

Govt to boost SMEs role under master plan

OUR PEOPLE, OUR COMMUNITY, OUR VISION



The International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) aims to boost the small and medium enterprises' (SMEs) role in the country's development under the SME Master Plan in the next five years.

Its Minister Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed said on Thursday the government hoped to improve the SMEs' contribution to the country by 2020 as they account for 98% of the businesses in the country. Among others, the 33% contribution to the country's gross domestic products (GDP) will be improved to 41% in five years. Employment opportunities created by SMEs is expected to improve to 62% from 58% now and exports to increase to 25% from 17% currently.

"We will also look into narrowing the gap of SMEs between Sabah and Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia," he said during the launch of the MITI Report 2014. Among the measures are: to improve connectivity and basic amenities, review restrictive laws and policies as well as to ease market access. He said about 55% to 58% of SMEs provided services and the ministry would assist small and micro enterprises as well.

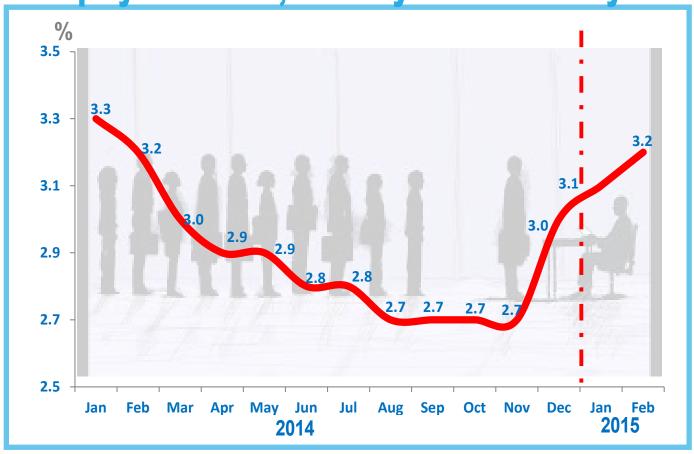
On foreign investments, he said money being poured into the oil and gas sector was still robust. Updating the progress on the ASEAN Economic Community, he said 90.5% of the measures under the AEC Blueprint had been implemented. He adds intra Asean trades is expected to increase to 40% by 2050 from 24% currently. Malaysia's trade with other Asean countries comes in above that at 26%.

For last year, Malaysia's total trade grew by 5.9% to RM1.4 trillion from RM1.37 trillion in 2013. Our top five partners are China (14.3%), Singapore (13.4%), Japan (9.5%), USA (8.1%) and Thailand (5.5%). The top five major exports were electric and electronics (33.4%), petroleum products (9.2%), liquefied natural gas (8.4%), chemical and chemical products (6.7%) and palm oil (6.1%).

Meanwhile, imports were electric and electronics (27.9%), petroleum products (11.7%), chemical and chemical products (9.1%), machinery, appliances and parts (8.4%) and manufactures of metal (6.1%). The amount of investments approved has also increased to RM236bil last year from RM141.6bil in 2009.

MALAYSIA

Unemployment Rate, January 2014 - February 2015



Labour Force Market, February 2015



Working Age Population*

13.7
million
Employed

million

6.8
million
utside labour

yed Unemployed

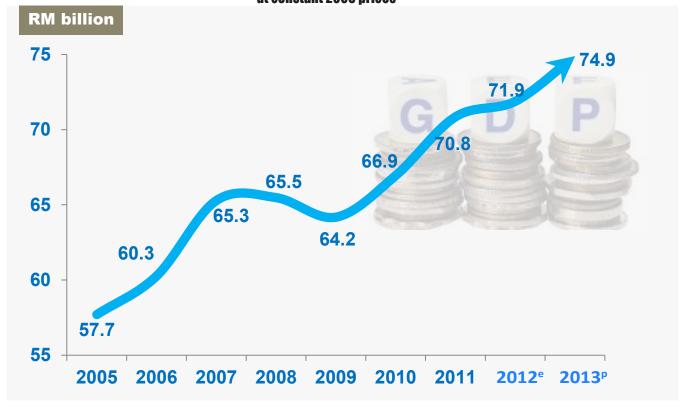
Outside labour force#

Note: * Age between 15 to 64 years

^{*} All persons not classified as employed or unemployed such as housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.

^{**} ratio of the labour force to the working age population in percentage

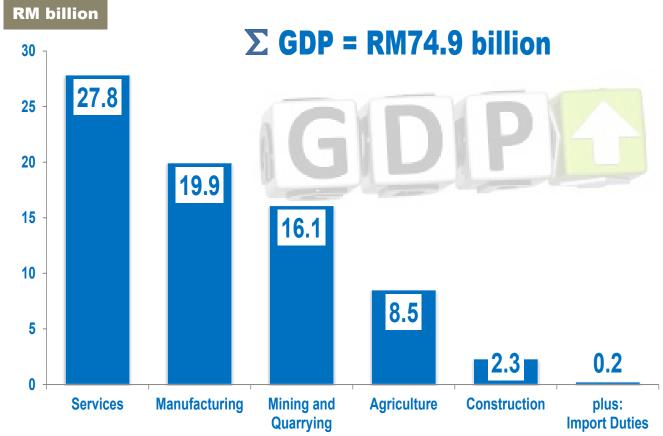
GDP for Sarawak, 2005 -2013 at constant 2005 prices



Note:

e : Estimate p: Preliminary

GDP for Sarawak by Kind of Economic Activity, 2013^p at constant 2005 prices





Trade in Services Value for Select Economies, 2014

Country

Singapore Thailand Malaysia

Indonesia Philippines

Viet Nam

Cambodia

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Brunei





Total Trade in Services

263.0

108.6

82.0

56.8

44.0

26.0

6.0

2.8

Source: https://www.wto.org



International Report

World Trade in Services

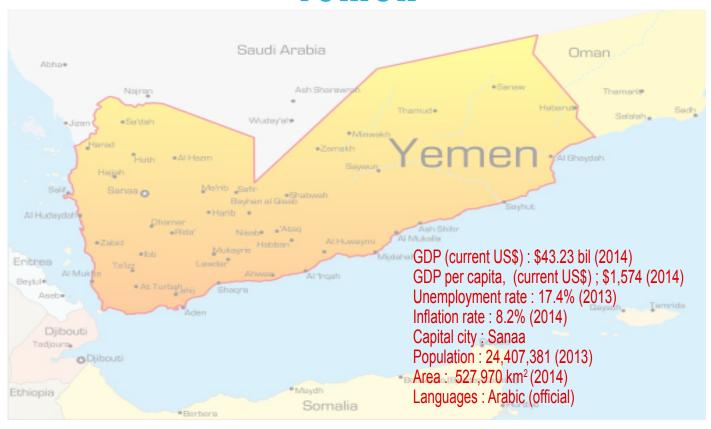
Trade in Services Growth, 2006-2014



Exports and Imports by Region, 2011-2014

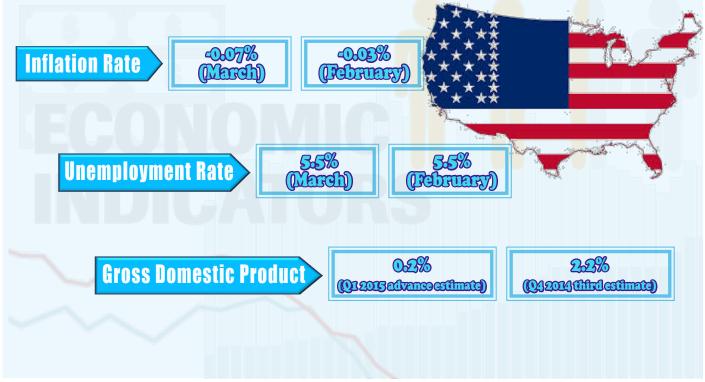
Region		Exports				Imports			
Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Developed economies	Growth (%)	7.3	7.4	7.8	8.2	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.6
Developed economies	Value (US\$ tril)	11.9	2.5	5.5	4.4	10.7	2.5	5.3	4.4
Developing and emerging	Growth (%)	12.5	7.8	3.0	-1.7	15.7	7.5	7.7	-0.6
economies	Value (US\$ tril)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
North America	Growth (%)	11.6	4.0	4.8	0.5	8.5	2.7	2.1	1.4
North America	Value (US\$ bil)	781.8	813.0	851.9	856.4	601.9	618.2	631.4	640.2
South America	Growth (%)	18.0	2.9	-0.8	0.0	20.7	6.2	6.3	-0.4
South America	Value (US\$ bil)	87.3	89.8	89.1	89.1	152.4	161.7	171.9	171.2
Europe	Growth (%)	12.6	0.6	7.9	4.2	10.6	0.6	8.3	3.7
Europe	Value (US\$ tril)	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
Africa	Growth (%)	12.0	1.6	6.9	3.4	9.9	1.1	7.0	0.8
Airica	Value (US\$ tril)	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
Acia	Growth (%)	11.7	8.4	2.9	1.4	12.9	7.6	4.4	-1.6
Asia	Value (US\$ tril)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5

Yemen



Source: World Data Atlas

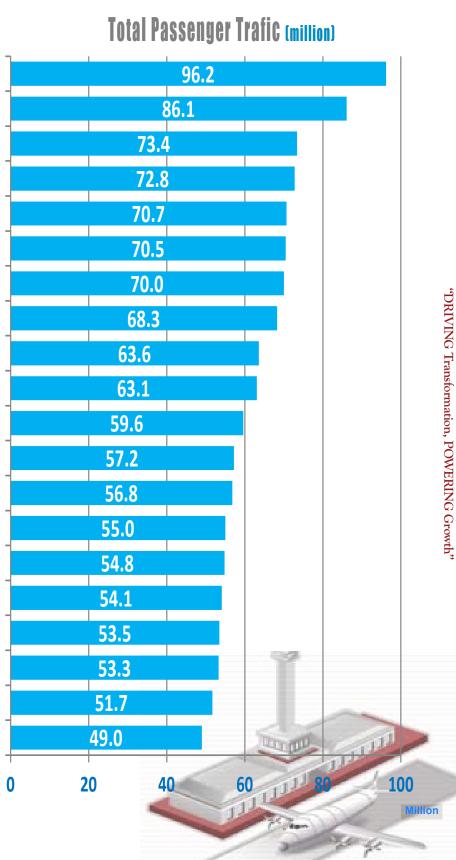
US Economic Indicators, 2015



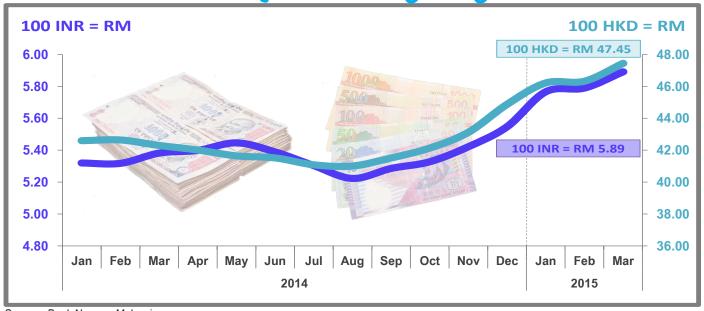
Source: US Bereau of Economic

Did You Know?

Rank	Airport
#1	Atlanta, USA
#2	Beijing, China
#3	London, GB
#4	Tokyo, Japan
#5	Los Angeles, USA
#6	Dubai, UAE
#1	Chicago , USA
#8	Paris, France
#9	Dallas/Fort Worth, USA
#10	Hong Kong, HK
#12	Jakarta, Indonesia
#11	Frankfurt, Denmark
#13	Istanbul, Turkey
#14	Amsterdam, Netherlands
#15	Guangzhou, China
#16	Singapore, SG
#17	Denver, USA
#18	New York, USA
#19	Shanghai, China
#20	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

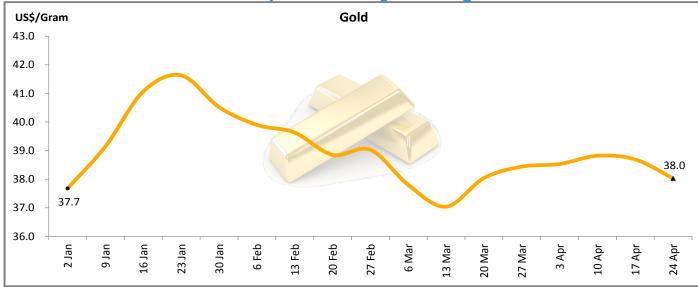


Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Indian Rupee and Hong Kong Dollar



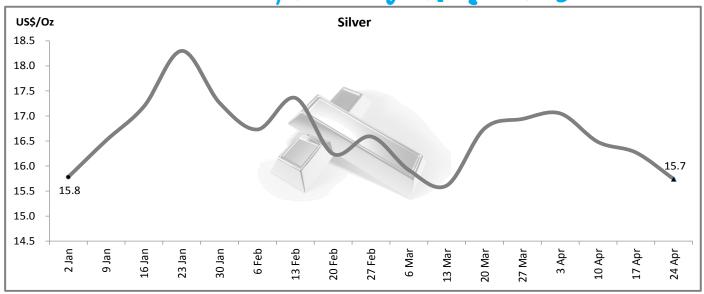
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Gold Prices, 2 January - 24 April 2015



Source: http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Silver Prices, 2 January - 24 April 2015



Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) Number of Certificates (Provisional Data)

	8 Mar 2015	15 Mar 2015	22 Mar 2015	29 Mar 2015	<u>5 Apr 2015</u>	12 Apr 2015	19 Apr 2015	26 Apr 2015
AANZFTA	658	805	776	910	869	770	903	804
AIFTA	561	478	651	529	708	462	616	533
AJCEP	154	241	250	177	209	163	181	209
ATIGA	4,107	4,433	4,562	4,322	4,496	3,719	4,001	4,231
ACFTA	1,454	1,354	1,566	1,569	1,464	1,484	1,763	1,618
AKFTA	765	844	889	782	767	661	759	941
MICECA	297	360	355	289	385	322	335	338
MNZFTA	1	7	4	14	3	6	6	16
MCFTA	42	75	57	52	52	54	80	46
MAFTA	259	481	409	336	402	290	466	428
MJEPA	823	812	775	838	836	819	632	866
MPCEPA	173	172	118	165	160	125	250	141
GSP	104	114	139	112	164	68	102	134

The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Japan, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Norway, Cambodia and Liechtenstein.

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)



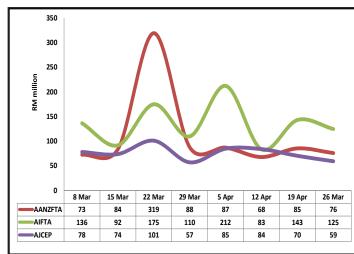
MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)



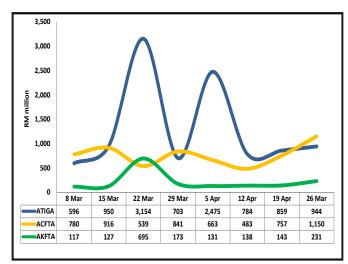


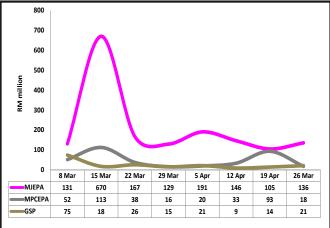
MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



	90								
	80								
	70							/ \	
_	60								\
RM million	50								1
Α Z	40								
	30			7					
	20					\			
	10								
					20.84	E A	12 Apr	19 Apr	26 Mar
	0	8 Mar	15 Mar						
MICE		8 Mar 49.74	15 Mar 44.86	22 Mar 48.01	29 Mar 50.53	5 Apr 64.51	-		
MICE	ECA	49.74	44.86	48.01	50.53	64.51	55.21	79.98	48.47
MICE MNZ	ECA !FTA						-		





"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

Commodity Prices

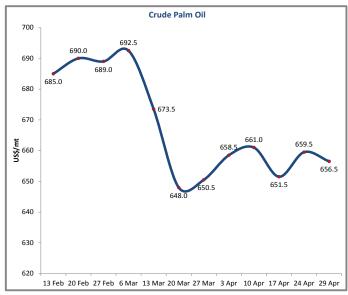
			SUGAR	SMR 20			
	Crude	Crude	Raw	Rubber	Cocoa	Coal	Scrap Iron
Commodity	Petroleum	Palm Oil	Sugar	SMR 20	SMC 2		HMS
	(per bbl)	(per MT)	(per MT)	(per MT)	(per MT)	(per MT)	(per MT)
29 Apr 2015 (US\$)	58.6	656.5	287.0	1,435.0	2,143.9	53.3	270 (high) 250 (low)
% change*	1 2.5	↓ 0.5	1.6	1 2.1	1 4.8	↓ 2.0	unchanged unchanged
2014 ⁱ	54.6 - 107.6	823.3	352.3	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0
2013 ⁱ	88.1 - 108.6	805.5	361.6	2,390.8	1,933.1		485.6

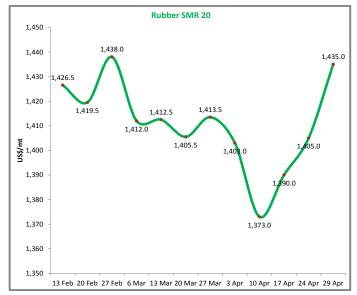
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

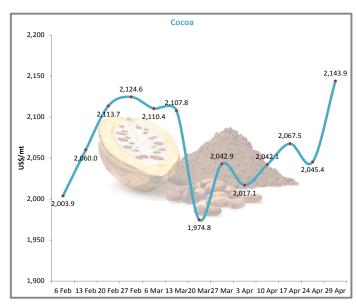
- * Refer to % change from the previous week's price
- i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated
- n.a Not availble

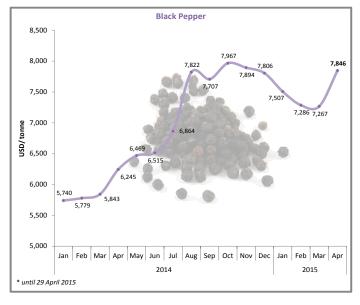


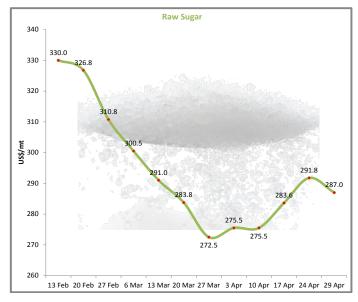
Commodity Price Trends

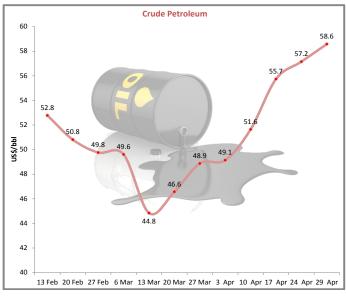






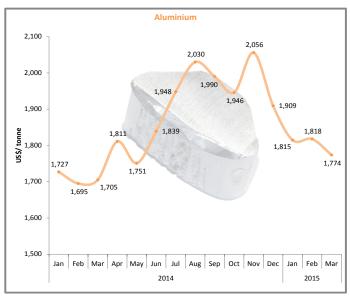


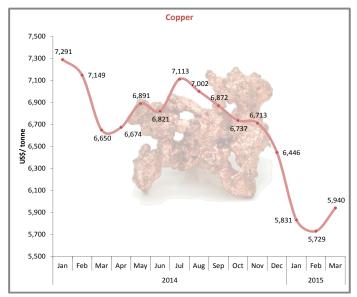


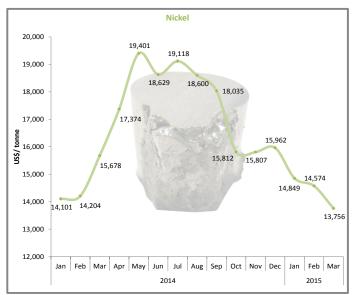


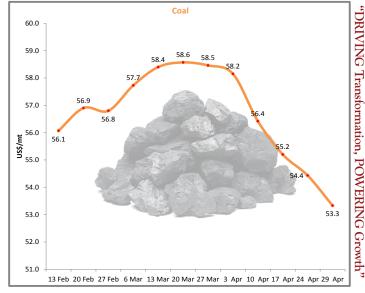
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.

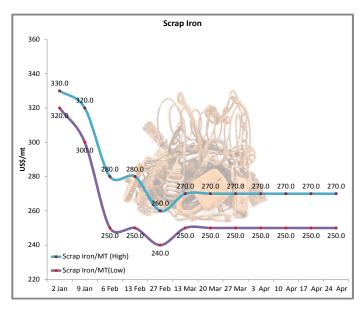
Commodity Price Trends

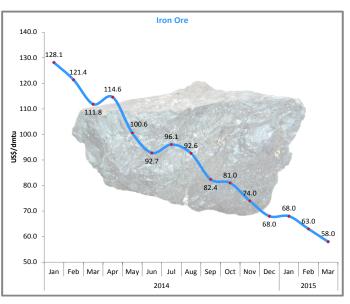










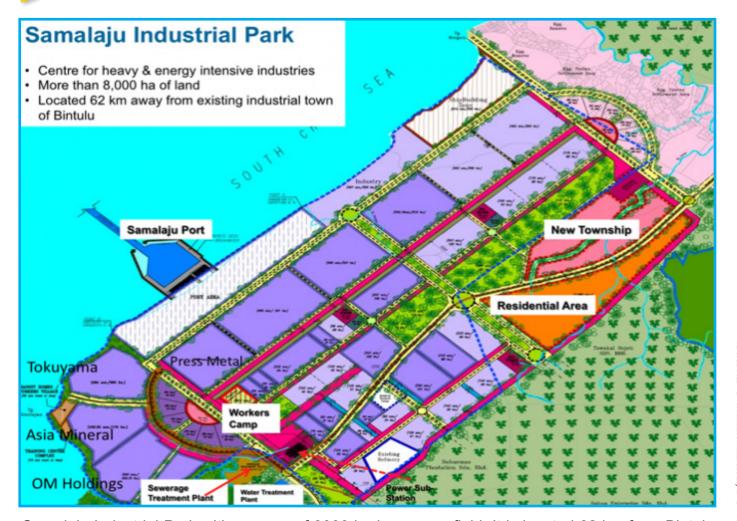


Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.



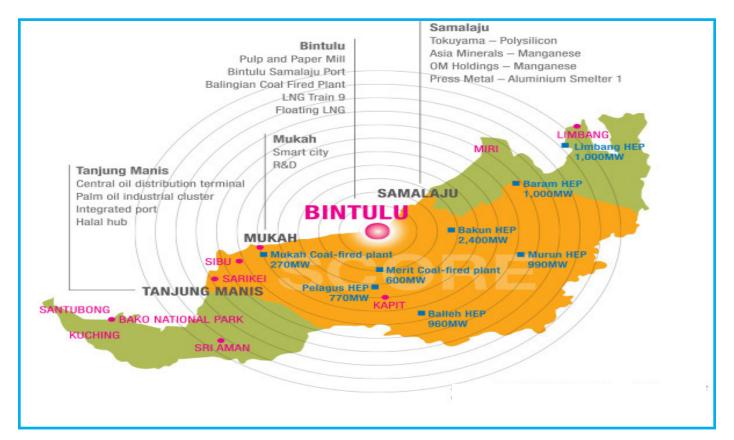
SUCCESS STORY

Samalaju Industrial Park



Samalaju Industrial Park with an area of 8000 ha is a green field. It is located 62 km from Bintulu CBD and accessible via the Bintulu - Miri Coastal Road. An ideal place to locate heavy and energy intensive industries due to its distance from existing Bintulu town and populated areas. Connected with direct power supply from the Bakun & Murum HEP. A Deep sea port, a prerequisite for the metal smelting industry is being built in Samalaju. Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE) is now firmly established as one of Malaysia's five economic corridors. In terms of land area, SCORE is the second largest of the corridors and covers an area of more than 70,000 square kilometres of the resource rich central region with a population of more than 600,000.

SCORE has a long coastline of more than 1,000 km, over 8 million hectares of forests, almost 5 million hectares of arable land and peat land suitable for agriculture. The corridor has 1.2 billion of known oil reserves, over 80 million tonnes of Silica sand and over 22 million tonnes of Kaolin of China clay, a key component of cosmetics, ceramics and, most recent, for combat area medical equipment.SCORE has an abundance of natural resources, including clean and safe renewable resources, such as hydropower, that offers commercial users clean energy at competitive rates. In view of this, the 2008 – 2030 development plan for SCORE focuses on developing the energy sector and targets 10 high impact priority industries that will complement the development plan and also provide downstream opportunities for SMEs. This is in line with the State's ninth Malaysia plan to capitalize on the State's energy resources. The availability of inexpensive energy gives SCORE a significant advantage when competing to attract energy intensive industries and this has already resulted in a number of early successes. As more energy intensive industries establish themselves in SCORE, they will form the bedrock of the SCORE strategy, giving a robust boost to the development of the growth nodes which in turn will require training centres and technical colleges to train the population and create a core of skilled workers thereby raising the living standards of the population.



As SCORE grows, the benefits will impact the whole State and give citizens in the rural areas the opportunity to participate in the State's primary goal to become a high income state on a par with the wealthier states in Peninsular Malaysia by 2020. As employment increases, the socio economic inequality between rural and urban areas will be reduced and poverty eradicated. Quality of life will improve for the long term, more high income jobs will be created and the economy will move up the value chain in line with the 5 thrusts of the national mission and the key tenets of the State's ninth Malaysia plan. In addition to the extensive subsidies offered by the Federal Government and mindful of the costs and potential risks early movers are faced with, the State Government has also developed a number of incentives over and above those of the Federal Government to encourage investors. For more information on these State incentives, please refer to incentives. The State Government's commitment to the success of SCORE will establish long-term business confidence in the region and help Sarawak become the destination of choice for business investment.

Samalaju is a totally green field site launched in 2008. Located at the north western part of SCORE, on the South China Sea, all basic infrastructure comprising roads, water, emergency, health and education services, telecommunications, police and government housing will be established, requiring an investment of approximately RM239 million (US\$80 million).

Road, drinking and wastewater infrastructure represents the bulk of the expenditure at RM116 million (US\$38 million) and these will be built in stages with completion of key stages projected to be by the end of 2014. Police, Fire and health services will be developed concurrently with completion targeted to be end 2014. Pioneer investors have already committed RM28 billion (US\$9.5 billion) to Samalaju Industrial Park and of these, four investors are in situ and have started construction of their manufacturing plants and other facilities.

These five investors are Asia Advanced Materials, Asia Minerals, OM Holdings, Press Metal and Tokuyama. These investors are involved in Manganese processing, Aluminium smelting and silicone substrate manufacturing. Other investors from both the international and domestic markets have

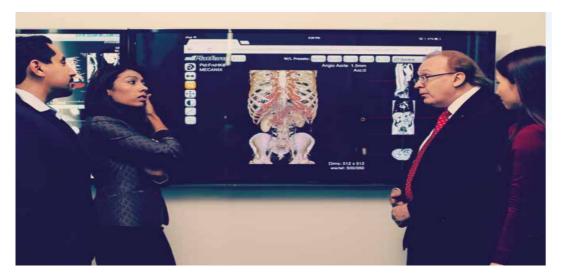
indicated serious interest in investing in Samalaju and are waiting for more infrastructure to be completed before commencing construction of their plants. A constant supply of inexpensive electricity is required for these operators and their energy requirements will be sourced from the Bakun hydroelectric dam. Energy efficiency offered by SCORE will provide these companies with a competitive edge in world markets.





Malaysia Investment Performance 2014

REDtone Mex



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REDtone Mex Sdn Bhd is a subsidiary company of REDtone International Berhad (REDtone International). Incorporated in July 2013, this company plans to set up the biggest Medical Exchange (MEX) Telehealth Solution in South East Asia, focusing on image-based teleconsultation/ teleradiology exchange and cloud-based personal health records (PHR).

This project not only increases the capabilities of local radiologists but will also produce more radiologists specialising in teleradiology/ teleconsultation in Malaysia through technology transfer programmes from USA and Australia.

This will in turn create a diagnostic hub for other Malaysian radiologists. In the short term, this project will decrease the hospital's operation expenditure by outsourcing the telehealth activity to a third-party company. In the long term, it will increase the quality of medical tourism, contributing to the country's tourism sector.

The project is in line with the goal of EPP 5: Launching e-Healthcare, under the Communication Content & Infrastructure NKEA, with the aim of achieving RM 1,402.25 billion Gross National Income (GNI) contribution by the year 2020.

"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

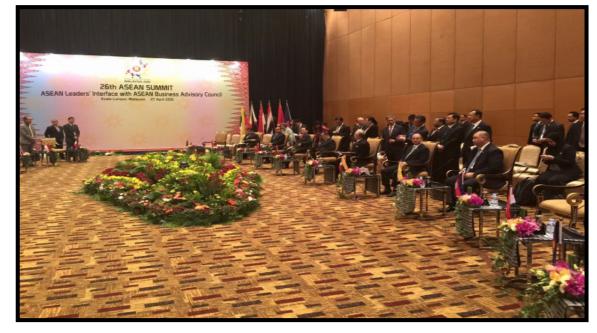
MITI Programme

26th ASEAN SUMMIT, 26 - 28 April 2015









"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

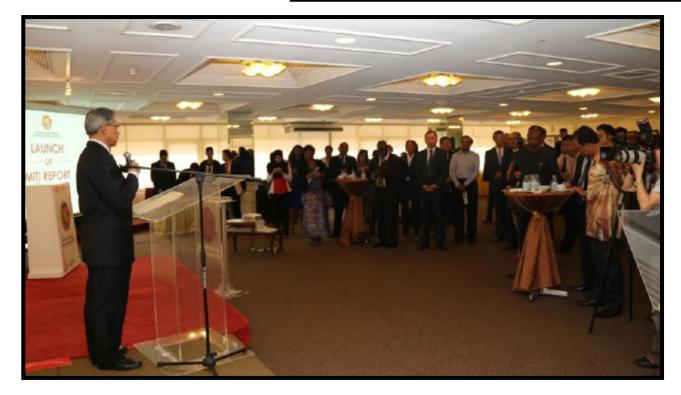
MITI Report 2014 Launching, 30 April 2015













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