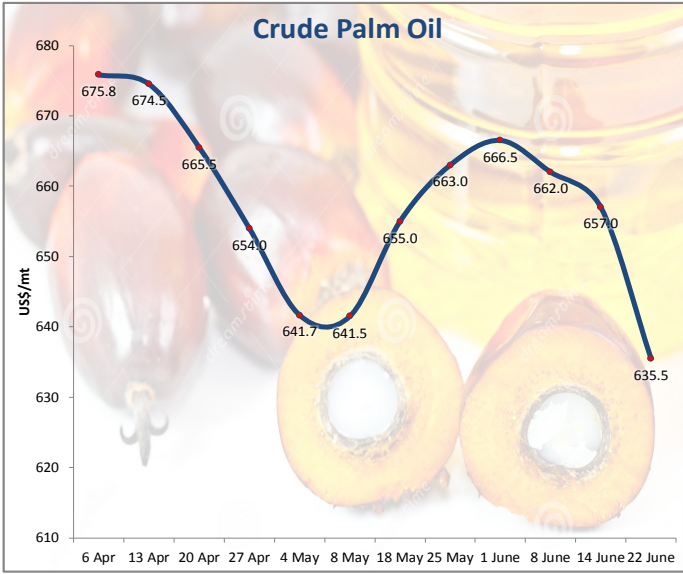
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

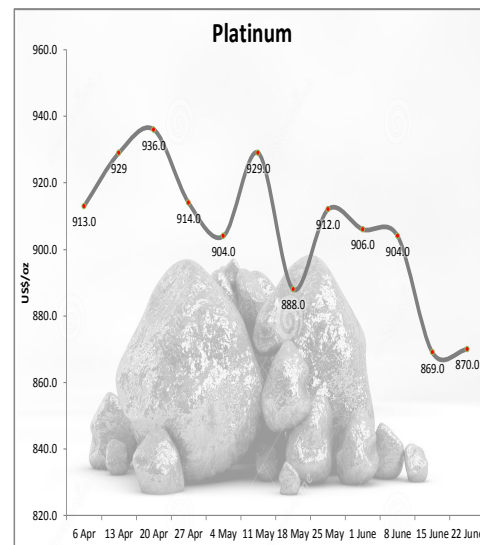
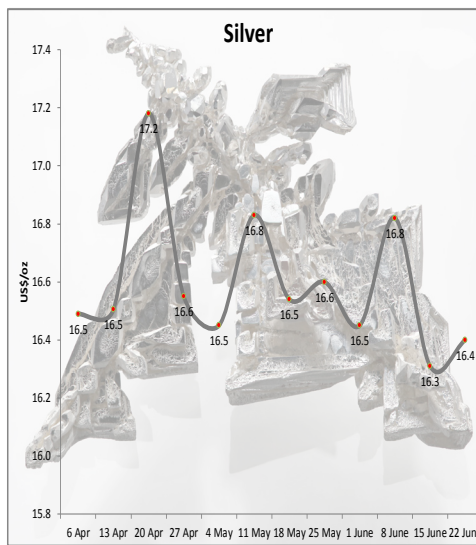
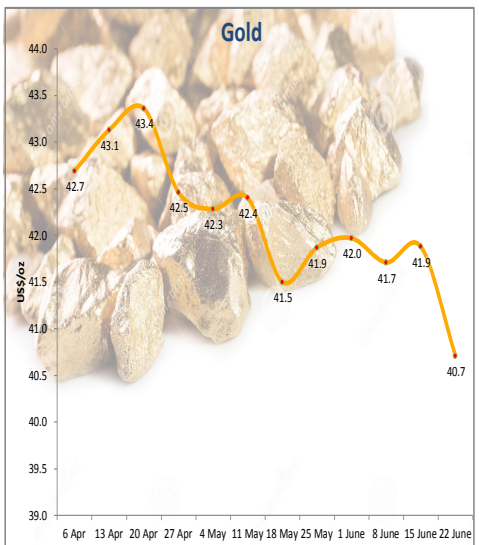
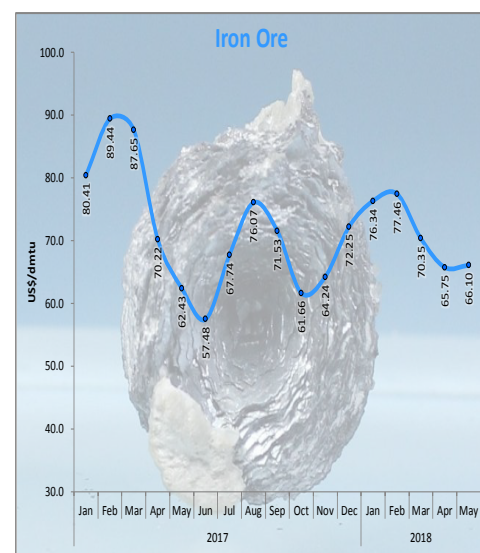
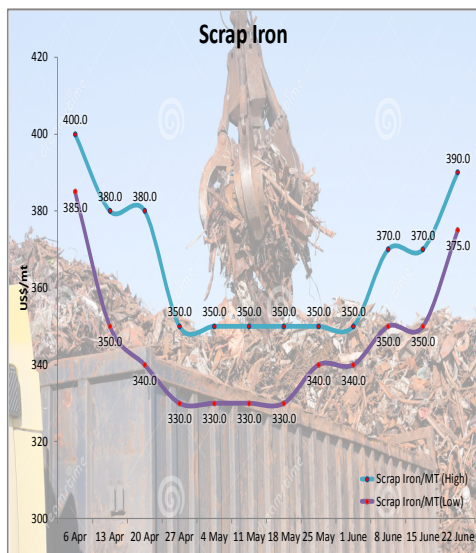
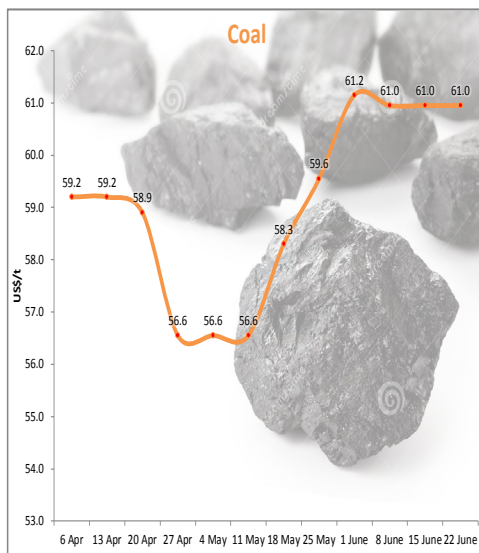
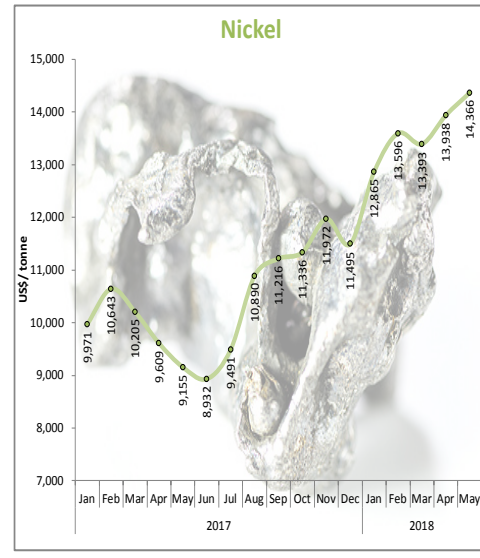
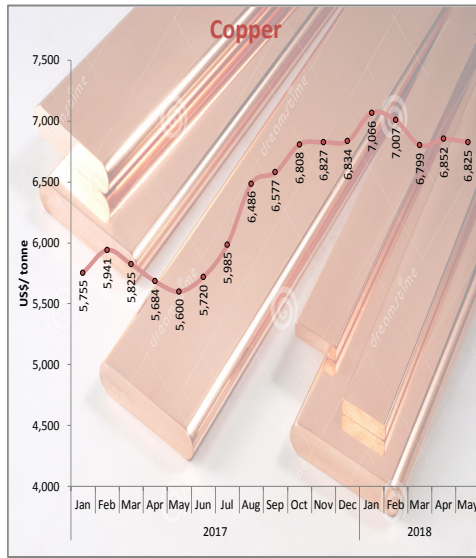
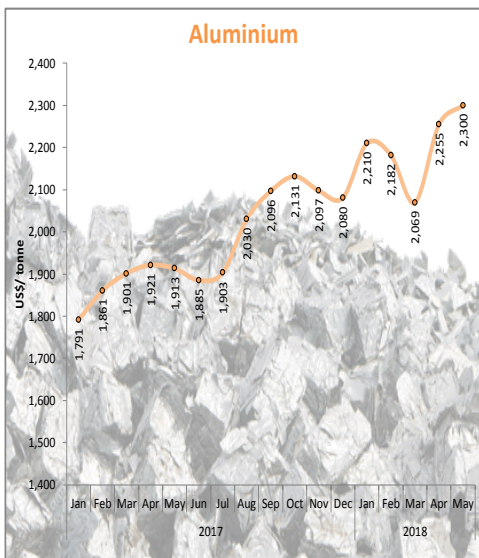
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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.



Glossary

of Technical Terms

Keynesian

A branch of economics, based, often loosely, on the ideas of Keynes, characterised by a belief in active government and suspicion of market outcomes. It was dominant in the 30 years following the Second World War, and especially during the 1960s, when fiscal policy became bigger-spending and looser in most developed countries as policymakers tried to kill off the business cycle. During the 1970s, widely blamed for the rise in inflation, Keynesian policies gradually gave way to monetarism and microeconomic policies that owed much to the neo-classical economics that Keynes had at times opposed. Even so, the idea that public spending and taxation have a crucial role to play in managing demand, in order to move towards full employment, remained at the heart of macroeconomic policy in most countries, even after the monetarist and supply-side revolution of the 1980s and 1990s. Recently, a school of new, more pro-market Keynesian economists has emerged, believing that most markets work, but sometimes only slowly.

Kleptocracy

Corrupt, thieving government, in which the politicians and bureaucrats in charge use the powers of the state to feather their own nests.

Labour Force

Refers to those who, during the reference week, are in the 15 - 64 years age group (in completed years at last birthday) and who are either employed or unemployed.

LC

Letter of Credit - A Letter of Credit or Documentary Credit (DC) is a written undertaking by the bank given to an exporter/seller at the request of the importer/buyer, to pay the exporter/seller at sight or at a determinable future date up to a stated sum of money, within a prescribed time limit against stipulated documents and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the LC.

Lead Shepard

The head of a working group under the Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) of APEC, within some SCE for this position is called Chair. This is to differentiate with Convenor, who is the Chair of a forum under the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI).

Leaders

Term used for heads of APEC member economies participating in the annual Informal Sessions of the APEC Economic Leaders' Meetings (AELM). Terminology is in accordance with the common principle of APEC which refers to APEC participants as member economies, instead of sovereign nations.

Less Than Full Reciprocity

Principle which requires developed countries to undertake higher reduction compared to developing countries.

LEV

Low emission vehicle - is a vehicle that meets the average emissions standard within the LEV programme.

Lipstick Effect

A theory that states that during periods of recession or economic downturn, consumers will eschew purchases of big-ticket luxury items and seek material solace in smaller indulgences, such as premium lipstick instead of fur coat.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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Introduction on **Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO)** application procedures

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Gain **COMPETITIVE EDGE** by utilising the FTAs

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Where?

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 allaki@miti.gov.my

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| No. | Date | Venue | Topic |
|-----|--------|---------------|--|
| 1 | 18-Jul | MITI Kelantan | • Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) |
| 2 | 8-Aug | MITI HQ | • Introduction Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) • Updates on RCEP |
| 3 | 15-Aug | MITI Perak | • Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) |
| 4 | 19-Sep | MITI Pahang | • Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) |
| 5 | 17-Oct | MITI HQ | • Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) |
| 6 | 14-Nov | MITI Sabah | • Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) |
| 7 | 5-Dec | MITI HQ | • Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) |
| 8 | 12-Dec | MITI Sarawak | • Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) |

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Withholding Tax

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