



You did it!
Congratulations

**MITI continues to
maintain a 5-star
performance for MAMPU
Star Rating System (SSR)
for the years 2015 to 2016.**



MITI in the News

Trade Performance for the Month of February 2016 and the Period of January- February 2016

Malaysia's export growth in February 2016 rebounded by 6.7% or RM3.55 billion to RM56.72 billion, after posting a negative growth of 2.8% year-on-year in January 2016. Imports increased by 1.6% to RM49.37 billion from RM48.61 billion which recorded in January 2015.

Trade surplus widened to RM7.35 billion in February 2016 from RM5.39 billion in the previous month, making it the 220th consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997. Total trade rose 4.2% from a year ago to RM106.09 billion. Increases in trade were recorded with the United States of America (USA) which rose RM2.21 billion, ASEAN (↑RM1.9 billion), China (↑RM829.6 million), the Republic of Korea (ROK) (↑RM637.3 million), the European Union (EU) (↑RM447.7 million), Hong Kong (↑RM433.3 million) and Turkey (↑RM320 million).

During the first two months of 2016, total trade increased by 2% to RM224.4 billion from the corresponding period of 2015. Exports grew by 1.5% to RM118.57 billion while imports rose 2.5% to RM105.83 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM12.74 billion.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Overall, exports both of manufactured and agricultural goods increased in February 2016. Exports of mining goods, however, declined. Exports of manufactured goods grew by 11.5% or RM4.77 billion to RM46.22 billion. Higher exports were recorded for all manufactured subsectors except for petroleum products as well as iron and steel products. The higher exports was driven mainly by increased exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products especially parts and accessories for office machines as well as photosensitive semi-conductor devices. Other manufactured products which registered significant increases were manufactures of metal, machinery, equipment and parts, chemicals and chemical products, transport equipment as well as optical and scientific equipment.

Exports of agricultural goods in February 2016 expanded by 7.9% to RM4.49 billion, attributed mainly to higher exports of palm oil and palm-based products which expanded by 6.6% or RM181.4 million to RM2.93 billion. Exports of palm oil in February 2016 amounted to RM2.47 billion, an increase of 4.4% or RM104 million, contributed mainly by higher export volume. Exports of mining goods decreased by 21.7% to RM5.64 billion due mainly to lower exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and crude petroleum. Lower exports of both LNG and crude petroleum were caused by contraction in the Average Unit Value (AUV). **Major exports** in February 2016 were:

- E&E products valued at RM20.08 billion which constituted 35.4% of total exports, increased by 8.9% from February 2015;
- Chemicals and chemical products (RM4.3 billion), 7.6% of total exports, increased by 11.7%;
- Petroleum products (RM3.45 billion), 6.1% of total exports, a decrease of 18.4%;
- LNG (RM3.22 billion), 5.7% of total exports, a decrease of 34%; and
- Machinery, equipment and parts (RM2.95 billion), 5.2% of total exports, an increase of 30.2%.

During the period of January to February 2016, exports of manufactured goods increased by 7.5% to RM96.81 billion. Exports of agricultural goods recorded a value of RM9.76 billion, an increase of 6.7%. Exports of mining goods amounted to RM11.26 billion, a decrease of 32.6%.

Performance of Major Markets

In February 2016, **exports to ASEAN** expanded by 9.7% to RM16.08 billion, contributing 28.4% to Malaysia's total exports. The increase was due to higher exports of E&E products (electronic integrated circuits), machinery, equipment and parts (parts for civil engineering and contractor's plant and equipment), manufactures of metal (aluminium not alloyed), chemicals and chemical products (plastics in primary forms) and processed food. Imports from ASEAN increased by 4% to RM12.6 billion while trade with ASEAN grew by 7.1% to RM28.68 billion. Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries as follows:

- Singapore RM 7.94 billion, increased by 1.5%
- Thailand RM 3.28 billion, ↑8.0%
- Indonesia RM 2.02 billion, ↑26.3%
- Viet Nam RM 1.27 billion, ↑29.8%
- Philippines RM 1.09 billion, ↑30.6%
- Myanmar RM 265.2 million, ↑48.8%
- Brunei RM 138.4 million, ↓7.2%
- Cambodia RM 62.8 million, ↑15.7%
- Lao PDR RM 4.9 million, ↑20.3%

Exports to Singapore increased by RM118.3 million due to higher exports of E&E products (electronic integrated circuits) as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Exports to Thailand grew by RM243.2 million, supported by higher exports of E&E products (storage units for computers) as well as manufactures of metal.

Exports to Indonesia increased by RM421.7 million, contributed mainly by higher exports of petroleum products, crude petroleum as well as chemicals and chemical products. Exports to Viet Nam rose by RM291.3 million with higher exports of petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products as well as manufactures of metal, while expansion in exports to the Philippines by RM256.8 million was due to higher exports of petroleum products, crude petroleum as well as E&E products.

In the first two months of 2016, trade with **ASEAN** increased by 6% to RM61.53 billion from the same period in 2015, accounting for 27.4% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports grew by 7% to RM34.46 billion while imports rose 4.8% to RM27.07 billion.

Trade with the USA expanded by 26.1% to RM10.66 billion, with exports valued at RM5.93 billion and imports totalled RM4.73 billion. Both exports and imports recorded growth of 21% and 33.1%, respectively. The sturdy export performance to the USA was attributed mainly to E&E products, particularly, photosensitive semiconductor devices. Other products that contributed to the increase in exports to the USA were manufactures of metal (aluminum not alloyed), palm oil and palm based products, parts for aircrafts and furniture. For January to February 2016, trade with the USA increased by 15.8% to RM21.45 billion. Exports grew by 13.9% to RM12.26 billion while imports expanded by 18.6% to RM9.19 billion.

In February 2016, **exports to China** rose 12% to RM6.49 billion due to significant increases in exports of manufactures of metal, metalliferous ores, chemicals and chemical products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from China were valued at RM8.87 billion, an increase of 1.5% from February 2015. Trade with China increased by 5.7% to RM15.35 billion. In the first two months of 2016, trade with China registered a growth of 5.2% to RM33.55 billion. Exports rose 6.2% to RM13 billion while imports increased by 4.6% to RM20.56 billion.

Exports to the EU expanded by 11.3% to RM6.04 billion in February 2016. Among the top 10 EU markets, growth in exports were registered to Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Sweden, Spain and the Czech Republic. In terms of products, higher exports to the EU were contributed by E&E products (electronic integrated circuits), optical and scientific equipment (instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinarian), apparels, chemicals and chemical products (alcohols, phenols and their derivatives and biodiesel) as well as machinery, equipment and parts (air conditioners). Imports from the EU were lower by 3% to RM5.39 billion. Trade with the EU grew by 4.1% to RM11.42 billion. Trade with the EU in the first two months of 2016 rose 1.3% to RM23.15 billion with export growth of 8.7% while imports declined by 6.3% to RM10.55 billion.

Trade with Japan in February 2016 was valued at RM10.1 billion, a decrease of 9.6%. Exports totalled RM5.6 billion while imports increased by 9.4% to RM4.5 billion. Exports to Japan declined by 20.6% due to lower exports of LNG, petroleum products, manufactures of metal as well as optical and scientific equipment. Increases in exports were however registered for E&E products (electronic integrated circuits), machinery, equipment and parts, processed food, textiles, non metallic mineral products, iron and steel products, manufactures of plastics, transport equipment, metalliferous ores, wood products, crude petroleum as well as chemicals and chemical products. These products collectively amounted to RM2.68 billion or 47.7% share of Malaysia's exports to Japan. During the first two months of 2016, trade with Japan amounted to RM19.76 billion with export and import value of RM11.12 billion and RM8.65 billion, respectively.

In February 2016, total **trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA)** partners was higher by 2.4% to RM66.03 billion. Exports increased by 2.7% to RM35.44 billion and imports expanded by 2.1% to RM30.58 billion. Higher exports were recorded to China, the ROK, Indonesia, Turkey, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. Exports to the ROK rose 23.9% to RM2.21 billion, contributed mainly by higher exports of LNG, E&E products as well as chemicals and chemical products. Exports to Turkey surged by 186.3% to RM456.4 million due to increase in exports of palm oil and palm-based products, chemicals and chemical products as well as manufactures of metal. During the first two months of 2016, trade with FTA partners amounted to RM140.9 billion, accounting for 62.8% of Malaysia's trade. Exports to FTA partners recorded a value of RM73.87 billion while imports, RM67.03 billion.

Total imports in February 2016 increased by 1.6% from RM48.61 billion to RM49.37 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use were:

- Intermediate goods, valued at RM27.42 billion or 55.5% share of total imports, decreased by 6.6%, due mainly to lower imports of petroleum products;
- Capital goods (RM7 billion, 14.2% share, up 1.7%), due mainly to higher imports of telecommunication cellular phones; and
- Consumption goods (RM4.6 billion, 9.3% share, up 17.9%) with higher imports of food products.

During the period of January-February 2016, imports increased by 2.5% to RM105.83 billion. The three main categories by end use were intermediate goods which valued at RM62.16 billion, capital goods (RM14.1 billion) and consumption goods (RM10.44 billion).

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Open Day

Menara MITI, Kuala Lumpur 11 April 2016

The “AEC Open Day” is aimed at creating greater awareness among the Malaysian business community of the huge potentials offered with the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community. Apart from the business opportunities, the “AEC Open Day” is also intended to highlight to the business community the work that will be undertaken by ASEAN to further deepen economic integration over the next 10 years with the implementation of the AEC Blueprint 2025.

Last year, Malaysia was the Chair of ASEAN where on the leaders of the 10 countries formally announced on 22 November 2015 the formation of the ASEAN Community, which include the ASEAN Economic Community on 31 December 2015. The removal of barriers to trade and investments in form of tariffs, liberalization of equity ownership, simplification of rules and regulations have led to the creation of an enlarged market of 622 million people.

The preferential treatment accorded to each other by the 10 countries in the AEC is unlocking the huge potentials for the business community. It has increased the interdependence among the 10 countries. Intra-ASEAN trade now accounts for 25% of ASEAN's global trade. ASEAN's total trade reached US\$2.5 trillion in 2014. Intra-ASEAN trade accounted for US\$608 billion or 24% of total trade. Trade is expected to be around US\$2.5 trillion in 2015. Foreign direct investment inflows to the region has remained steady and reached a peak in 2014 amounting to US\$136 billion. Intra – ASEAN investments continue to increase and reached US\$24.4 billion in 2014, an increase of 26% from 2013.

In 2015, Malaysia's global trade amounted to RM1.47trillion and out of this, 27.4% of Malaysia's external trade is with ASEAN amounting to RM401.53 billion, with intra-ASEAN exports at RM219.41 billion, a slight increase at 2.7% from RM213.58 billion in 2014. Malaysia received increased investment

from ASEAN countries amounting to US\$2.7 billion in 2014. Likewise, FDI inflows from Malaysia to the ASEAN countries totalled to US\$3.9 billion.

Malaysian Trade Commissioners from Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Ho Chi Minh City and Yangon have been invited to provide first hand information of the opportunities in their respective markets under their coverage. Trade experts and successful entrepreneurs will share their experiences in doing business in the region.

The SMEs constitute more than 95 per cent of registered business establishments in the region. While some Malaysian SMEs are already adopting a regional strategy to maximise the opportunities offered by the AEC, MITI realises that many other SMEs that are export ready are still unaware of the developments in ASEAN and how they can take advantage to export to the region. In order to reap the benefits from the AEC, businesses in Malaysia, particularly the SMEs, need to fully understand what the AEC is all about. This is crucial if they are to adapt and compete in the region. The SMEs that transform themselves will be able to achieve better economies of scale and higher productivity gains and could even grow their revenues exponentially.

Apart from the AEC, the business community will also be informed of ASEAN's engagements with its strategic partners – China, Japan, Korea, and India, Australia and New Zealand as well as the on-going negotiations by ASEAN to establish the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement and the ASEAN-Hong Kong SAR FTA.

This event is part of numerous outreach activities undertaken by MITI and its agencies to ensure that Malaysian companies, especially SMEs, are kept abreast of developments in ASEAN.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 11 April 2016

Kenyataan Media Berkenaan Proton

Kerajaan hari ini meluluskan permohonan PROTON untuk mendapat pinjaman mudah berjumlah RM1.5 bilion. Pinjaman ini adalah sebahagian besarnya untuk membolehkan PROTON membuat pembayaran kepada vendor-vendor yang membekalkan komponen kepadanya.

Kerajaan juga bersetuju supaya beberapa syarat dikenakan untuk memulihkan perniagaannya. Di antara syarat-syaratnya ialah PROTON perlu meyakinkan Kerajaan tentang model perniagaan baharunya supaya perniagaannya berdaya maju dan berdaya saing. Secara khususnya, PROTON di antara lain perlu melaksanakan perkara-perkara berikut:



- mewujudkan pelan penstrukturan semula PROTON (turnaround plan);
- menyediakan pelan strategik untuk memperluaskan pasaran di dalam dan luar negara; dan
- mendapatkan rakan kongsi asing terkemuka yang akan membantu dalam R&D dan menjadi syarikat yang berdaya maju serta berdaya saing di peringkat antarabangsa.

Sebuah Pasukan Petugas diketuai oleh Dato' Sri Idris Jala, Ketua Eksekutif PEMANDU akan ditubuhkan untuk memastikan program transformasi ini berjaya. Pasukan ini akan mempunyai tiga wakil dari sektor swasta dan tiga wakil lagi dari sektor awam. Wakil-wakil Kerajaan adalah bagi mewakili Kementerian Kewangan, Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri dan Unit Perancang Ekonomi; manakala, wakil-wakil sektor swasta akan dikenalpasti secepat mungkin.

Selain daripada memastikan syarat-syarat pinjaman mudah dipatuhi, Pasukan Petugas ini juga dikehendaki meneliti model perniagaan PROTON pada masa lalu, mengenal pasti kelemahan serta langkah-langkah untuk mengatasinya.

Kerajaan sedar bahawa industri otomotif adalah sebuah industri yang strategik. PROTON mempunyai 12,000 orang pekerja yang bekerja secara langsung, dan kira-kira 50,000 orang lagi yang bekerja dengan syarikat-syarikat vendor yang bergantung kepada PROTON.

Keputusan Kabinet pada hari ini adalah juga bagi mengambil kira kebajikan kira-kira 60,000 orang pekerja yang bergantung secara langsung kepada masa depan PROTON.

Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, 8 April 2016

Malaysia

Trade Performance

January-February 2016

Total Trade

RM224.4b
(Jan-Feb 2016)

↑2.0%*

RM220.0b
(Jan-Feb 2015)



RM118.6b
(Jan-Feb 2016)

↑1.5%*

RM116.8b
(Jan-Feb 2015)

Exports

Imports

RM105.8b
(Jan-Feb 2016)

↑2.5%*

RM103.3b
(Jan-Feb 2015)

Trade Balance

RM12.7b
(Jan-Feb 2016)

↓5.7%*

RM13.5b
(Jan-Feb 2015)

top3 Export Destinations with Major Exports

January-February 2016

1



Singapore

RM16.9b
(Jan-Feb 2016)

↑2.6%*

RM16.5b
(Jan-Feb 2015)



E&E Products
RM7.1b
41.7%#



Petroleum Products
RM2.3b
13.4%#



Machinery, Equipment & Parts
RM1.2b
6.9%#

2



China

RM13.0b
(Jan-Feb 2016)

↑6.2%*

RM12.2b
(Jan-Feb 2015)



E&E Products
RM5.3b
41.0%#



Chemicals & Chemical Products
RM1.6b
12.6%#



Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap
RM0.9b
6.9%#

3



USA

RM12.3b
(Jan-Feb 2016)

↑13.9%*

RM10.8b
(Jan-Feb 2015)



E&E Products
RM6.8b
55.4%#



Rubber Products
RM0.8b
6.8%#



Optical & Scientific Equipment
RM0.7b
5.6%#

Notes : * y-o-y growth

percentage share to total country exports

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

TOP 5

Exports and Major Destinations

January-February 2016

E&E Products



Jan-Feb 2016
RM42.4b
35.8%#

Jan-Feb 2015
RM40.2b
34.4%#

Singapore



RM7.1b
16.7%*

USA



RM6.8b
16.0%*

China



RM5.3b
12.5%*

Hong Kong



RM4.3b
10.2%*

Japan



RM3.0b
7.0%*

Chemicals & Chemical Products



Jan-Feb 2016
RM8.6b
7.3%#

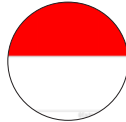
Jan-Feb 2015
RM8.1b
6.9%#

China



RM1,641.3m
19.0%*

Indonesia



RM958.3m
11.1%*

Thailand



RM741.2m
8.6%*

Singapore



RM691.3m
8.0%*

Viet Nam



RM463.5m
5.4%*

Petroleum Products



Jan-Feb 2016
RM6.8b
5.7%#

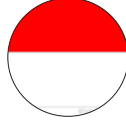
Jan-Feb 2015
RM8.2b
7.0%#

Singapore



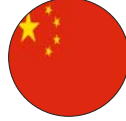
RM2,265.5m
33.3%*

Indonesia



RM877.1m
12.9%*

China



RM853.6m
12.5%*

Australia



RM459.2m
6.7%*

Viet Nam



RM407.5m
6.0%*

LNG



Jan-Feb 2016
RM6.4b
5.4%#

Jan-Feb 2015
RM11.1b
9.5%#

Japan



RM4,223.4m
65.8%*

ROK



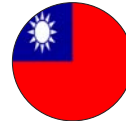
RM1,357.1m
21.1%*

China



RM520.1m
8.1%*

Taiwan



RM321.2m
5.0%*

UAE



RM0.02m
0.0%*



Palm Oil & Palm-Based
Products
RM6.4b
5.4%#

Jan-Feb 2015
RM5.9b
5.1%#

India



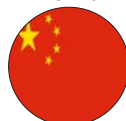
RM1,086.5m
17.0%*

Netherlands



RM584.2m
9.2%*

China



RM426.3m
6.7%*

USA



RM386.3m
6.1%*

Turkey



RM379.1m
5.9%*

Notes : # percentage share to total exports
* percentage share to total sector exports
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



ASEAN and You'

Minimum Wage in Selected ASEAN Countries



The monthly minimum wage in Vietnam is to increase by 12.4 percent, which is an additional 250,000 Vietnamese dong (\$11.12) to 400,000 dong (\$17.80), for 2016.

The minimum wage varies depending on the cost of living of a location and is divided into four regions. The new minimum wages will range from 2.4 million dong (\$107) to 3.5 million dong (\$156). The current highest minimum wage is in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City at 3.1 million dong (\$138) a month, while the lowest in rural areas is 2.15 million dong (\$96).



Indonesia's minimum wages differ across the country's provinces, even cities, and are determined by regional wage councils.

In 2015, urban areas like Jakarta set their minimum wage at Rp 2,700,000 (US\$ 199.8) while rural provinces such as East Nusa Tenggara set their rate at Rp 1,250,000 (US\$ 92.5). While the rate in Jakarta still remains higher compared to Vietnam, it overall is the lowest minimum wage rate across the ASEAN-5.



While many developed economies have long engaged in paying minimum wages, Singapore has no such system in place. Instead, wage rates are determined by the open market – raising concerns over too many low-paying jobs.

In fact, the median gross monthly income from work in 2015 was US\$ 3,949 for full-time employed residents; much higher than the national minimum of S\$ 1,000 (US\$706.5) a month proposed by the Singapore Workers Party last year.



During 2016, there will be a raise in minimum wages – which the government hopes will reduce dependence on foreign workers in Malaysia. The budget for 2016 includes a raise in minimum wage for private sector workers from RM900 (US\$ 216) to RM1,000 (US\$ 240) per month in the peninsula. The regions of Sabah, Sarawak and Labuan will see an increase from RM800 (US\$ 192) to RM920 (US\$ 220.8).



Thailand has a national daily minimum wage of 300 Bhat (US\$ 8.4) which was passed and implemented in 2013. Assuming 20 working days a month, this would have amounted to a minimum wage of 6,000 Bhat (US\$ 168.4). However, this rate ceased at the end of 2015 and will be replaced by the old system, in which minimum wages across Thailand depended on the province one worked in. Many employers and investors may welcome this change, since resistance claimed, a minimum wage undermined Thailand's international competitiveness, especially in regards to other ASEAN low-cost manufacturers. Now, each province and their wage committees have the opportunity to propose a provincial minimum wage, subject to no wage being lower than the previous 300 Bhat wage.



As seen in many countries across ASEAN, minimum wages in the Philippines also differ regionally. Currently, the daily minimum wages ranges as low as P235 (US\$ 4.92) in Region VIII (eastern Visayas) and can go as high as P481 (US\$ 10.07) in the metro Manila region. The wages in the National Capital region were adjusted by P15 in 2015, based on a wage order, and can't be changed for the coming 12 months – creating some stability for investors. However, it should be noted that this wage hike only applies to the National Capital Region, and doesn't affect other regions in the Philippines.

Source: <http://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/2016/02/05/minimum-wages-in-asean.html>

<http://www.bna.com/vietnam-increase-minimum-n17179935705/>

<http://hsfnnotes.com/employment/2015/07/21/thailand-minimum-wage-rate-set-to-change-for-2016/>



NEGARA-NEGARA AHLI TPPA



**PILIHAN MENYERTAI
TPPA KEMUDIAN**

Ada cadangan untuk Malaysia mengambil sikap tunggu dan lihat. Membuat keputusan hanya setelah TPPA benar-benar terbukti memberi faedah kepada negara-negara ahli.

**APA AKAN BERLAKU JIKA KITA
MENGAMBIL PENDEKATAN INI?**



Buku kecil TPPA di dalam versi PDF boleh di muat turun melalui pautan
http://fta.miti.gov.my/miti-fta/resources/MITI_TPPA.pdf



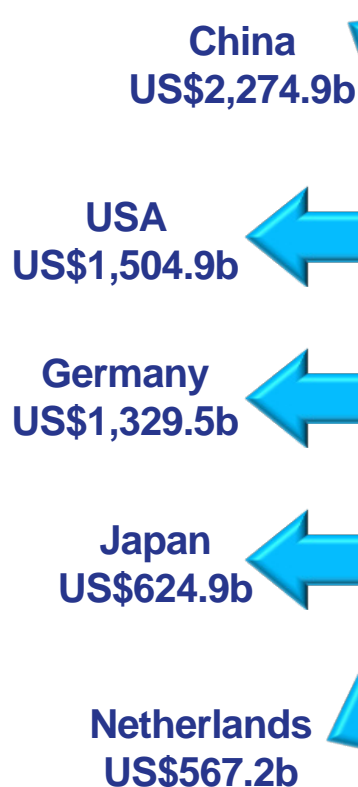
International Report

Merchandise Trade Ranking 2015

Largest Trading Nation



Largest Exporter



Largest Importer



Source: World Trade Organization

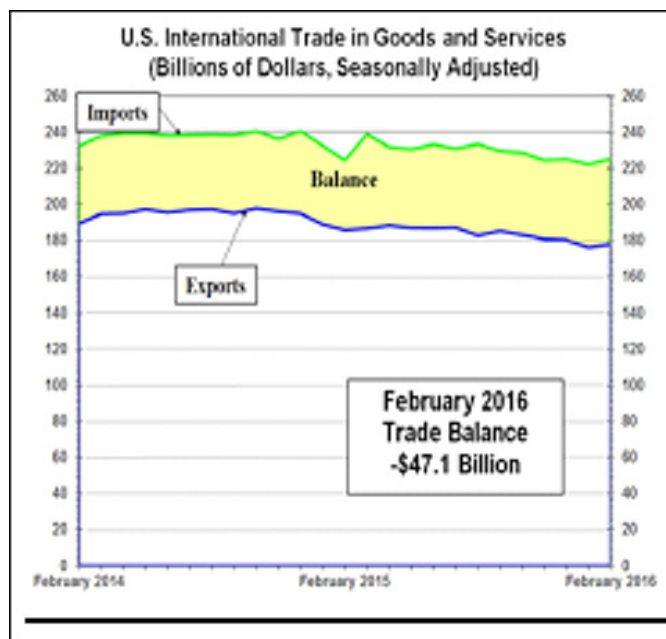
US Trade Performance

February 2016

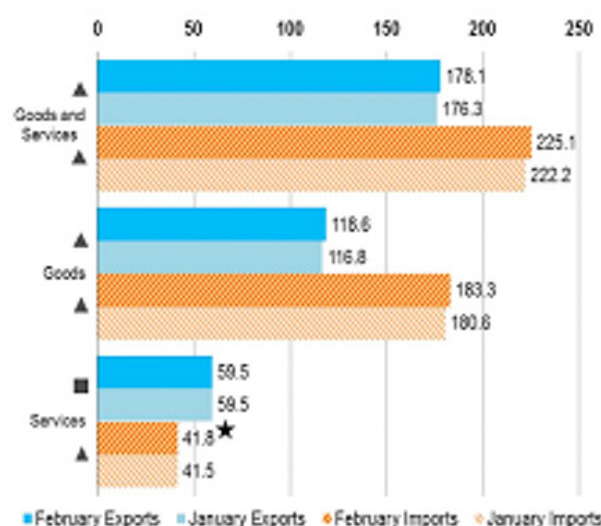
Trade in Goods and Services



Trade Deficit
US\$47.1 billion



Trade in Goods and Services (Billions of Dollars)



Balance of Trade in Goods by Selected Countries

Trade Surplus

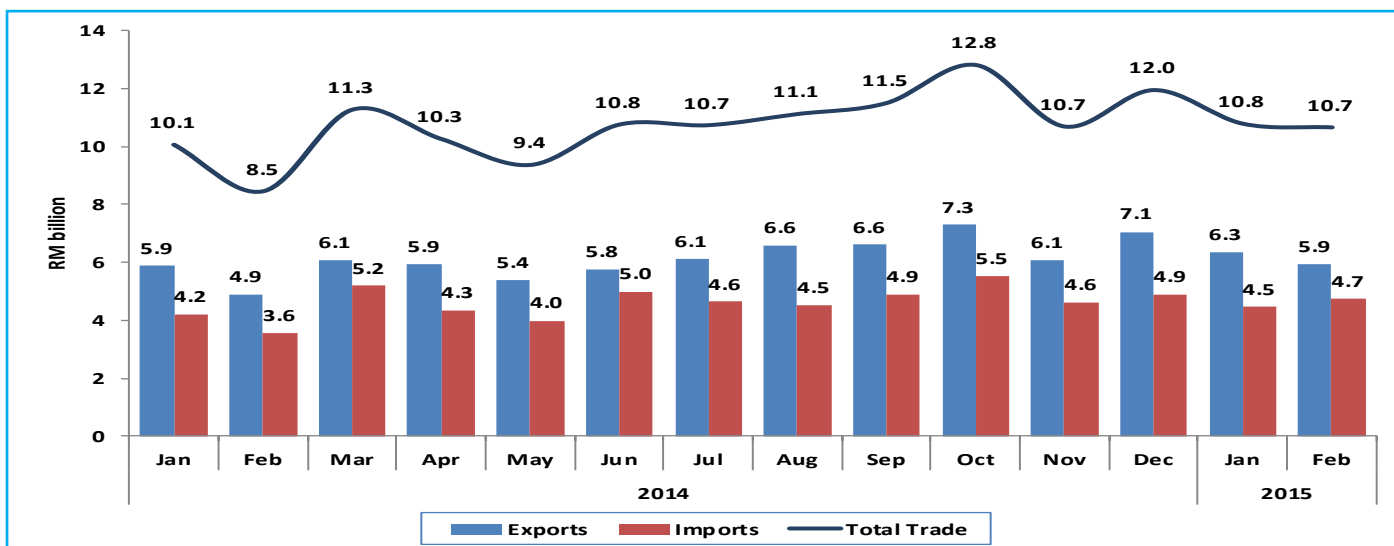
- South & Central America : US\$2.7 billion
- OPEC : US\$1.9 billion
- Saudi Arabia : US\$1.3 billion

Trade Deficit

- China : US\$32.1 billion
- EU : US\$10.6 billion
- Japan : US\$5.4 billion

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Malaysia's Trade with US, January 2015 - February 2016



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Top 10 Most-Visited International Cities of 2015



Note: This ranking is based on 2015 MasterCard Global Destinations Cities Index, which ranked the 132 most visited cities by international overnight travelers* around the world.

-An overnight visitor is defined as person who is traveling on a nonstop direct flight to her destination and is not a resident of the destination country. A visitor may make more than one trip, and each trip counts as a new visit. A person on the return leg home does not count as a visitor.

Source: <http://places.findthhome.com/stories/9402/most-visited-international-cities-2015>

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	14 Feb 2016	21 Feb 2016	28 Feb 2016	6 Mar 2016	13 Mar 2016	20 Mar 2016	27 Mar 2016	3 Apr 2016
AANZFTA	412	793	689	800	755	899	985	725
AIFTA	412	599	642	588	673	566	641	592
AJCEP	74	160	183	212	201	150	241	189
ATIGA	2,079	3,612	4,642	5,227	4,551	4,586	4,675	4,510
ACFTA	720	1,647	1,702	1,642	1,598	1,354	1,425	1,889
AKFTA	482	828	994	921	838	827	890	954
MICECA	178	350	286	308	384	350	320	300
MNZFTA	3	7	1	16	0	5	9	8
MCFTA	34	69	54	71	33	57	65	64
MAFTA	179	393	301	489	461	349	447	430
MJEPA	479	892	831	989	766	708	926	797
MPCEPA	94	137	104	150	156	173	159	176
GSP	63	142	109	149	129	139	89	156
MTFTA	103	258	195	259	196	162	252	181

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 Agreement (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)

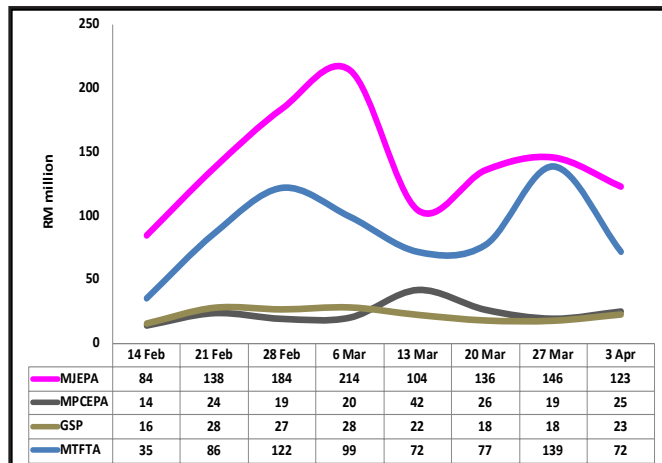
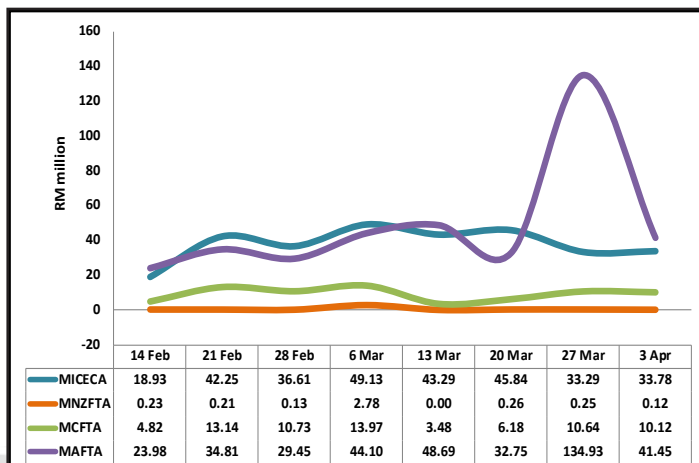
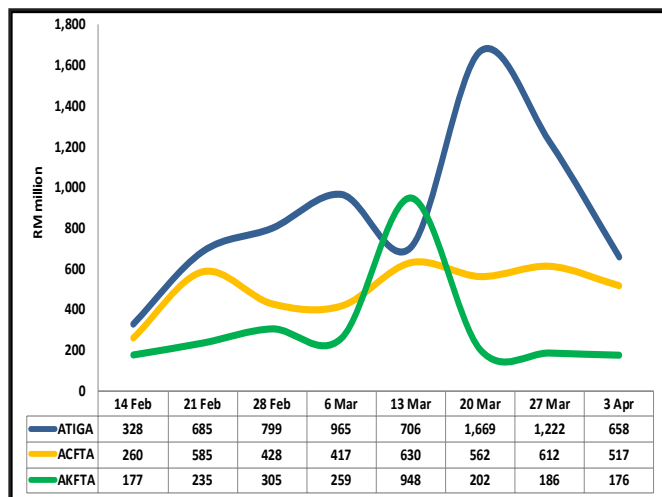
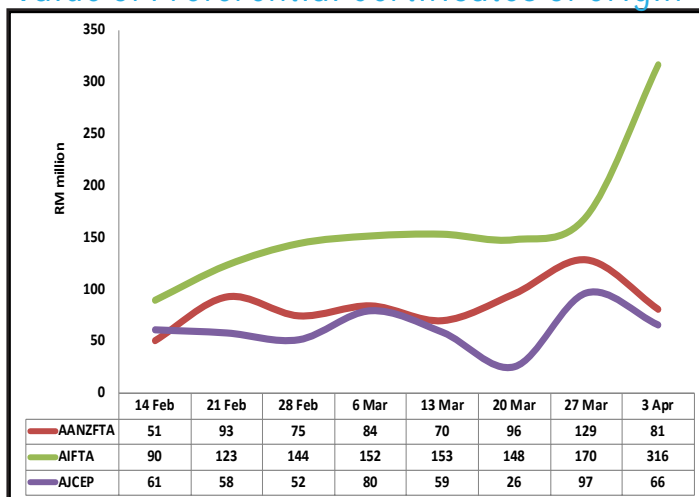


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)



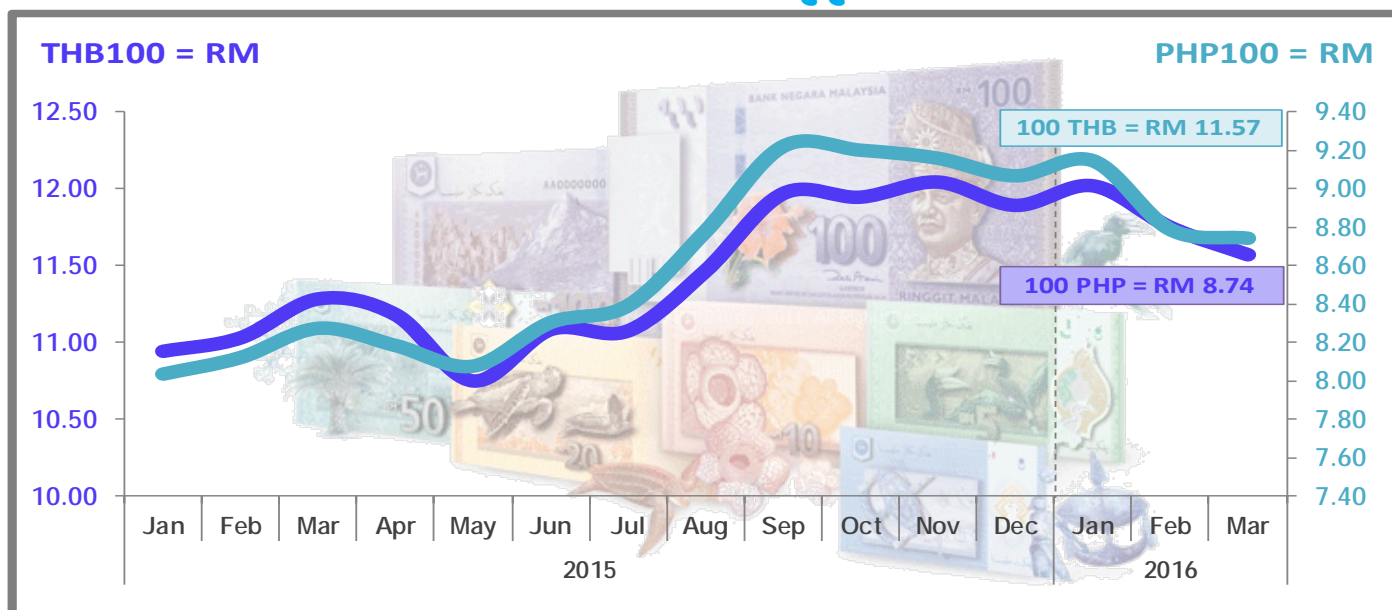
MTFTA: Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2015)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



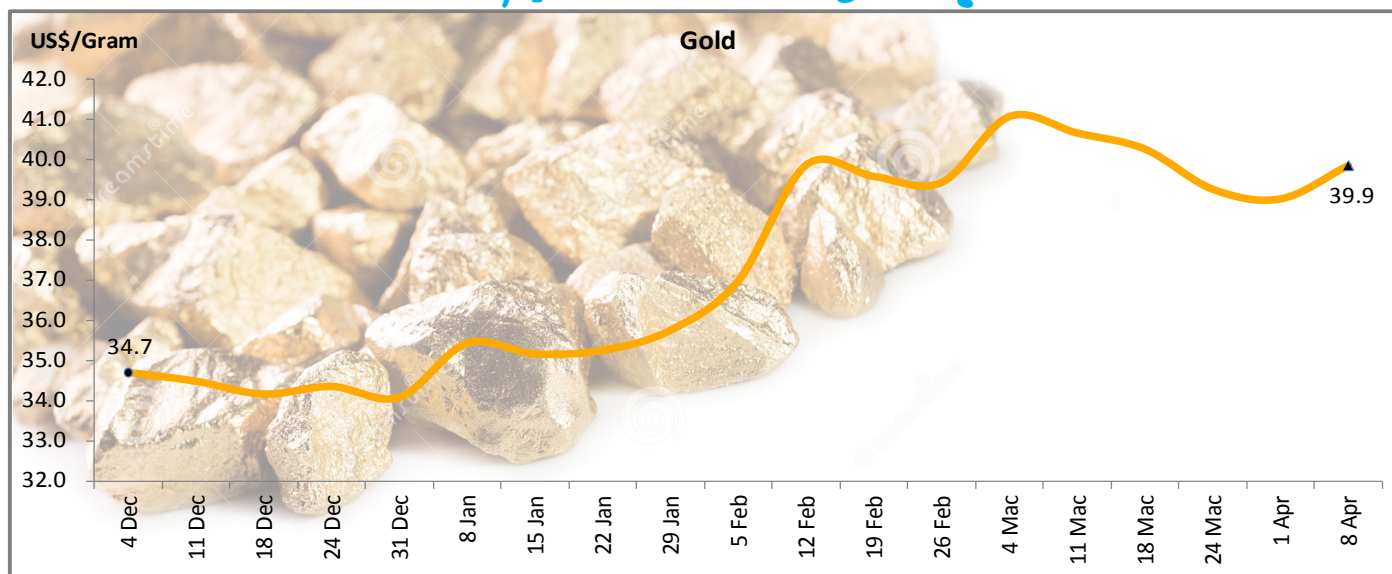
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Thai Baht and Philippine Peso



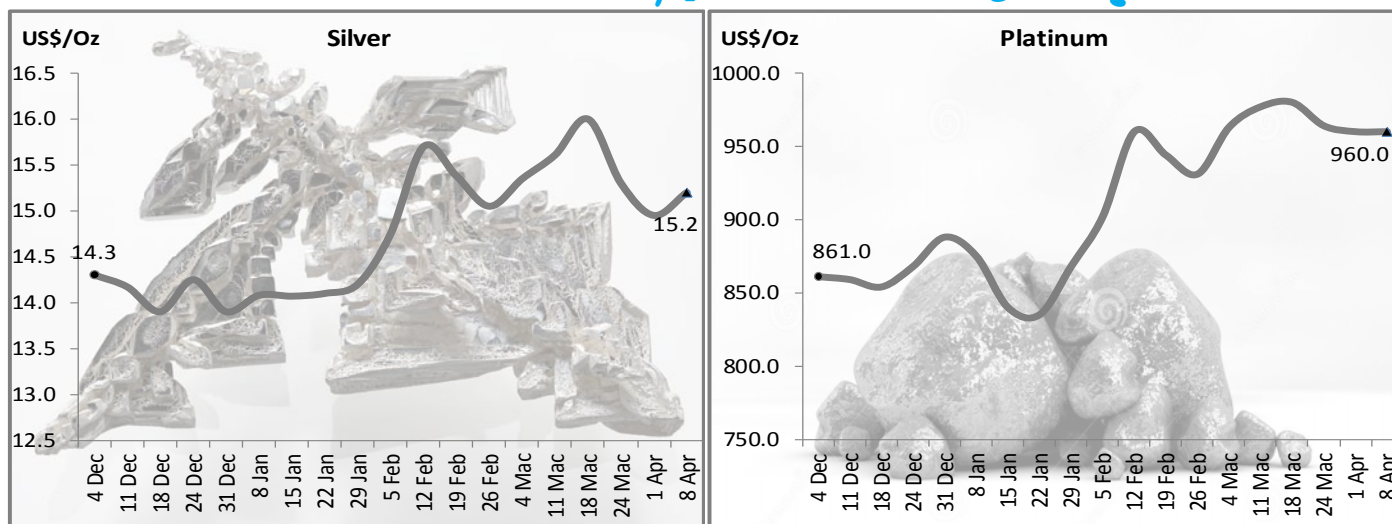
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Gold Prices, 4 December 2015 - 8 April 2016



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

Silver and Platinum Prices, 4 December 2015 - 8 April 2016



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)
8 Apr 2016 (US\$)	41.9	725.5	14.9	1,400.0	1,931.4	48.0	240 (high) 210 (low)
% change*	↑ 8.5	↑ 2.7	↓ 2.0	↑ 5.2	↓ 4.6	↑ 0.2	↑ 4.3 ↑ 5.0
2015 ⁱ	36.9 - 66.8	616.9	13.2	1,364.3	2,077.0	49.9	239.6
2014 ⁱ	59.5 - 114.8	823.3	16.6	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0

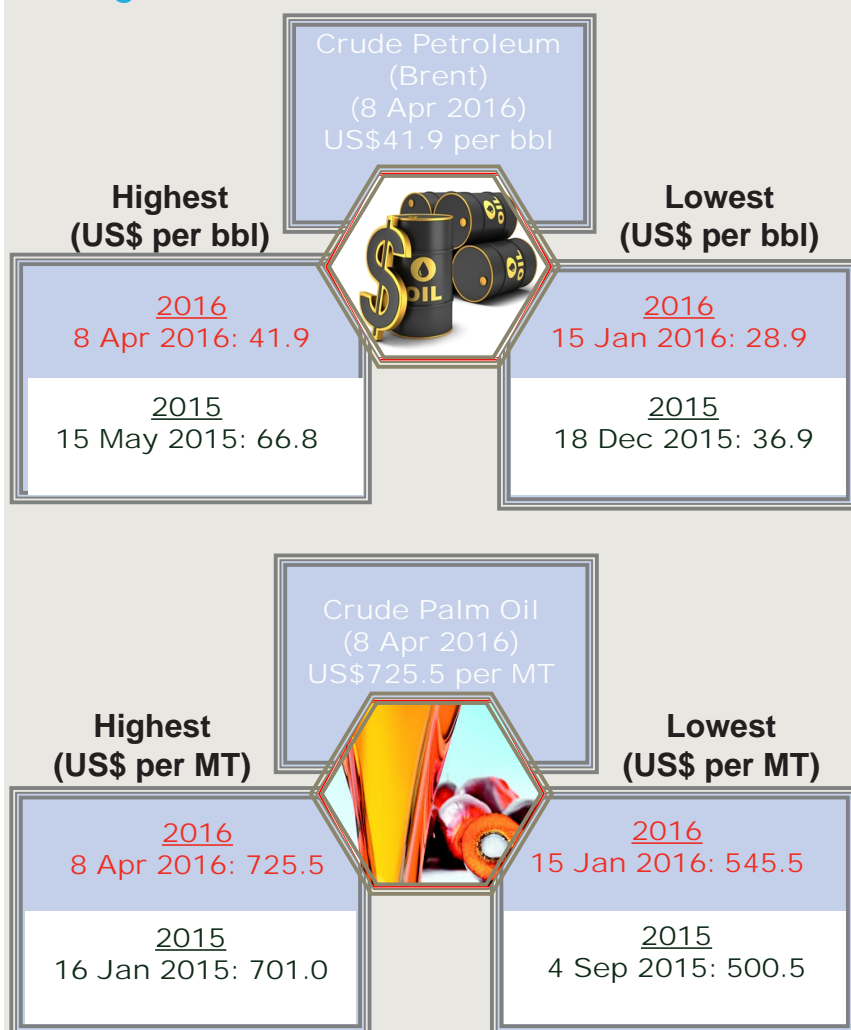
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

n.a Not available

Highest and Lowest Prices, 2015/2016

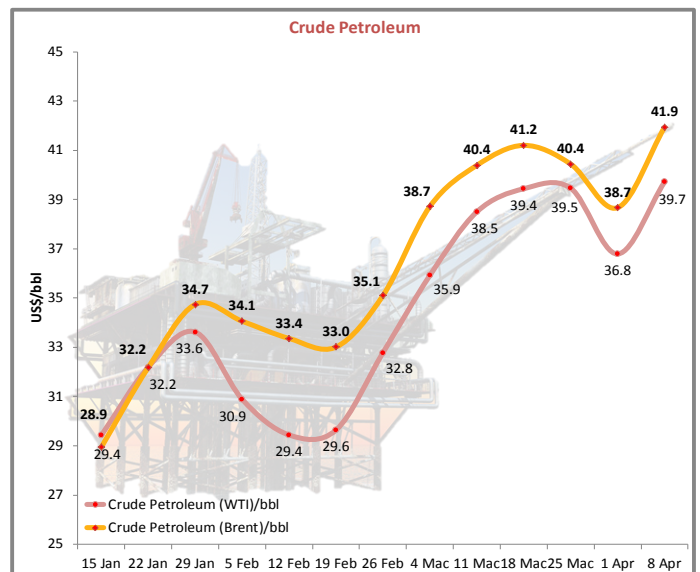
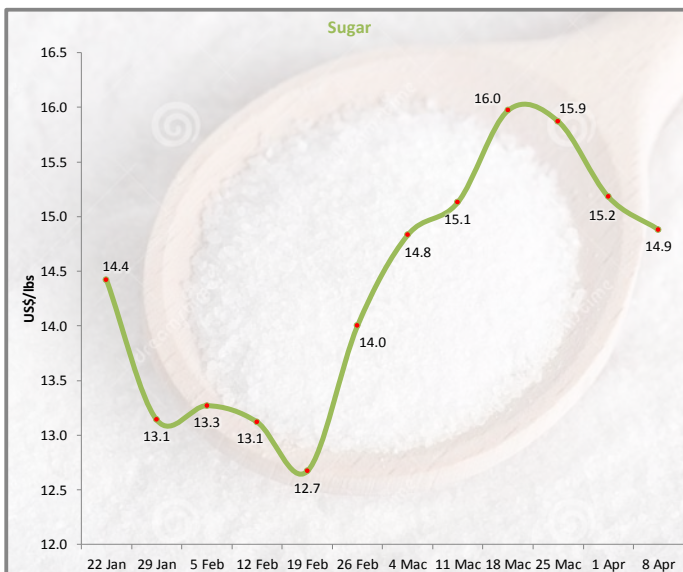
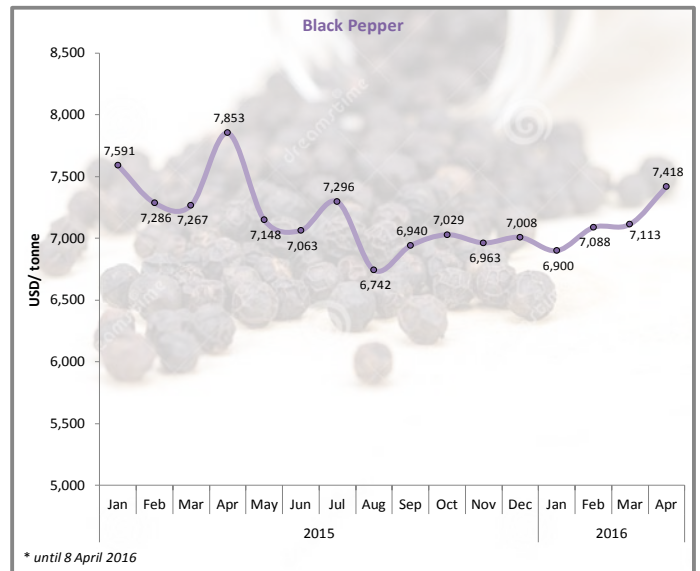
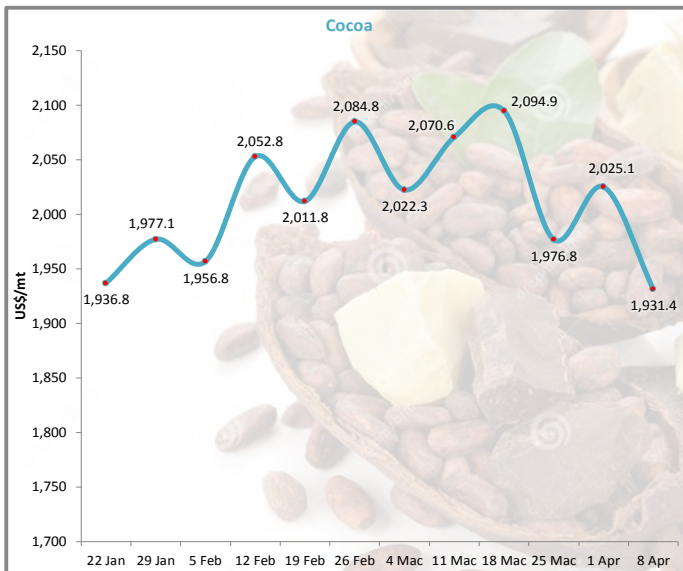
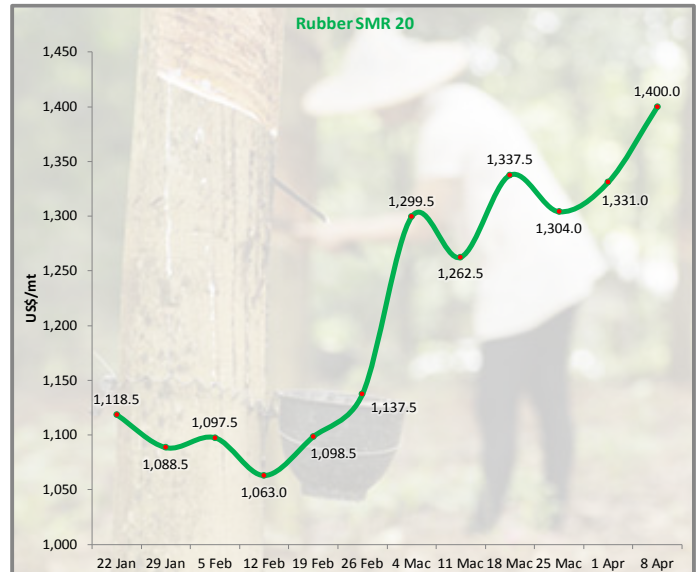
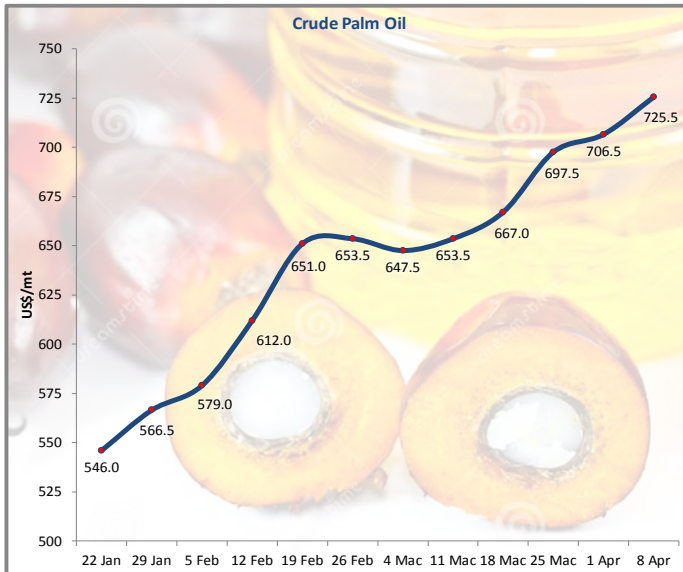


Average Domestic Prices, 8 Apr 2016



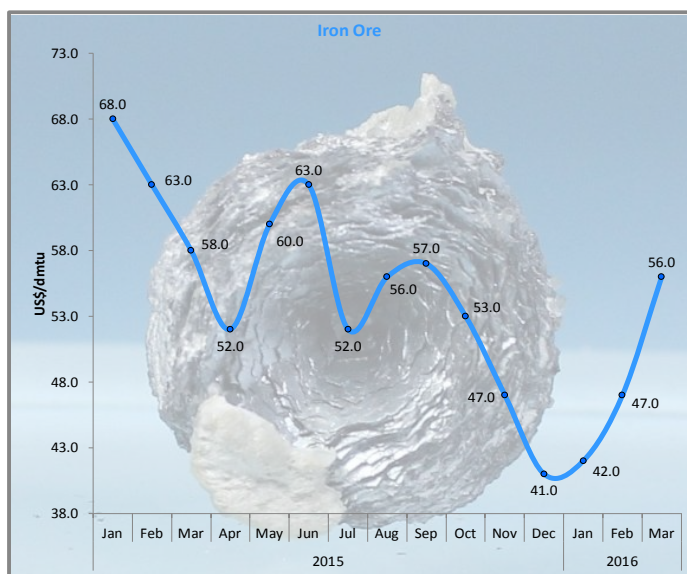
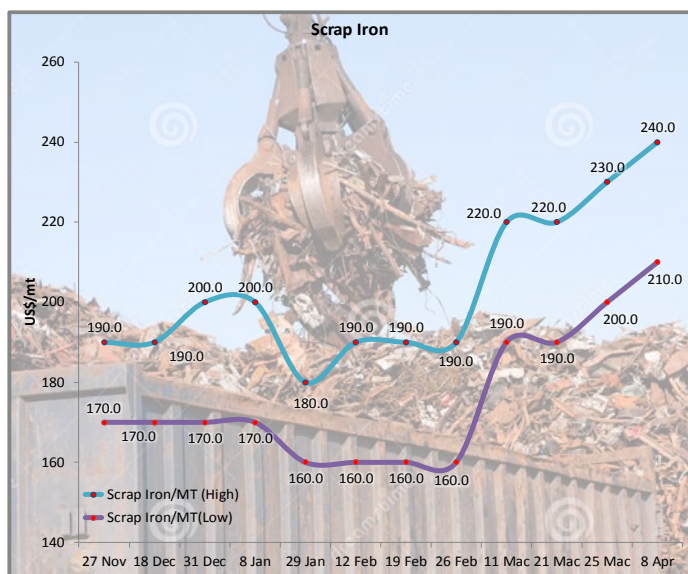
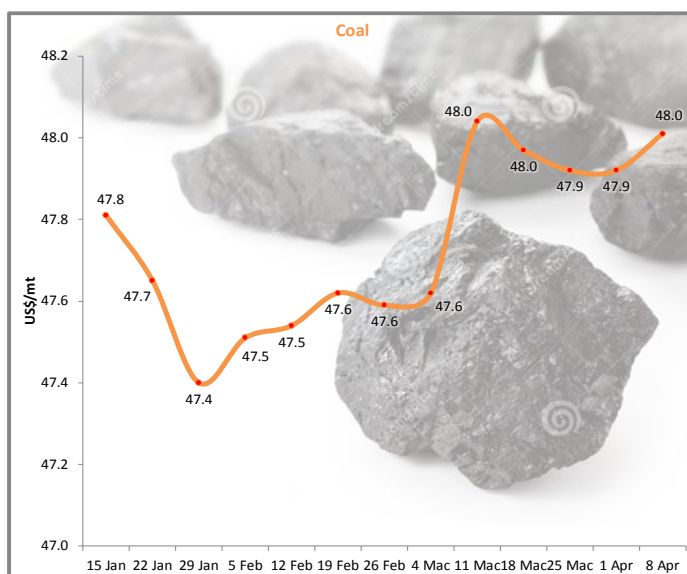
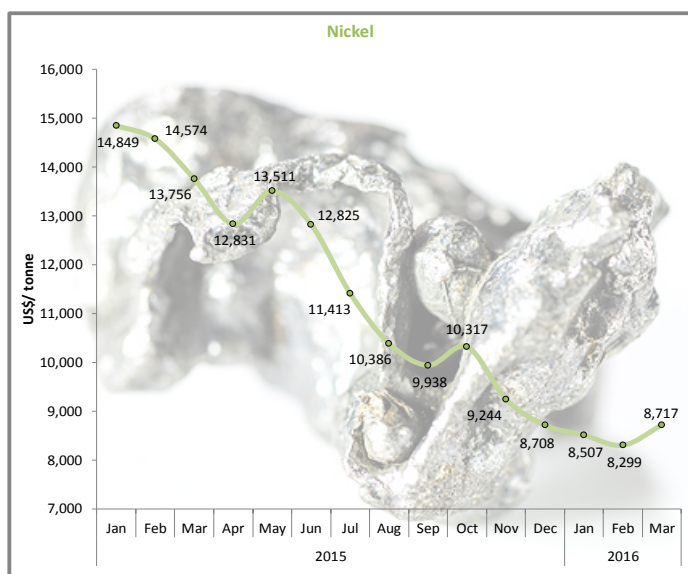
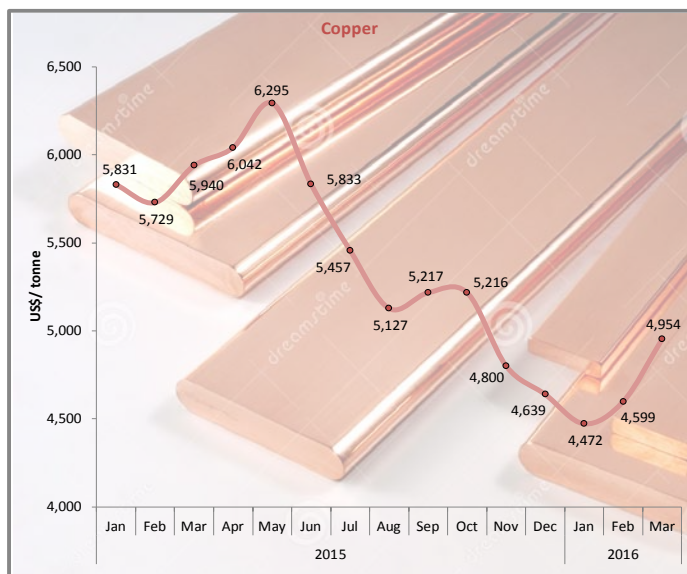
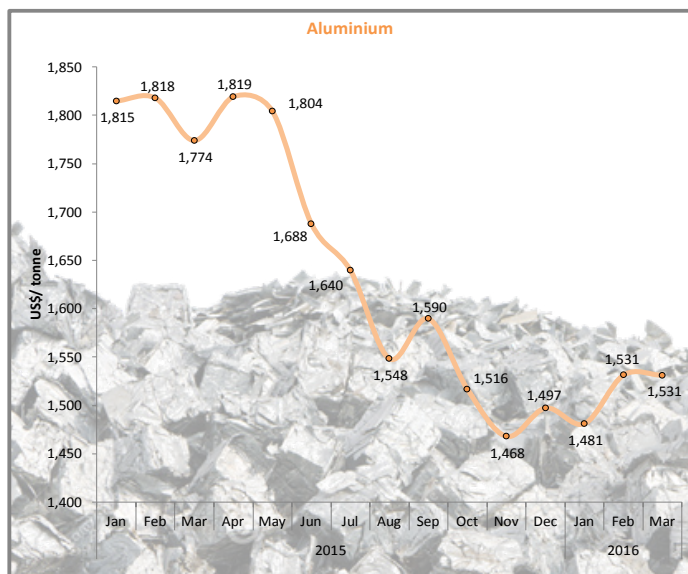
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

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.



ASIAN OFFSHORE SERVICES SDN. BHD.

Cabin Module Specialist



Asian Offshore Services Sdn Bhd

Asian Offshore Services Sdn Bhd (AOS) are now recognized as a major Malaysian manufacturer of client specific Single-lift and Modular E-houses, Living Quarters and Multi-purpose buildings being supplied to the onshore and offshore Oil & Gas and Petrochemical industries.

All AOS' modular buildings and cabins are designed for the rapidly expanding use of standalone, linkable and stackable designs as a 'fast-track' and 'cost-effective' solution to previously used single lift, larger type modules and can be easily transported either offshore or onshore using conventional modes of transportation with final assembly at site.

AOS's single-lift modules of 50 – 1000+ tons are designed to be loaded out directly onto marine transportation vessels from local Malaysian loadout facility.

The buildings are also designed and manufactured to either recognized Certifying Authority designs such as DNV, ABS etc., the clients own design or AOS designs that include lightweight designed buildings.

In support of the above mentioned core products, AOS also provide Fire and Blast rated walls, Aluminium Helidecks and Aluminium structures and also supply and installation of Architectural materials that includes typically Fire doors, fire rated internal partition walls, ceilings, windows and also all typical offshore furnishings such as flooring systems, furniture's, Mess and Galley equipment and Living Quarter appliances.

AOS also supports manufacturing capability by providing onshore and offshore installation and hook-up services for our modules and again have a proven track-record with major Oil & Gas Operators throughout the Region.

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Products

E- Houses



Living Quarters



Multipurpose Module



Aluminium Helidecks & Buildings



Fire & Blast Rated Walls



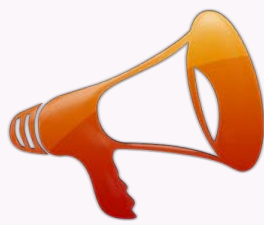
MITI Programme

AEC Open Day, 11 April 2016



Economic Policy Leader Programme in Malaysia on Learning Journey to Singapore 29 - 31 March 2016





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) by following simple step as provided below:

How to download?

MITI MALAYSIA

- Download GAMMA Apps through Google Play Store or App store.

The screenshot shows the Google Play Store interface with the search results for 'GAMMA'. The 'GAMMA' app icon is circled in red, and a red arrow points to it from a text box that says 'GAMMA icon in Google Play'. The app is listed as 'GAMMA my GOVERNMENT APPs' with a 4.5-star rating and is marked as 'FREE'.

How to download?

MITI MALAYSIA

- Search for MWB APPs icon and install.

The screenshot shows the GAMMA app gallery with a search bar at the top. Below the search bar, there is a grid of app icons. The 'weekly bulletin' app icon is circled in red, and a red arrow points to it from a text box that says 'MWB Apps icon in GAMMA'. The app is listed as 'weekly bulletin' with a 4.5-star rating.

How to download?

MITI MALAYSIA

- Choose platform to download and click it to install.

The screenshot shows the 'weekly bulletin' app page in the GAMMA app gallery. The app is listed as 'weekly bulletin' with a 4.5-star rating. Below the app name, there is a section titled 'Choose Platform to install' with three icons: Windows, Android, and iOS. The 'Install' button is circled in red, and a red arrow points to it from a text box that says 'Choose Platform to install'.



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