



MEDIA RELEASE

APEC MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR TRADE MEETING 2017



The Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) Meeting of APEC was held from 20-21 May 2017 in Hanoi, Vietnam. The theme adopted by Vietnam as the host for this year's APEC meeting is on "Creating New Dynamism, Fostering a Shared Future", with four key priorities namely (i) promoting sustainable, innovative and inclusive growth, (ii) deepening regional economic integration, (iii) strengthening Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) competitiveness and innovation in the digital age, (iv) enhancing food security and sustainable agriculture in response to climate change.

APEC economies continue to remain resilient. Its 21 member countries currently account for half of global trade and 60% of the world's GDP. The APEC Regional Trends Analysis report, forecast an average 3.8% growth for APEC economies in 2017 and 2018, and 3.7% growth in 2019 compared to 3.5% growth recorded in 2016. One of the main issues discussed in Hanoi was the role of MSMEs in promoting inclusive growth within APEC as well as increasing income and employment.

In his intervention at the MRT, the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed called on APEC member countries to identify specific initiatives to promote growth and development of MSMEs and to enable them to be linked with the regional and global value chain activities. Concrete measures need to be put in place to internationalize the MSMEs in the region. He also stated that MSMEs are also a priority for ASEAN and thus APEC and ASEAN should work together to take the MSME agenda forward. "It is important that we ensure the benefits from globalisation are inclusive and equitable, especially given the rise of protectionist sentiment in a number of countries. Unlocking opportunities for MSMEs to participate more actively and successfully in global markets therefore will allow enterprises at the grass root level to benefit from closer economic integration," Dato' Sri Mustapa said.

Following the discussion at the MRT Meeting in Arequipa, Peru last year, all 21 APEC economies have agreed to have an APEC Compendium on Methodologies for SMEs' Internationalisation – which was a proposal made by Malaysia, Peru, Mexico and the Philippines. This compendium allows APEC members to exchange policies, strategies and measures towards achieving MSMEs' internationalisation agenda. It will also promote the sharing of best practices among APEC members and align their efforts in positioning MSMEs into regional and global markets.

Dato' Sri Mustapa also added, "The future is digital economy and MSMEs should be an integral part of it. We need to continuously develop the competencies of our SMEs as well as in capacity building.

In Malaysia, through the collective efforts of MITI, SME Corp, MATRADE and MDEC numerous programme have been undertaken to facilitate the entry of MSMEs into global markets, which include partnership with the multinational companies and big local companies to hand hold and nurture MSMEs to be part of the global value chain. More opportunities for SMEs to enter the global e-commerce market are expected to be created through the investment by Alibaba in Malaysia's Digital Free Trade Zone. Dato' Sri Mustapa also highlighted that for APEC to achieve the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment by 2020, APEC economies must resist all kinds of protectionism. While he acknowledged that there are challenges along the way, setting up barriers will further hurt global trade growth and impede regional economic integration. He stressed that Malaysia will continue to uphold the centrality of the multilateral trading system while pursuing bilateral and regional preferential arrangements with strategic trading partners to stay competitive.

APEC Trade Ministers shared their continued confidence in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) as a multilateral organisation promoting rule-based trade. The WTO received a major boost with the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on 22 February 2017, which is the first multilateral agreement concluded in the 21 year history of the Organization. TFA has been welcomed by the private sector as countries work towards implementing their TFA commitments, facilitating the release and clearance of goods across borders.

The sluggish growth in global trade remains a cause for concern. Global trade is now expected to grow between 1.8% and 3.1% in 2017, down from its earlier forecast of 3.6%. The slower growth is attributed to the uncertainties surrounding the global economy. "The implementation of the TFA is an important step towards reviving global trade. More trade facilitation measures are needed to ensure that trade once again becomes an engine of global growth. What is important is for us to keep the momentum going for improved market openings amidst all the challenges." Dato' Sri Mustapa said.

Ministers Attending APEC MRT 2017 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam



H.E. Steven Ciobo MP
Minister for Trade, Tourism
and Investment, Australia



Hon. Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Trade, Brunei



Hon. Francois-Philippe Champagne
Minister of International Trade
Canada



Hon. Paulina Nazal
Deputy Minister of
International Trade, Chile



Hon. Zhong Shan
Minister of Commerce
China



Hon. SO Kam Leung, Gregory
Secretary for Commerce and
Economic Development, Hong Kong



Hon. Enggartiasto Lukita
Minister for Trade
Indonesia



Hon. SEKO Hiroshige
Minister of Economy Trade
and Industry, Japan (METI)



Hon. SONOURA Kentaro
State Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Japan (MOFA)



Hon. Joo Hyung Hwan
Minister of Trade, Industry
and Energy, ROK



Hon. Mustapa Mohamed
Minister for International Trade
and Industry, Malaysia



Hon. Idefonso Guajardo Villarreal
Minister of Economy
Mexico



Hon. Todd McClay
Minister of Trade
New Zealand



Hon. Richard Maru
Minister for Trade, Commerce
and Industry, PNG



Hon. Eduardo FERREYROS
Minister of Foreign Trade
and Tourism, Peru



Hon. Ramon Felicisimo Lopez
Secretary, Department of
Industry and Trade, Philippines



Hon. Maksim Oreshkin
Minister for Economic
Development, Russia



Hon. LIM Hng Kiang
Minister for Trade and
Industry, Singapore



Hon. Chen-Chung DENG
Minister of Economic Affairs
Chinese Taipei



Hon. Winichai Chaemchaeng
Vice Minister of Commerce
Thailand



Ambassador Robert Lighthizer
United States Trade Representative
USA



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MEDIA STATEMENT

MALAYSIA KEEPS ITS OPTIONS OPEN ON TPPA



The TPPA Ministers from the remaining 11 member countries convened a meeting today on the sideline of the APEC MRT Meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam. This was the first meeting where all TPPA Ministers were involved following the withdrawal notification submitted by the US on 30 January 2017.

The meeting was an important step towards engaging on the way forward for the TPPA, in light of growing concerns that the deal may collapse without US participation. Despite the differing views among the TPPA Ministers towards the agreement in its current form without the US participation, we were united in our commitment to maintain the momentum of trade liberalization and regional integration by continuing the discussion to bring the comprehensive, high-standard trade agreement into force.

Towards that end, we instructed the TPPA officials to start the process to assess all the options available for the signatories. They will be looking at the pathway to facilitate participation of all member countries, taking into account the needs to ensure that the TPPA remains beneficial for parties involved. The next meeting involving the TPPA officials is expected to be hosted by Japan in July 2017.

The TPPA Ministers also agreed the discussion among the officials will be guided by several principles. These principles include the need i) to keep the momentum and act decisively in a timely manner, ii) to maintain the high standards of the agreement iii) to maintain the balance of benefits for all members and iv) to ensure that the TPPA maintains the commercial and strategic interests of all participants.

Thus far, Japan and New Zealand have ratified the agreement while the other countries are in various stages of their domestic process. Malaysia will continue to amend the legislations covering several areas including labour and intellectual property rights regardless of whether or not we will be part of the TPPA. The changes to these laws are not just to comply with the TPPA, but are a result of our domestic review that has been ongoing to strengthen and update legislations to fulfill our international obligations such as in the International Labour Organisation (ILO). These amendments are also to ensure our legislations remain relevant in current times.

In the event that the TPPA is going to proceed without the US participation, we will need to ensure that our interests remain protected and the benefits derived from it still outweigh the costs. In evaluating Malaysia's participation in the TPPA without the US, an important consideration will be the possibility of Malaysia missing out on economic opportunities should the other ten countries decide to go ahead with the trade agreement.

As of now, we will keep our options open and continue to be involved in the upcoming discussions. The engagement with our domestic stakeholders will resume as soon as there is greater clarity in the options to be considered. Malaysia will deliberate every aspect of the TPPA without the US and I assure all Malaysians that any decision made will be in the best interest of our country.

DATO' SRI MUSTAPA MOHAMED
21 MAY 2017

MALAYSIA

Economy Performance, Q1 2017



GDP at Constant 2010 Prices

RM **280.1** billion



GDP at Current Prices

RM **324.6** billion

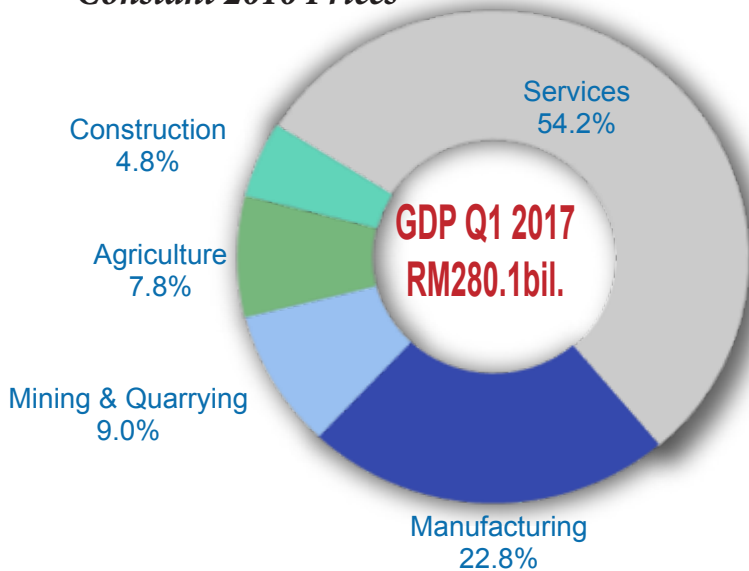


GNI per Capita at Current Prices

RM **39,315**

Production

Percentage Share of GDP at Constant 2010 Prices



Services



Mainly Led by Wholesale & Retail Trade and Information & Communication

↑ **5.8%**

Manufacturing



Impelled by Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products

↑ **5.6%**

Agriculture



Strong double-digit growth in Oil Palm and Rubber

↑ **8.3%**

Construction



Propelled by Civil Engineering and Residential Buildings

↑ **6.5%**

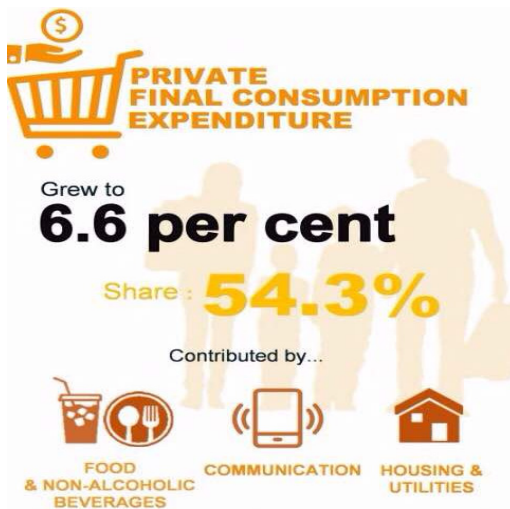
Mining & Quarrying



Slowdown in production of crude oil and natural gas

↑ **1.6%**

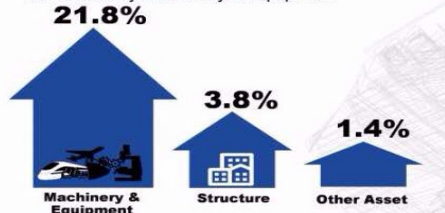
Expenditure



Gross Fixed Capital Formation

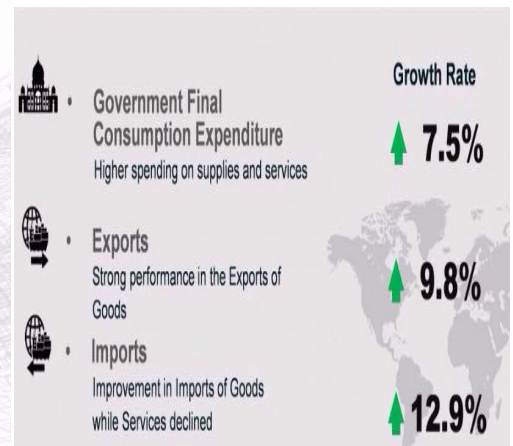
↑ **10.0%**

Stimulated by Machinery & Equipment



Private sector was the key driver of investments in Q1 2017

↑ **71.7%** of investment was from Private Sector



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Q1 2017

Malaysia

Economic Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (YoY Change)	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total GDP (Production)	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.6
Services	5.1	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.8
Manufacturing	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.6
Mining & Quarrying	5.3	2.2	-1.2	2.1	2.9	5.0	1.6
Construction	8.2	7.4	8.0	8.9	7.9	5.1	6.5
Agriculture	1.3	-5.1	-3.8	-7.8	-6.1	-2.5	8.3
Total GDP (Expenditure)	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.6
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	6.0	6.0	5.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.6
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	4.4	0.9	2.7	5.4	2.1	-4.2	7.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.6	2.7	0.1	6.1	2.0	2.4	10.0
Exports of Goods & Services	0.3	1.1	1.0	2.0	-0.6	2.2	9.8
Imports of Goods & Services	0.8	1.1	2.3	2.4	-1.8	1.6	12.9

Economic Barometer	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
GDP at Current Prices (RM billion)	1,157.7	1,230.1	290.8	298.8	311.9	328.6	324.6
GDP at Constant 2010 Prices (RM billion)	1,063.4	1,108.2	265.2	271.4	281.0	290.6	280.1
Gross National Income (GNI) at Current Prices (RM billion)	1,125.6	1,195.5	284.4	290.5	301.1	319.4	314.7
GNI Per Capita (RM)	36,003	37,552	36,063	36,705	37,904	40,055	39,315

Balance of Payments (BOP) (RM Billion)	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Current Account Balance (CAB)	35.2	29.0	6.2	3.1	7.3	12.5	5.3
Goods	109.2	101.4	23.3	20.1	26.8	31.2	25.3
Services	-20.6	-19.1	-5.7	-3.8	-4.2	-5.4	-6.2
Primary Income	-32.1	-34.6	-6.4	-8.3	-10.7	-9.2	-9.9
Secondary Income	-21.3	-18.6	-4.9	-5.0	-4.6	-4.1	-3.9
Direct Investment Abroad	-41.2	-33.1	-11.7	-4.0	-5.3	-12.0	-8.7
Direct Investment in Malaysia	39.4	47.2	15.6	10.6	8.0	13.0	17.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Prices (YoY%)	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	2.1	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.3	1.7	4.3
Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.2
Housing, Utilities, Gas & Other Fuel	2.5	2.4	3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
Transport	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6	-6.5	-7.5	-2.6	16.2
Health	4.5	2.7	4.5	2	2.1	2.1	2.5
Others	3	3	4.7	2.8	2.3	1.3	1.5
Core Inflation	3.1	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5
Producer Price Index - Local Production	-7.4	-1.1	-4.4	-2.1	-0.6	2.9	10.0
Producer Price Index - Local Production	-4.8	-0.2	-2.5	-1.4	0.2	3.1	9.3
Service Producer Price Index (SPPI)	1.2	1	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.6

Production	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Industrial Production Index (YoY%)							
Total	4.7	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.9	5	4.3
Mining	5	1.6	-2	1.4	2.6	4.7	1.2
Manufacturing	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	4	4.9	5.7
Manufacturing Sector							
Sales Value (RM Bil.)	664.3	673.2	164.7	160	167.2	181.3	186.5
Growth (YoY%)	1.2	1.3	-1.8	1.2	-0.9	6.8	13.3
Construction Sector							
Work done (RM Bil.)	114.9	126.8	31.9	30.4	31.9	32.6	35.1
Growth (YoY%)	12.1	10.3	11.1	11.7	10.7	8.1	9.7

Labour Force	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total Labour Force ('000 persons)	14,518.0	14,667.8	14,596.8	14,665.4	14,710.6	14,771.4	14,870.1
Employed ('000 persons)	14,067.7	14,163.7	14,095.8	14,161.5	14,202.0	14,260.6	14,355.9
Unemployed ('000 persons)	450.3	504.1	501.0	503.9	508.5	510.8	514.2
Labour Force Participation Rate	67.9%	67.7%	67.6%	67.6%	67.6%	67.6%	67.7%
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Services Sector	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Services							
Revenue (RM Billion)	1,352.3	1,419.5	346.4	349.8	354.8	368.3	375.3
Growth (YoY %)	5.8%	5.0%	4.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	8.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade							
Sales Value (RM Billion)	1,007.4	1,061.5	259.3	261.3	266.8	274.1	281.5
Growth (YoY %)	5.9%	5.4%	4.3%	5.4%	5.7%	6.1%	8.5%
Motor Vehicles							
Sales Value (RM Billion)	142.7	139.0	33.1	35.0	35.1	35.8	34.6
Growth (YoY %)	5.3%	-2.6%	-5.5%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-1.4%	4.5%
Wholesale Trade							
Sales Value (RM Billion)	493.2	518.7	126.7	127.9	130.6	133.6	137.3
Growth (YoY %)	4.5%	5.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.5%	5.9%	8.4%
Retail Trade							
Sales Value (RM Billion)	371.5	403.8	99.5	98.5	101.1	104.6	109.6
Growth (YoY %)	8.1%	8.7%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%	9.1%	10.1%
Information and Communication							
Revenue (RM Billion)	108.0	109.0	26.7	27.0	26.5	28.7	28.9
Growth (YoY %)	5.4%	0.9%	2.5%	2.1%	-1.2%	0.5%	7.9%
Transportation and Storage							
Revenue (RM Billion)	98.1	102.1	24.6	25.6	25.1	26.9	26.1
Growth (YoY %)	2.8%	4.1%	2.9%	3.9%	3.6%	5.8%	6.2%
Food & Beverages							
Revenue (RM Billion)	50.2	52.6	12.7	12.7	13.0	14.2	13.6
Growth (YoY %)	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%	6.5%	3.4%	4.5%	6.9%
Professional							
Revenue (RM Billion)	23.3	25.1	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.8	7.2
Growth (YoY %)	12.4%	7.7%	5.8%	11.1%	6.3%	7.6%	17.6%
Private Health							
Revenue (RM Billion)	16.0	17.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
Growth (YoY %)	8.9%	7.3%	9.2%	6.6%	7.5%	6.1%	6.4%
Private Education							
Revenue (RM Billion)	14.6	15.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.2
Growth (YoY %)	8.3%	7.0%	7.5%	5.2%	9.6%	5.7%	8.5%
Accommodation							
Revenue (RM Billion)	12.4	12.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Growth (YoY %)	3.2%	1.4%	1.7%	0.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation							
Revenue (RM Billion)	20.0	21.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7
Growth (YoY %)	8.2%	6.7%	3.2%	7.3%	9.3%	7.2%	8.3%
Real Estate							
Revenue (RM Billion)	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Growth (YoY %)	8.0%	7.0%	6.7%	7.2%	6.2%	7.8%	6.4%

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

...to be continued

Services Sector	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Wholesale & Retail Trade							
Sales Value (RM Billion)							
Motor Vehicles							
Sales of Motor Vehicle	84.7	79.5	18.6	20.2	20.2	20.5	19.5
<i>Growth (YoY %)</i>	6.1%	-6.2%	-9.0%	-5.2%	-5.4%	-5.2%	4.6%
Others	58.0	59.5	14.5	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.1
<i>Growth (YoY %)</i>	4.1%	2.5%	0.5%	3.3%	3.1%	4.3%	4.4%
Wholesale Trade							
Specialised Wholesale	280.4	297.1	72.4	72.5	75.2	77.1	77.9
<i>Growth (YoY %)</i>	6.6%	6.0%	5.6%	5.4%	6.2%	6.6%	7.5%
Other Specialised Wholesale	198.5	206.6	50.5	51.7	51.6	52.8	55.5
<i>Growth (YoY %)</i>	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%	4.1%	4.4%	5.0%	10.0%
Non-specialised Wholesale Trade	14.3	15.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
<i>Growth (YoY %)</i>	6.9%	5.5%	4.6%	6.7%	6.8%	3.9%	3.2%
Retail Trade							
Retail Sale in Non-specialised Stores	123.2	134.1	33.4	32.7	33.6	34.4	36.7
<i>Growth (YoY %)</i>	8.6%	8.9%	7.7%	8.8%	9.9%	9.0%	9.9%
Retail Sale in Specialised Stores	248.3	269.7	66.2	65.8	67.5	70.2	72.9
<i>Growth (YoY %)</i>	7.8%	8.6%	8.0%	8.7%	8.6%	9.1%	10.2%

Index of Services	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Index Volume (YoY %)							
Services	5.2	5.6	4.7	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.5	6.0	4.7	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.2
Motor Vehicles	3.7	-3.1	-5.0	-2.4	-2.9	-1.9	3.4
Wholesale Trade	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.9	9.0	7.0	5.4
Retail Trade	5.4	7.1	5.5	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.8
Food & Beverages	5.1	6.3	4.5	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.0
Accommodation	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.2	6.5	5.6
Finance & Insurance	-0.6	2.4	0.2	1.1	4.8	3.4	3.9
Real Estate	4.5	5.1	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.4
Professional	9.4	9.8	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.5
Information and Communication	9.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	7.6	7.8	8.3
Transportation and Storage	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.7
Private Health	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
Private Education	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5.7	5.7	4.6	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade							
Index Volume (YoY %)							
Motor Vehicle							
Sale of Motor Vehicles	6.8	-6.7	-6.1	-6.0	-7.4	-7.1	3.4
Sale of Motor Vehicles Parts and Accessories	3.4	3.0	0.9	3.8	3.1	4.2	2.6
Wholesale							
Other Specialised Wholesale	15.6	16.6	17.5	18.0	17.6	13.6	9.0
Wholesale of Household Goods	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.6	0.4	2.7	2.3
Retail							
Retail Sale in Non-specialised Stores	5.0	5.2	3.3	4.9	6.2	6.4	6.9
Retail Sale of Other Goods in Specialised Stores	5.2	7.5	5.0	7.5	8.5	9.2	8.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Merchandise Trade	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Exports:							
Value (RM Bil.)	777.4	785.9	185.2	187.7	195.5	217.6	224.7
YoY Growth (%)	1.6%	1.1%	2.3%	1.6%	-2.3%	2.8%	21.4%
Imports:							
Value (RM Bil.)	685.8	698.7	161.2	169.9	177.5	190.1	205.8
YoY Growth (%)	0.4%	1.9%	-0.4%	2.8%	-0.1%	5.0%	27.7%
Imports by BEC and End Use(%)							
Intermediate Goods	-2.1%	-0.1%	-3.2%	-1.0%	-0.3%	3.8%	27.8%
Capital Goods	-0.3%	4.9%	-12.7%	10.9%	15.8%	6.7%	42.0%
Consumption Goods	24.1%	7.3%	24.6%	10.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%	4.0%
Imports by Major and Selected Commodity Group (RM Billion)							
Electrical and Electronic	201.3	209.9	50.2	50.3	53.4	56.0	58.9
Refined Petroleum Products	57.7	49.3	9.9	12.6	12.2	14.5	17.1
Food and Beverages	27.4	49.6	12.5	11.5	12.2	13.4	13.7
Crude Petroleum	12.9	11.7	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.6	4.7
Others	386.5	378.1	86.2	93.3	96.1	102.5	111.3
Exports by Major and Selected Commodity YoY Growth (%)							
Electrical and Electronic	8.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	-0.6%	7.7%	18.4%
Palm Oil and Palm Oil-Based Products	-4.3%	7.5%	6.7%	-1.7%	8.1%	16.2%	35.9%
Liquefied Natural Gas	-30.0%	-28.2%	-33.6%	-28.0%	-28.6%	-21.8%	5.4%
Refined Petroleum Products	-31.5%	11.3%	-7.7%	28.2%	7.2%	17.3%	47.4%
Crude Petroleum	-20.3%	-14.6%	-22.7%	-25.0%	-4.4%	-6.9%	57.9%
Food and Beverages	-3.8%	22.7%	27.4%	27.5%	14.7%	22.4%	9.7%
Others	15.1%	-0.1%	9.6%	0.5%	-5.6%	-3.5%	18.7%
Imports by Major and Selected Commodity Group YoY Growth (%)							
Electrical and Electronic	5.5%	4.3%	8.7%	4.1%	2.0%	2.9%	17.2%
Refined Petroleum Products	-22.7%	-14.6%	-26.6%	1.2%	-29.9%	1.8%	72.6%
Food and Beverages	-39.1%	81.3%	103.1%	79.6%	72.9%	73.0%	9.7%
Crude Petroleum	-48.9%	-9.2%	-31.4%	-43.1%	-7.2%	102.7%	102.2%
Others	8.7%	-2.2%	-6.9%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.2%	29.2%

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

...to be continued

Merchandise Trade	2015	2016	2016				2017
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Exports:							
Value (RM Bil.)	777.4	785.9	185.2	187.7	195.5	217.6	224.7
YoY Growth (%)	1.6%	1.1%	2.3%	1.6%	-2.3%	2.8%	21.4%
Exports by BEC (RM Bil.)							
Food and Beverages	76.4	82.1	17.9	19.1	21.6	23.4	22.2
Industrial Supplies	181.1	176.9	42.3	43.2	43.3	48.2	53.3
Fuel and Lubricants	115.4	104.2	24.7	24.2	24.3	31.1	33.2
Capital Goods (except Transport Equipment)	314.0	330.8	77.7	78.7	83.6	90.9	91.3
Transport Equipment	17.4	18.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.4
Consumer Goods	70.3	70.8	17.5	17.4	17.5	18.4	18.5
Exports by BEC (YoY Growth %)							
<i>Food and Beverages</i>	-0.6%	7.4%	9.7%	1.1%	4.7%	14.1%	23.7%
<i>Industrial Supplies</i>	13.7%	-2.3%	7.1%	-3.4%	-7.2%	-4.1%	26.2%
<i>Fuel and Lubricants</i>	-29.1%	-9.7%	-22.9%	-4.5%	-8.0%	-2.0%	34.4%
<i>Capital Goods (except Transport Equipment)</i>	10.6%	5.4%	6.9%	5.9%	1.2%	7.7%	17.5%
<i>Transport Equipment</i>	9.1%	7.1%	11.1%	10.2%	4.0%	4.2%	20.9%
<i>Consumer Goods</i>	10.7%	0.7%	11.6%	4.1%	-6.0%	-4.8%	5.5%
Imports:							
Value (RM Bil.)	685.8	698.7	161.2	169.9	177.5	190.1	205.8
YoY Growth (%)	0.4%	1.9%	-0.4%	2.8%	-0.1%	5.0%	27.7%
Imports by BEC and End Use (RM Bil.)							
Intermediate Goods	399.5	399.1	93.8	96.0	101.3	107.9	119.9
Capital Goods	95.6	100.3	21.4	24.4	27.5	29.9	30.4
Consumption Goods	62.4	67.0	15.8	17.7	15.6	17.9	16.4
Imports by BEC and End Use (YoY Growth %)							
<i>Intermediate Goods</i>	-2.1%	-0.1%	-3.2%	-1.0%	-0.3%	3.8%	27.8%
<i>Capital Goods</i>	-0.3%	4.9%	-12.7%	10.9%	15.8%	6.7%	42.0%
<i>Consumption Goods</i>	24.1%	7.3%	24.6%	10.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%	4.0%
Exports by Major Commodity (RM Billion)							
Electrical and Electronic	277.9	287.7	66.6	67.5	73.8	79.8	78.8
Palm Oil and Palm Oil-Based Products	63.2	67.9	14.3	15.6	18.7	19.3	19.4
Liquefied Natural Gas	44.6	32.0	9.5	6.1	6.9	9.6	10.0
Refined Petroleum Products	41.4	46.1	9.4	12.5	10.7	13.6	13.9
Crude Petroleum	26.1	22.3	5.0	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.9
Food and Beverages	27.4	33.6	7.9	8.2	8.1	9.5	8.6
Others	296.8	296.3	72.5	73.3	71.4	79.1	86.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



International Report

The Pacific Alliance(PA)



Bloc Profile (2016)

Area : 5,153,630 sq km

Population: 220.7 million

Global Trade :US\$1,039.1billion

Global Exports :US\$501.6billion

Global Imports :US\$537.5 billion

FDI (Q4 2016: USD bil): 10.5

Tourist arrival (million):33.2



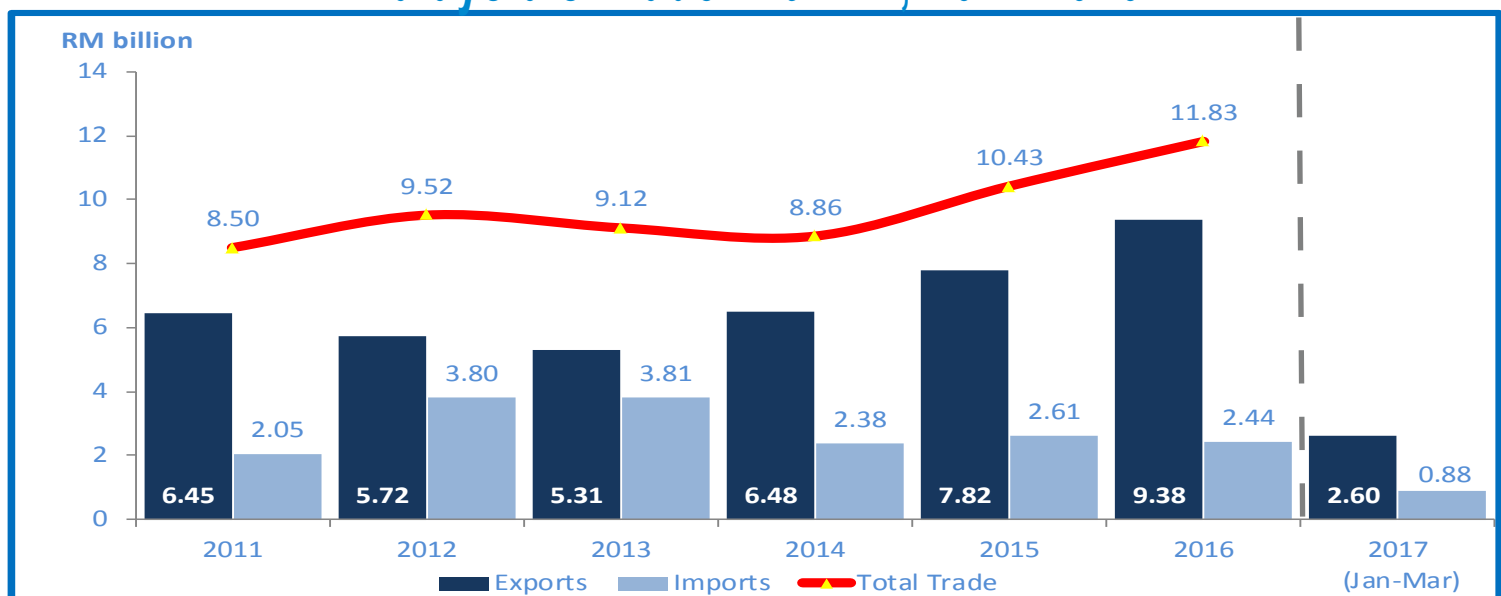
Established
April 2011

The Pacific Alliance (Spanish: Alianza del Pacífico) is a Latin American trade bloc, with some features of further integration. It currently has four member states — Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, which all border the Pacific Ocean.

Key Economy	Chile	Colombia	Mexico	Peru
GDP (US\$ billion)	247	282.4	1,046	195.1
Population (million)	18.2	48.7	122.3	31.5
Land area(sq km)	756,950	1,138,910	1,972,550	1,285,220
Inflation rate (%)	3.8	7.5	2.8	3.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	9.2	4.3	6.7
Global trade (US\$ billion)	118.7(Rank: 43)	75.9 (Rank: 53)	771.4 (Rank: 12)	73.1 (Rank: 56)
Global exports (US\$ billion)	59.9 (Rank: 42)	31.0 (Rank: 57)	373.9 (Rank: 13)	36.8 (Rank: 50)
Global imports (US\$ billion)	58.8 (Rank: 44)	44.9 (Rank: 51)	397.5 (Rank: 12)	36.3 (Rank: 57)

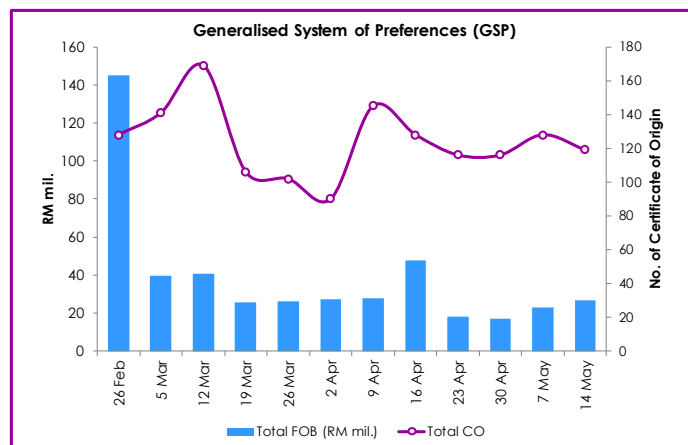
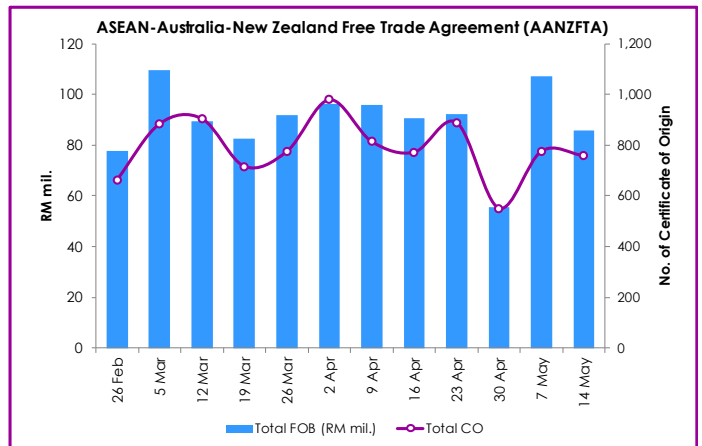
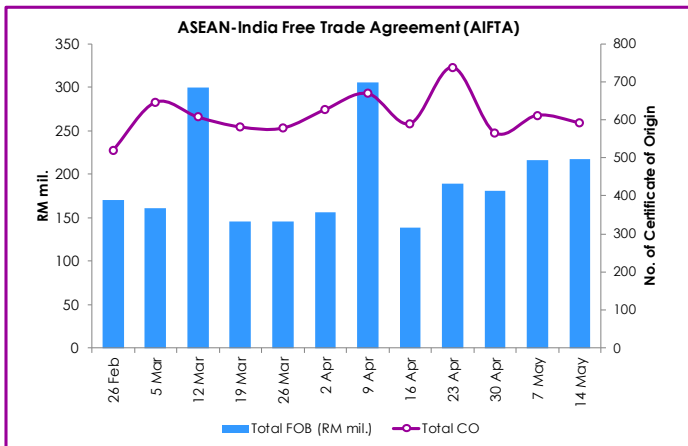
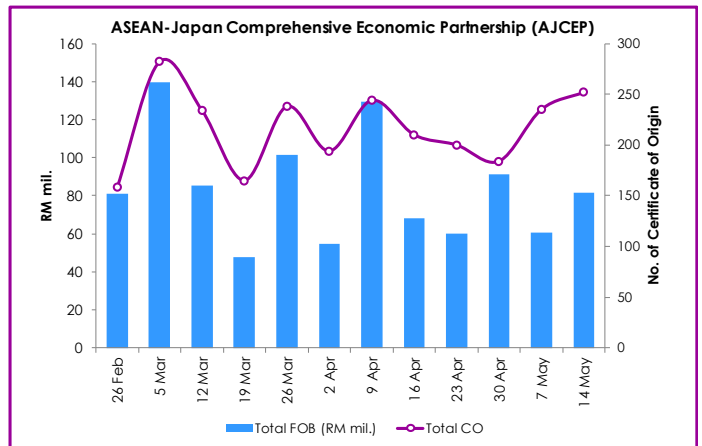
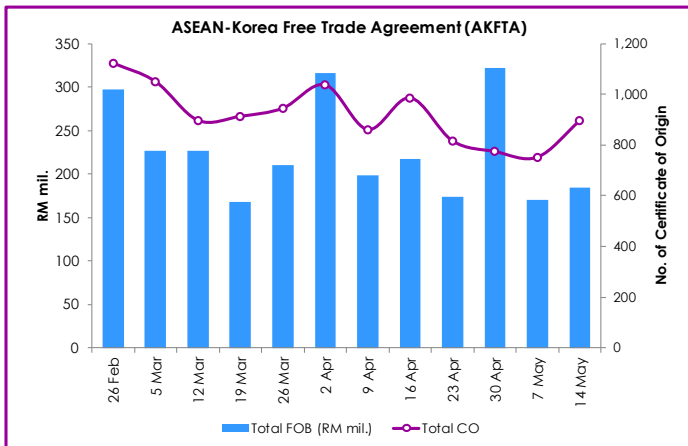
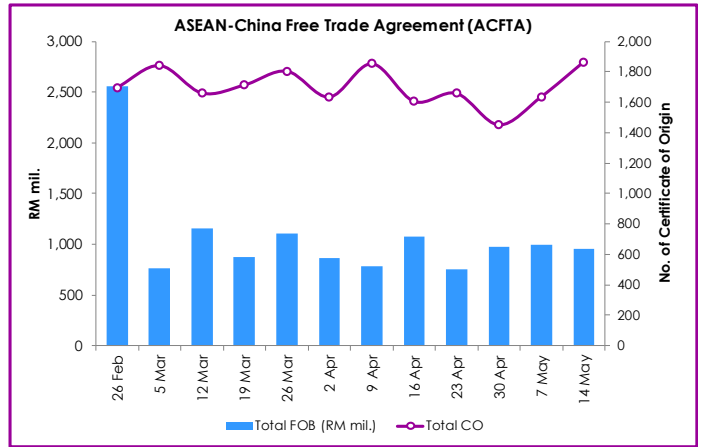
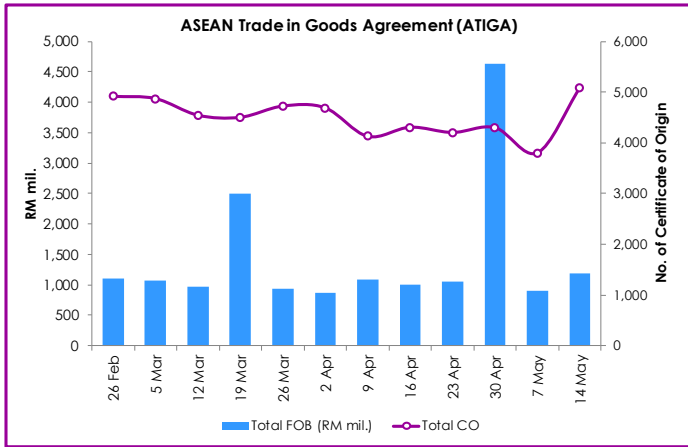
Source: IMF, Worldatlas, WTO

Malaysia's Trade with PA, 2011-2016



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

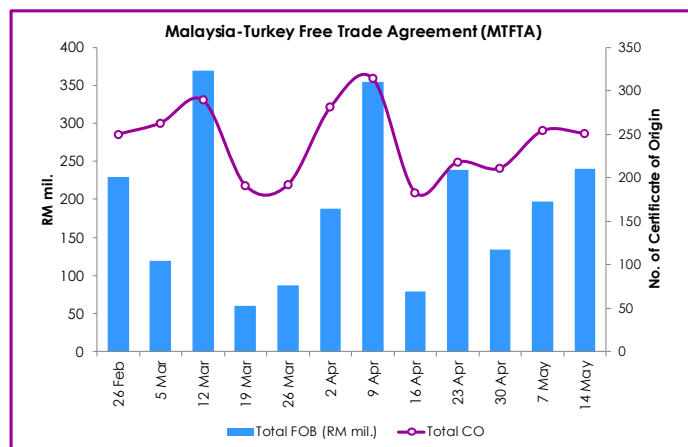
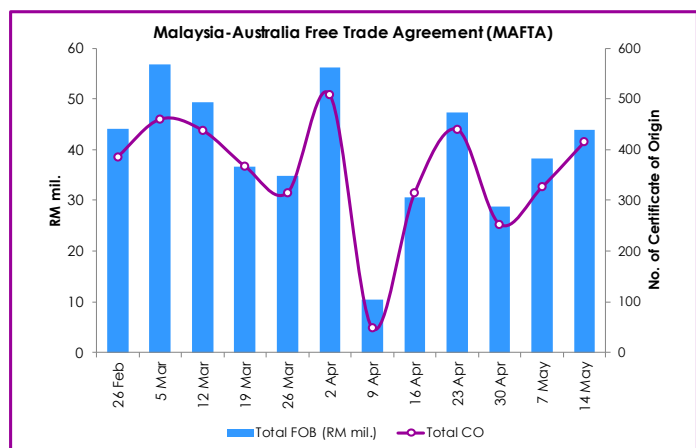
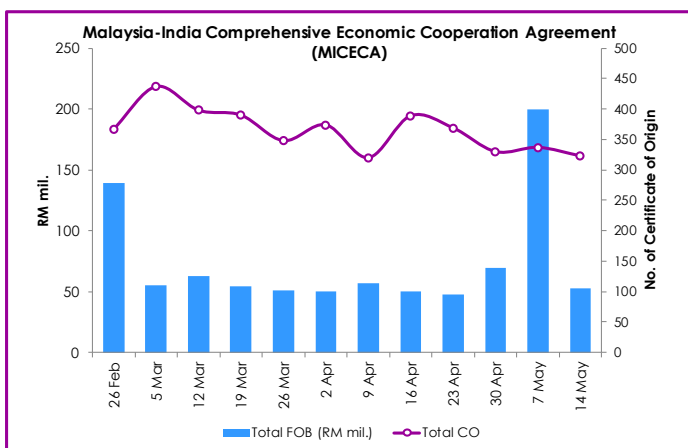
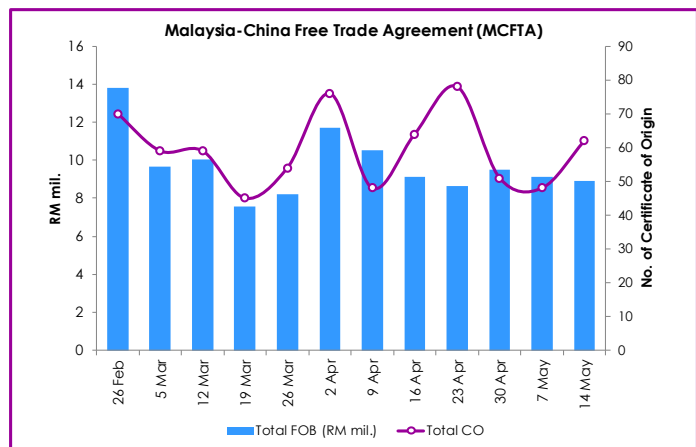
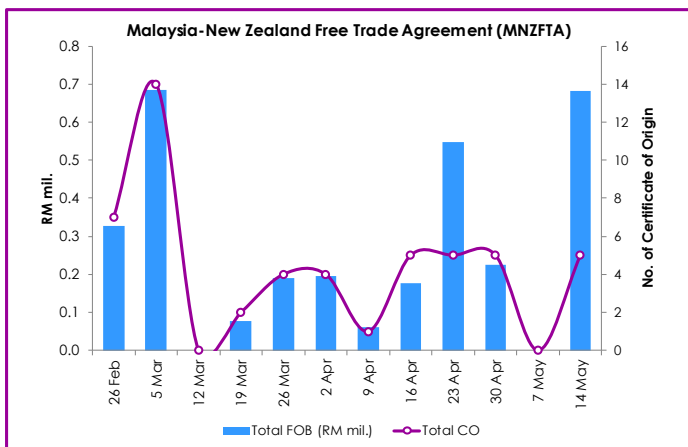
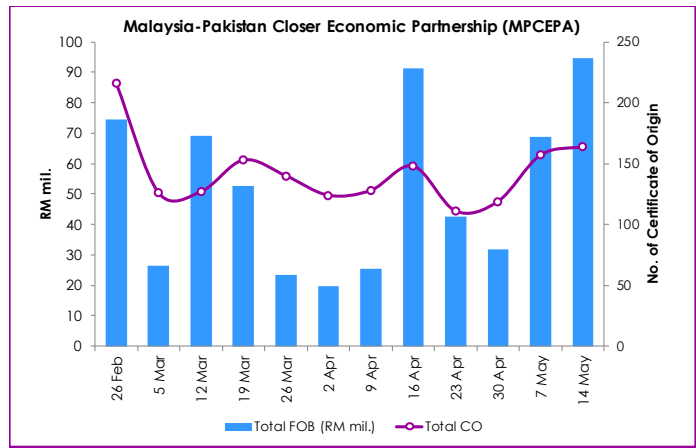
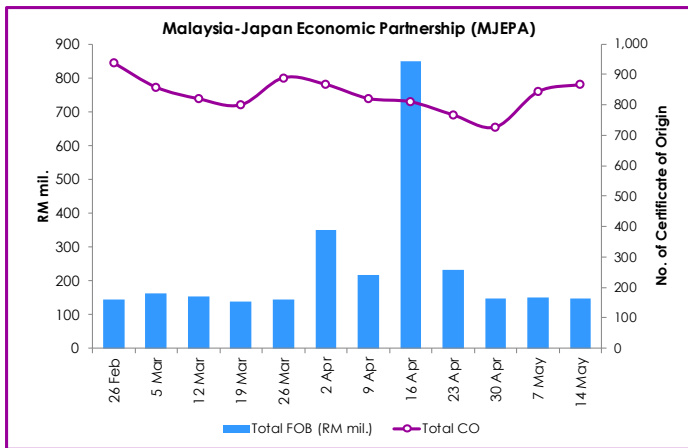
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



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)

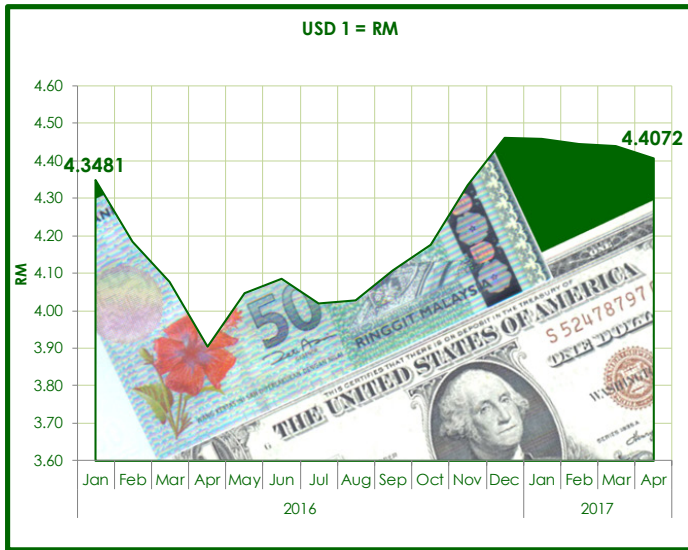


Note: * Provisional data

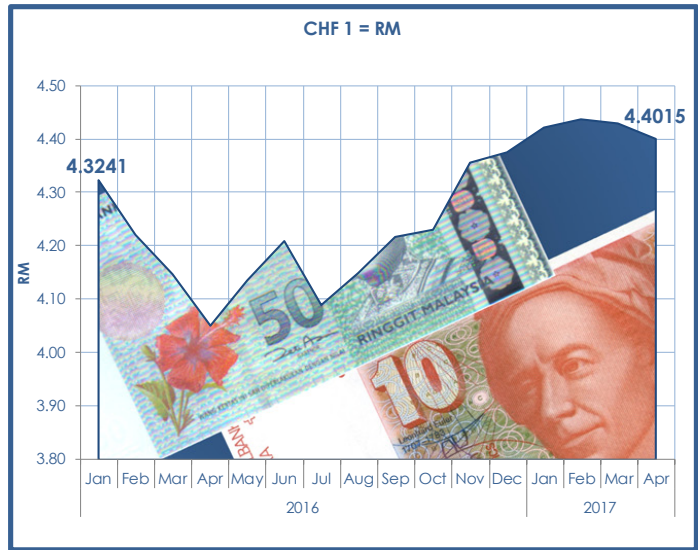
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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

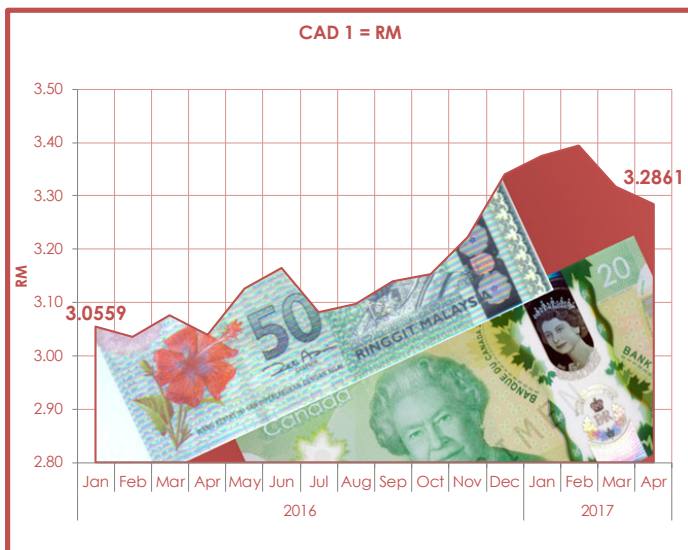
US Dollar



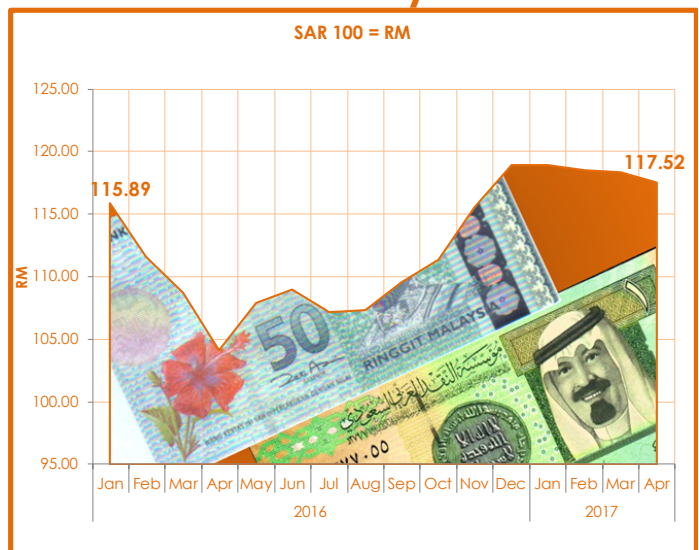
Swiss Franc



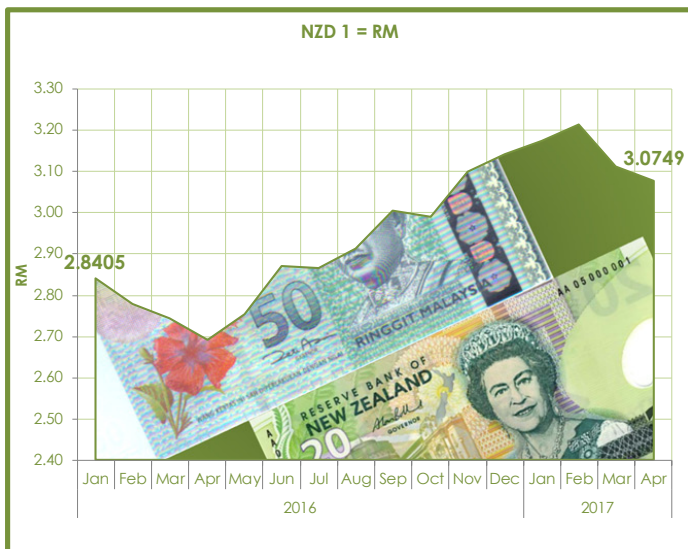
Canadian Dollar



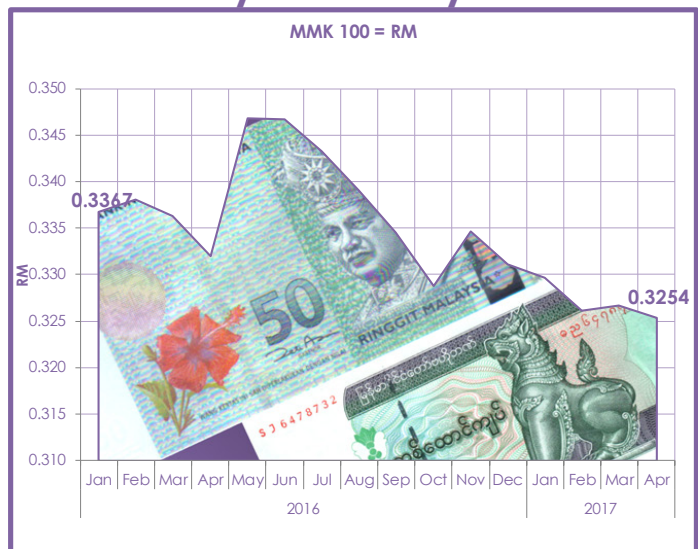
Saudi Riyal



New Zealand Dollar



Myanmar Kyat



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Commodity Prices



CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-

19 May 2017 : US\$53.6, ▲ 5.4%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$45.3
2015: US\$53.6



CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-

19 May 2017 : US\$741.0, ▲ 4.1%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$702.2
2015: US\$616.9



SUGAR -per lbs-

19 May 2017 : US¢ 16.4, ▲ 5.6%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US¢18.2
2015: US¢13.2



RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-

19 May 2017 : US\$1,558.0, ▲ 4.7%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$1,394.5
2015: US\$1,364.3



COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-

19 May 2017 : US\$1,374.5, ▲ 0.4%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$1,609.8
2015: US\$2,077.0



COAL -per MT-

19 May 2017 : US\$44.1, unchanged
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$45.6
2015: US\$49.9



SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

19 May 2017 : US\$280.0 (high), unchanged
US\$270.0 (low), unchanged
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$243.2
2015: US\$239.6

HIGHEST and LOWEST 2016/2017

Crude Petroleum (Brent) -per bbl-



Highest

6 Jan 2017 : US\$57.1
30 Dec 2016 : US\$56.8

Lowest

5 May 2017 : US\$49.1
15 Jan 2016 : US\$28.9

Crude Palm Oil -per MT-



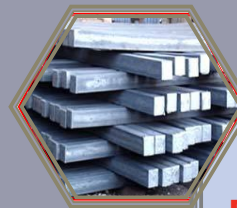
Highest

20 Jan 2017 : US\$843.0
30 Dec 2016 : US\$797.5

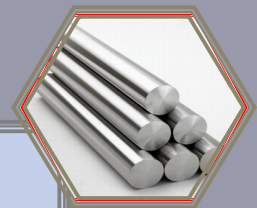
Lowest

28 Apr 2017 : US\$673.0
15 Jan 2016 : US\$545.5

Domestic Prices 19 May 2017



Billets
(per MT)
RM1,850 – RM1,950



Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,000 – RM2,150

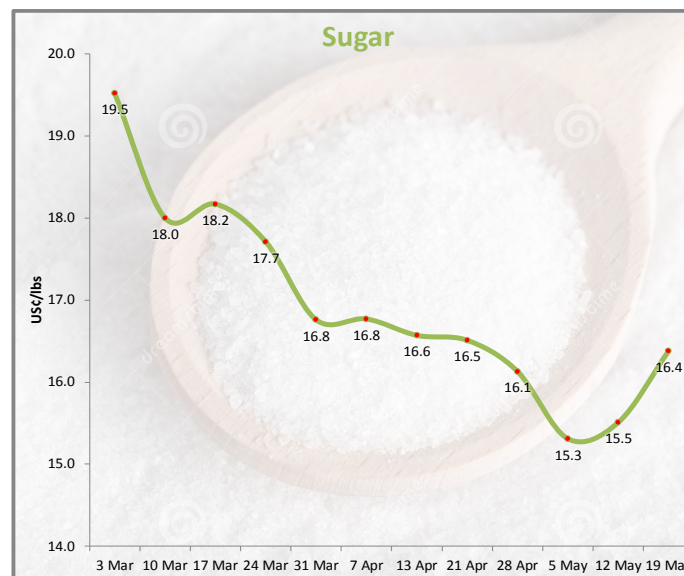
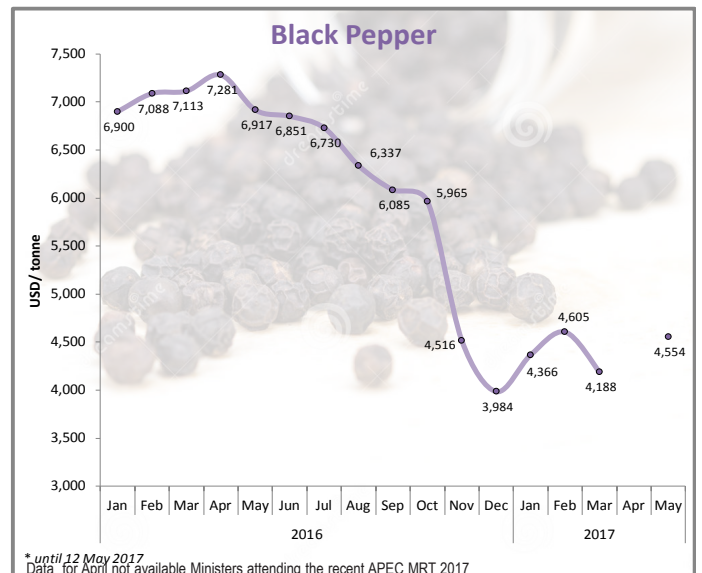
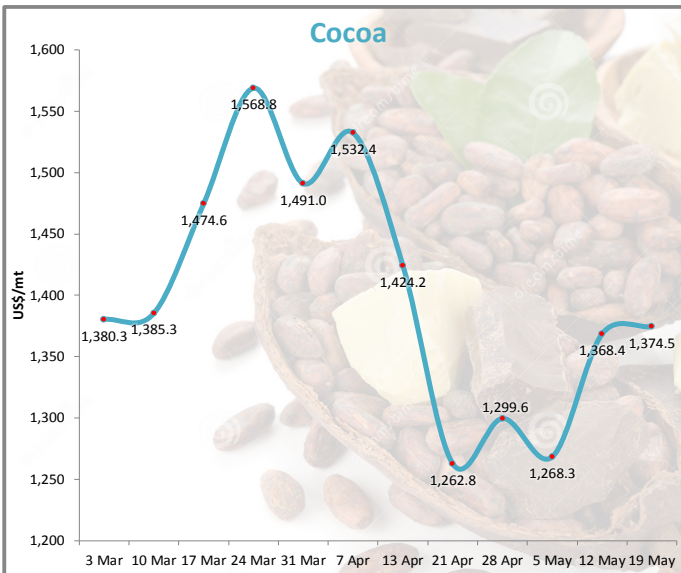
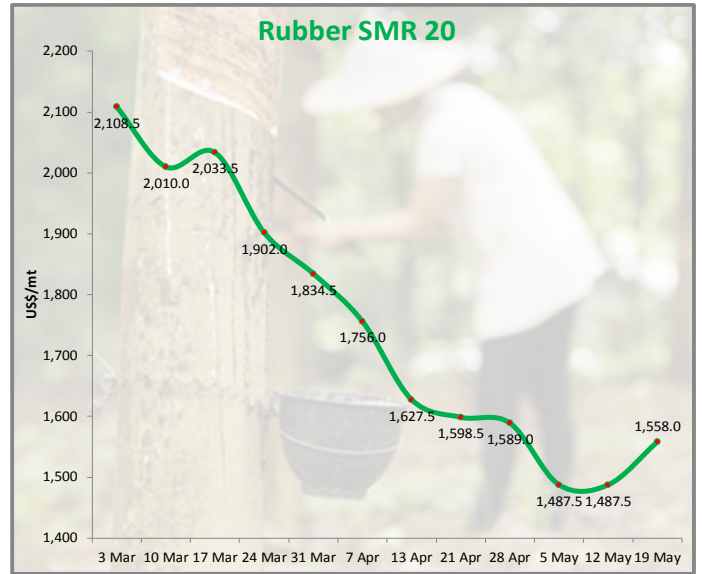
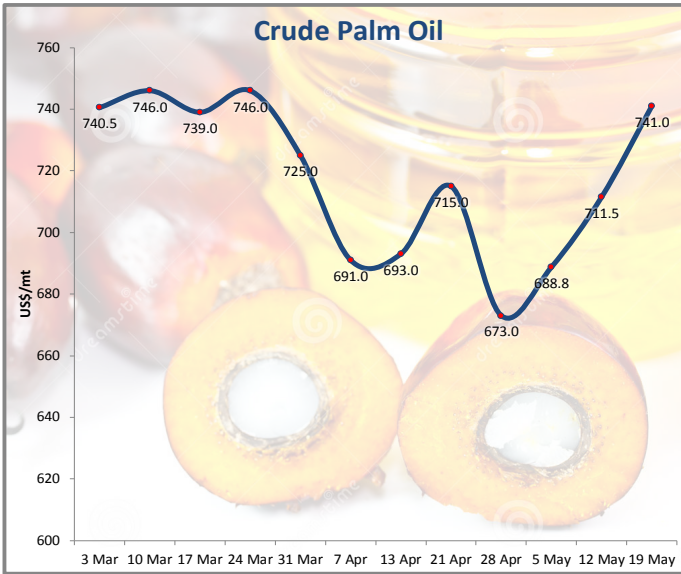
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

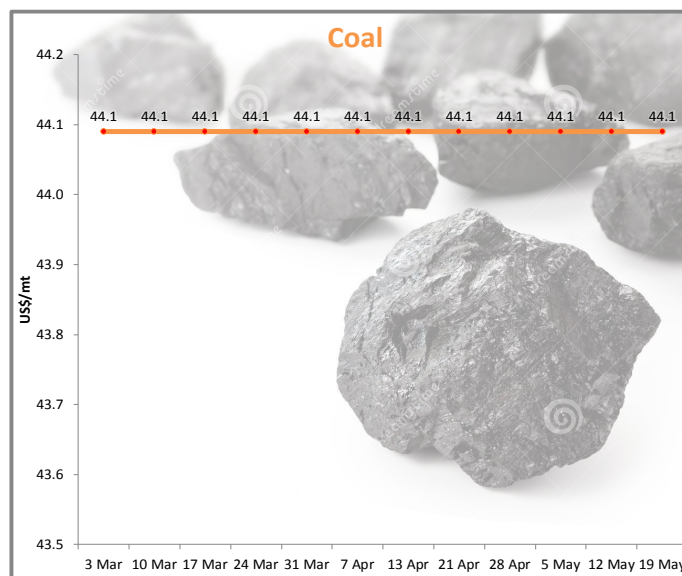
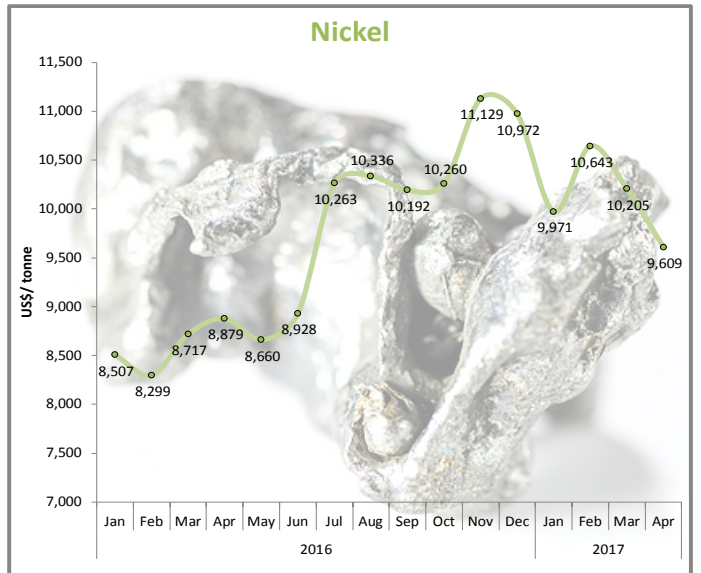
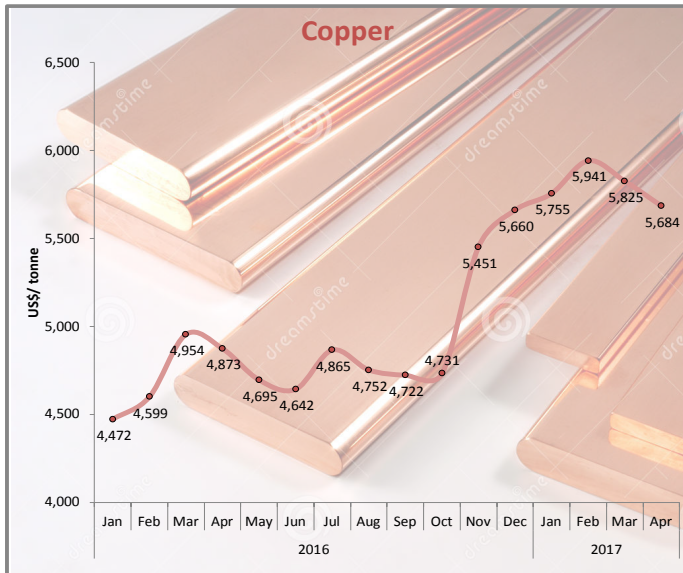
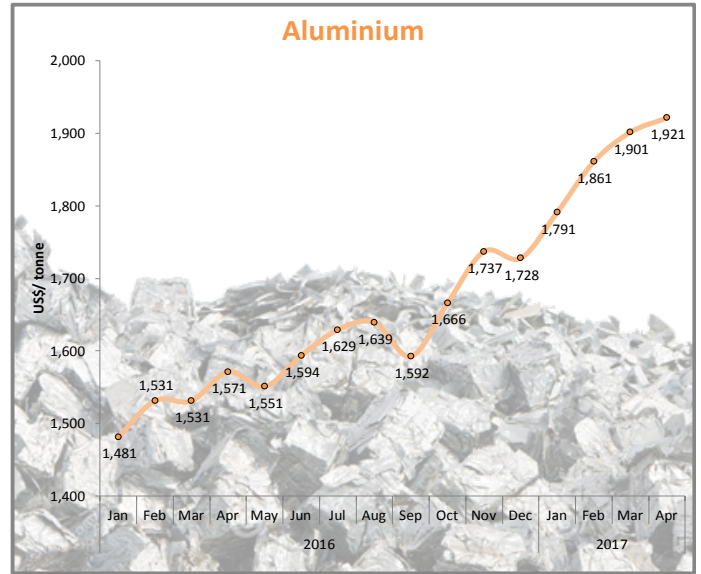
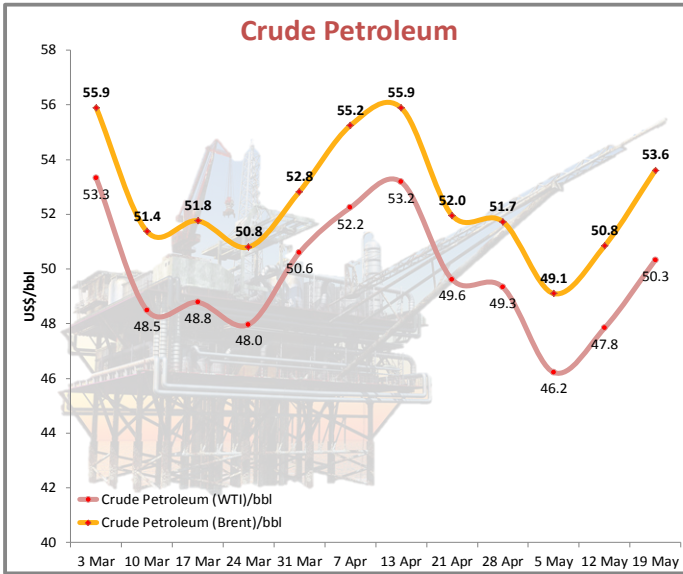
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

Commodity Price Trends



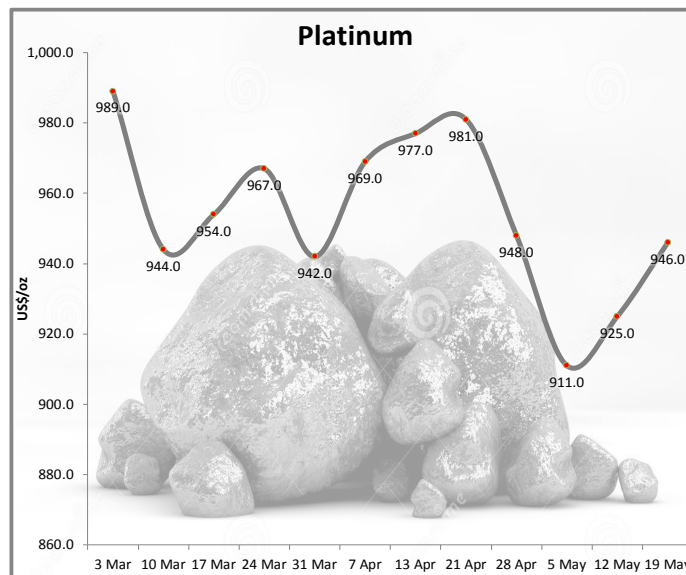
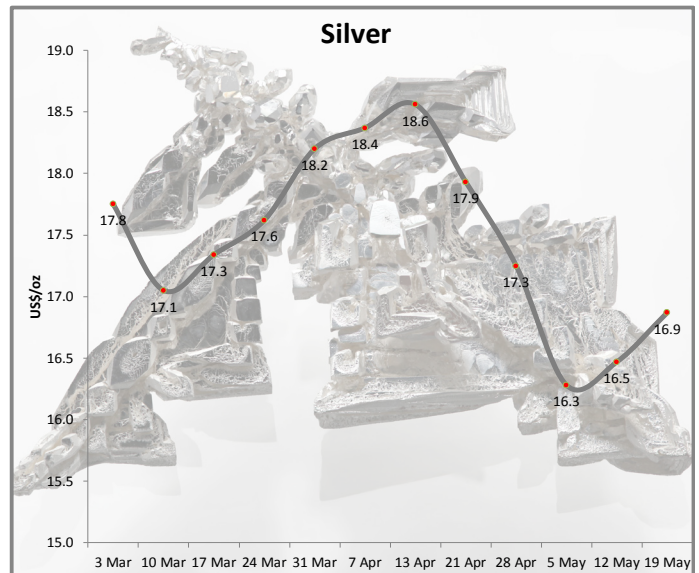
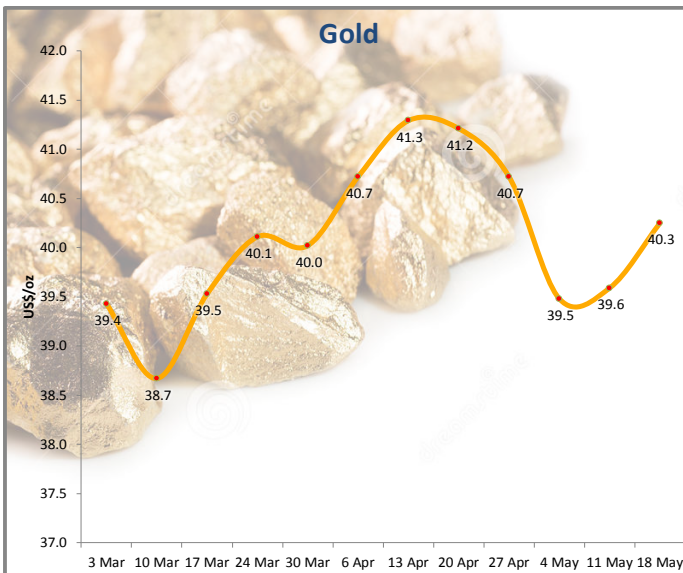
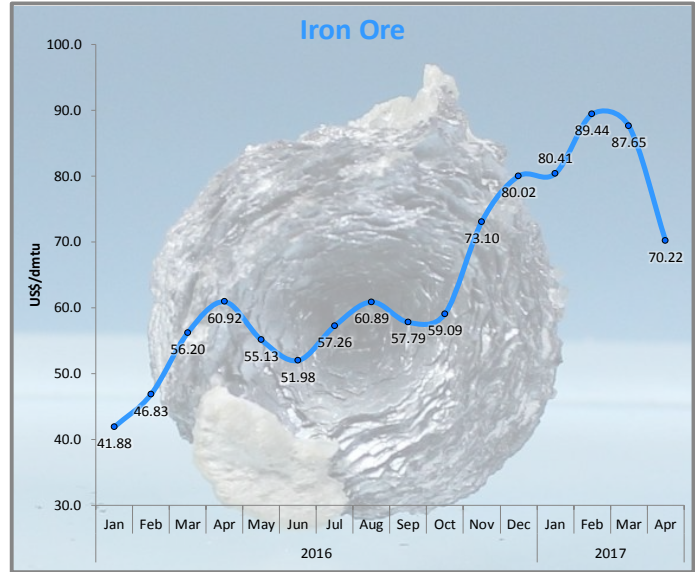
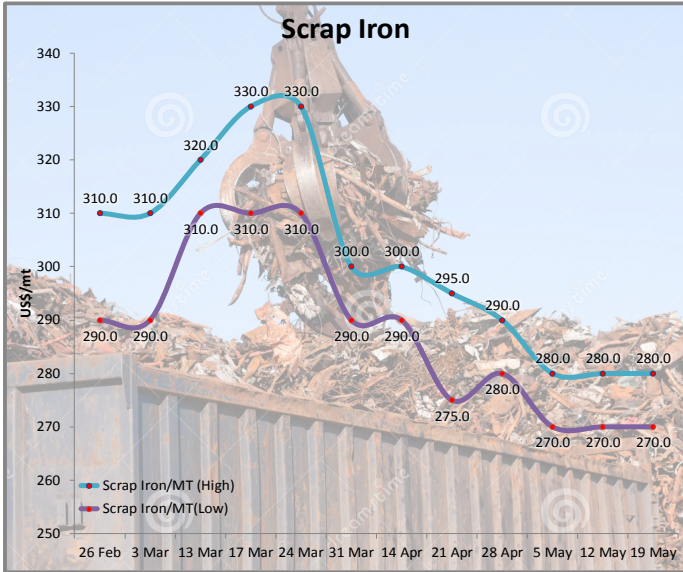
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

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.

MITI Programme

APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting (MRT) Ha Noi, Viet Nam 20-21 May 2017



MITI Programme

Opening Ceremony of SME Week 2017 Officiated by YB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed 18 May 2017, Terengganu Trade Centre



Avialite Factory Opening Ceremony Officiated by YB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, 18 May 2017





Program Hijau@ MITI 19 May 2017



ANNOUNCEMENT

NOTICE



Starting from **2nd May 2017**, consultation on **Cost Analysis (CA), Certificate Of Origin (COO) And Approved Permit (AP)** will be at **MITI Business Advisory Centre (BAC), Level 2, MITI Tower.**

MONDAY – THURSDAY : 10.30AM – 12.30PM/2.30PM – 4.30PM | FRIDAY : 10.30AM – 12.00 NOON/3.00PM – 4.30PM

More..

ASEAN ESSAY COMPETITION 2017

in conjunction with 50th ASEAN Day Celebration

Submission ends **7 July 2017**

For more information, please visit www.miti.gov.my

CATEGORY A

Secondary School Students
(Form 1 to Form 5) or equivalent

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2 nd	RM700
3 rd	RM300

CATEGORY B

Institute of Higher Education (Public and Private) Students, Matriculation Students, Form 6 Students, or equivalent

1 st	RM2,000
2 nd	RM1,000
3 rd	RM500

CATEGORY C

All Malaysians aged 21 years and above

1 st	RM2,000
2 nd	RM1,000
3 rd	RM500



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You may click on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AIMfG9rcmO8&feature=youtu.be> to view the video which provides tips on staying safe while doing online banking.



Glossary

Of Technical Terms

Base Period

A period/level used as a base to determine reduction of subsidies. Under current Doha Round it is agreed that base period shall refer to 1995-2000 for Agriculture negotiations.

Best Practices

Methods or techniques that have consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that are used as a benchmark. The term is often used to describe the process of developing and following a standard way of doing things that multiple organisations can use.

Big Data

A term for data sets that are so large or complex that pose challenges for traditional data processing applications to deal with. Challenges include analysis, capture, data curation, search, sharing, storage, transfer, visualization, querying, updating and information privacy.

Big Data Analytics

The process of examining large data sets containing a variety of data types (i.e. big data) to uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations, market trends, customer preferences and other useful business information.

Generates insights that lead to better decisions and strategic business moves.

Bilateral Trade

The exchange of goods between two countries.

Bilateral trade agreements give preference to certain countries in commercial relationships, facilitating trade and investment between the home country and the foreign country by reducing or eliminating tariffs, import quotas, export restraints and other trade barriers. Bilateral trade agreements can also help minimize trade deficits.

Binding Commitments

In the WTO, when countries agree to open their markets for goods or services, they “bind” their commitments. For goods, these bindings amount to ceilings on customs tariff rates. Sometimes countries tax imports at rates that are lower than the bound rates. Frequently this is the case in developing countries. In developed countries the rates actually charged and the bound rates tend to be the same.

**TO BE
CONTINUED...**

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Ahmad Kamal**
Administrative Assistant

Norfaiza Ali
Senior Principal
Assistant Director



Mohd Zaid Shafril Sezali
Assistant Engineer



**Mohamad Nazwan
Mohd Saad**
Administrative
Assistant



**Megawati
Md. Noor**
Senior Assistant
Administrative Officer

Muhammad Firdhaus Jalaini
Operational Assistant



Mohd Yusri Fauzi
Operational Assistant



Mohd Affendi Sofian
Operational Assistant



Mohd Shahril Yunus
Operational Assistant



Abdul Jalil Mokhsad
Operational Assistant

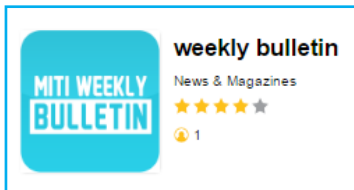


Nurfaizah Budin
Operational Assistant





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