



Statement on the Outcome of European Referendum

While there may be some impact in the very near term, the medium to long term impact of Brexit on Malaysia's trade and investment will be minimal. With our strong fundamentals and economic diversification, we are in better position to face any uncertainty.

The UK economy has been growing faster than most European Union economies. In 2015, UK GDP grew by 2.3% as compared to 1.9% for the EU. We believe with the appropriate policies in place, the UK economy will adjust to the new reality.

As far as trade is concerned, Brexit is unlikely to have significant disruption effect on Malaysia's external sector. In 2015, Malaysia's trade with the United Kingdom stood at RM16.5 billion or 1.1% of our total trade.

Our total trade with the UK registered a 9.4% growth in Ringgit terms to RM16.25 billion in 2015 from RM15.02 billion in 2014. Total exports amounted to RM9.32 billion, an increase of 17.6%, compared to RM7.92 billion in 2014. Total imports increased slightly by 0.3% to RM7.13 billion in 2015 compared to RM7.10 billion in 2014.

Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed
Ministry of International Trade and Industry
24 June 2016

In 2015, the UK was Malaysia's 3rd largest trading partner in the European Union (EU) and our 4th largest source of investment. As at 2015, a total of 433 manufacturing projects with UK participation have been implemented and valued at RM6.8 billion in terms of investment.

Brexit will have minimal impact on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as they are normally long-term in nature and exchange rate volatility is usually priced into the FDI-related contracts. We believe that the UK will continue to be key player through its investments in Malaysia's services sector especially in banking and education, amongst others.

The UK may no longer be part of the currently negotiated Malaysia-EU FTA but we will explore the possibility of having a separate bilateral FTA with the country. This is part of our efforts to open up further business opportunities with the UK.

The decades of close cooperation between Malaysia and the UK transcend beyond economic partnership. They form a strong foundation for our future growth and Brexit will not affect our close ties. We will continue to build upon this momentum and forge ahead.



RM7.34b Laksana Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS)



Perdana Menteri, Dato' Sri Najib Tun Razak memberi jaminan bahawa kerajaan komited dalam pembangunan PKS, termasuk menerusi peruntukan RM7.34 bilion bagi pelaksanaan 152 program pembangunan PKS tahun ini. Beliau yang juga Menteri Kewangan berkata, kerajaan juga komited untuk memastikan kelancaran pelaksanaan Program Berimpak Tinggi di bawah Pelan Induk PKS 2012-2020.

Ini, tegasnya, adalah antara usaha kerajaan bagi memastikan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK)

PKS yang diunjurkan sebanyak 5 hingga 5.5 peratus pada tahun ini. "Selain itu, pihak swasta pula menyediakan pelbagai saluran pembiayaan baharu seperti Pengumpulan Dana Masyarakat Berasaskan Ekuiti (ECF) dan Platform Akaun Pelaburan (IAP) yang menjadi pembiayaan alternatif untuk PKS," katanya berucap melancarkan portal MalaysiaBiz di sini, hari ini.

Portal yang menyediakan maklumat pendaftaran dan lesen/permit perniagaan diperlukan PKS merentasi semua aktiviti ekonomi di Semenanjung Malaysia, juga bertujuan meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan di bawah Pelan Induk PKS. Najib sebelum itu mempengerusikan Mesyuarat Majlis Pembangunan PKS Kebangsaan Ke-20, yang turut dihadiri Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif SME Corp Datuk Hafsa Hashim.

Perdana Menteri juga berkongsi hasil kaji selidik suku pertama 2016 SME Corp Malaysia yang menunjukkan perniagaan PKS masih berdaya tahan dan pertumbuhannya disokong oleh permintaan penggunaan swasta dan aktiviti pelancongan. Menurutnya, kadar penggunaan teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT) oleh PKS turut meningkat sekitar 90 peratus berbanding 27 peratus pada tahun 2010.

Najib turut mengetengahkan dua pendekatan iaitu meningkatkan tahap produktiviti buruh negara dan inklusiviti bagi melonjakkan kedudukan PKS secara khusus dan negara secara amnya. "Pertama, bagi meningkatkan tahap produktiviti buruh negara dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 iaitu 3.7 peratus, PKS perlu lebih berinovasi dalam perniagaan mereka," katanya. Sebagai contoh, katanya, sesebuah PKS yang memiliki kilang pengeluaran perlu memberi tumpuan kepada penggunaan mesin yang lebih cekap, tenaga buruh yang berkemahiran serta penggunaan ICT dalam perniagaan.

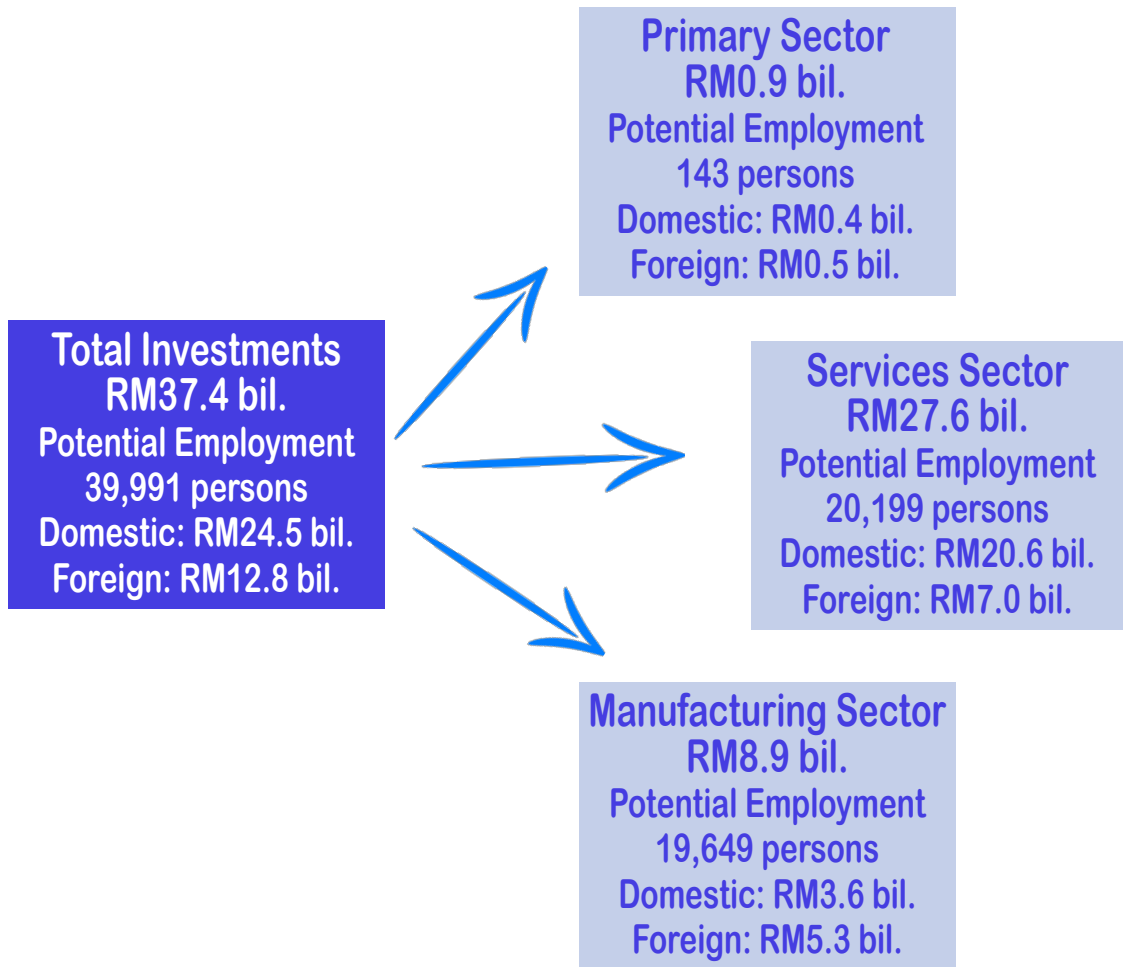
Aspek kedua pula merujuk kepada dasar-dasar inklusiviti kerajaan yang memberi limpahan aktiviti ekonomi kepada golongan-golongan sasaran lain seperti B40 (isi rumah berpendapatan 40 peratus terendah) dengan meningkatkan kadar pendapatan mereka. Selain itu, Perdana Menteri turut menggesa kalangan warga PKS untuk tampil bekerjasama dengan kerajaan bagi menjayakan agenda pembangunan PKS nasional.

Menurutnya, sejajar usaha meneruskan agenda mencapai status negara maju berpendapatan tinggi, beliau mahu melihat sumbangan PKS yang lebih ketara terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. "Menerusi cara ini, kerajaan dapat mengenal pasti lagi bentuk-bentuk bantuan yang dapat diberikan kepada PKS selain bantuan sedia ada seperti geran, insentif, bengkel, bantuan mudah cara dan lain-lain lagi," katanya.

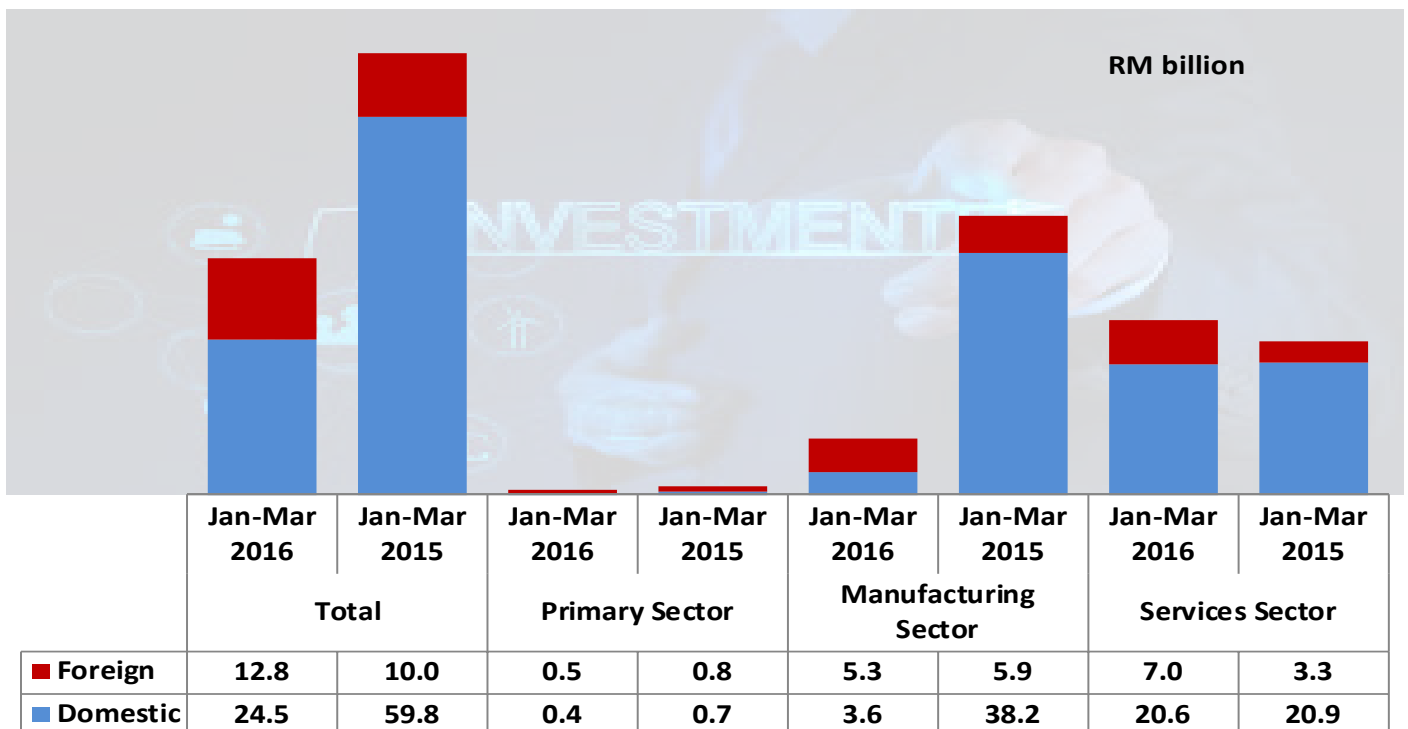
Bernama, 23 Jun 2016

Malaysia

Approved Private Investments, Q1 2016



Approved Private Investments by Sector, Q1 2015 and Q1 2016

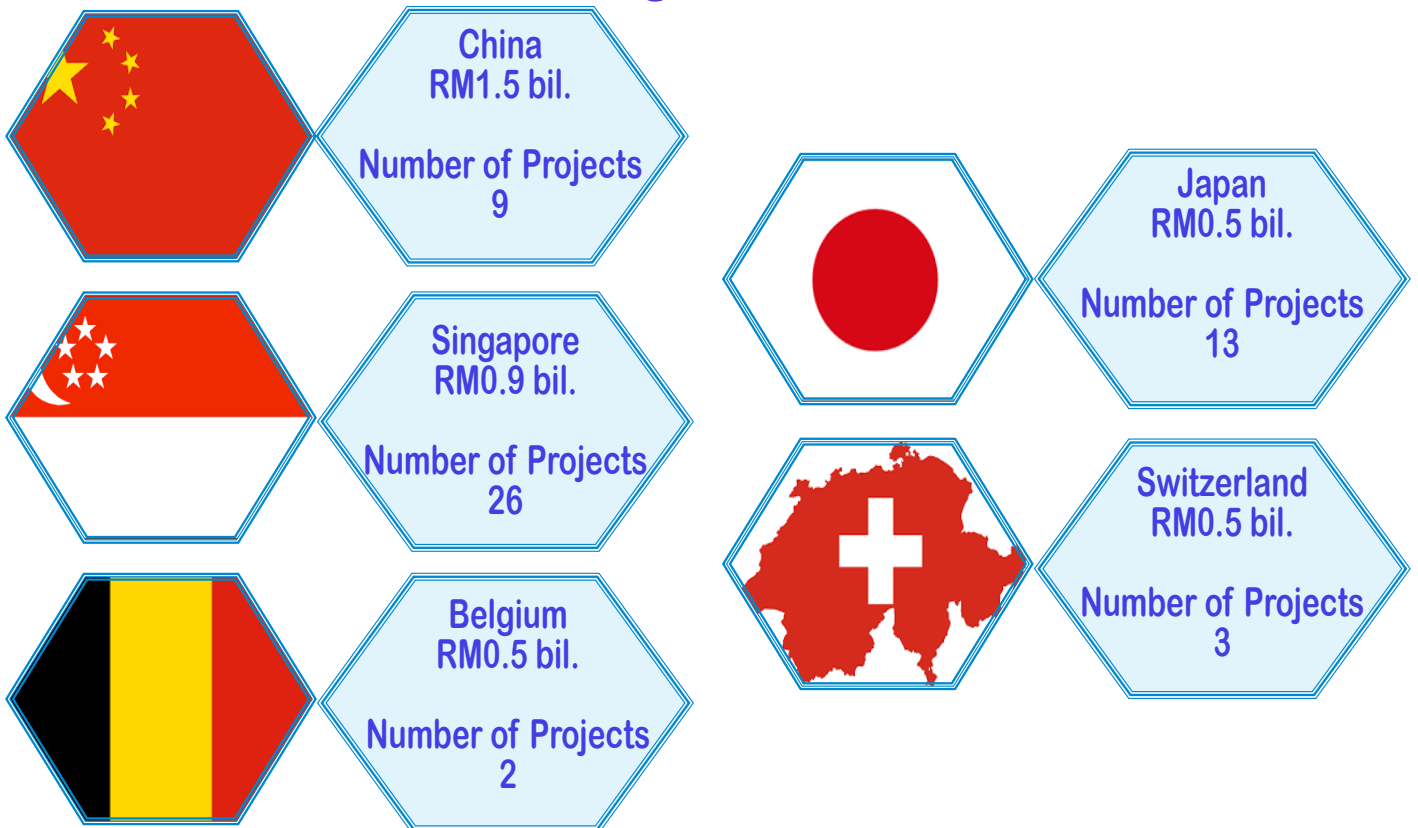


Note : Private investments consist of primary sector, services sector and manufacturing sector
 Source : Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Projects Approved by Major Industry in Manufacturing Sector, Q1 2016

	No.	Potential Employment (Persons)	Domestic Investment (RM mil.)	Foreign Investment (RM mil.)	Total (RM mil.)
E&E Products	29	7,427	528.9	2,603.7	3,132.6
Food Manufacturing	17	4,371	1,376.7	590.5	1,967.2
Transport Equipment	16	816	538.6	137.0	675.7
Chemical & Chemical Products	13	626	103.4	498.0	601.5
Scientific & Measuring Equipment	9	1,545	89.8	487.7	577.4

Projects Approved by Major Country in Manufacturing Sector, Q1 2016

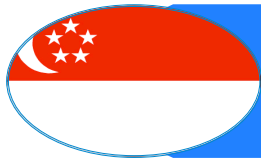


Source : Malaysian Investment Development Authority

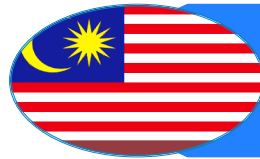


'ASEAN and You'

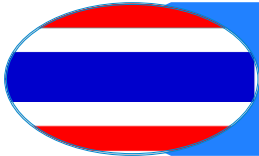
Which ASEAN Country is the Most Competitive?



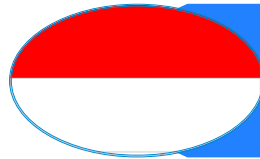
Singapore (2)*



Malaysia (18)*



Thailand (32)*



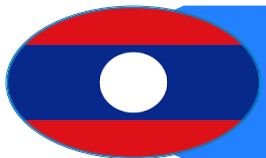
Indonesia (37)*



Philippines (47)*



Viet Nam (56)*



Lao PDR (83)*



Cambodia (90)*



Myanmar (131)*

Notes: No data available for Brunei

* World ranking

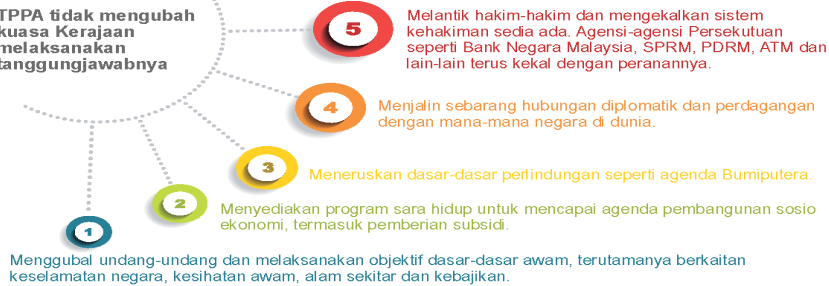
Source : *The Global Competitiveness Index 2015-2016 Rankings*

KEDUDUKAN PERLEMBAGAAN PERSEKUTUAN SEBAGAI UNDANG-UNDANG TERTINGGI NEGARA TIDAK SAMA SEKALI DISENTUH OLEH TPPA.

Sebaliknya TPPA telah dirundingkan berdasarkan peruntukan Perlembagaan Persekutuan serta undang-undang dan polisi Negara. Maka Perlembagaan Persekutuan khususnya tidak perlu dan tidak akan dipinda sekiranya Kerajaan memutuskan untuk menyertai TPPA. Oleh yang demikian, hak-hak rakyat dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan sentiasa kekal seperti sedia ada.

Hak dan kebebasan mahkamah dalam membuat keputusan juga tidak sesekali di sentuh oleh TPPA. Sebaliknya, TPPA hanya menitik beratkan ketelusan dalam membuat keputusan.

TPPA tidak mengubah kuasa Kerajaan melaksanakan tanggungjawabnya



SEKIRANYA ADA PERUNTUKAN DALAM TPPA YANG MEMERLUKAN UNDANG-UNDANG, POLISI DAN PERATURAN SEDIA ADA DIPINDA, PINDAAN TERSEBUT DIBUAT SETELAH MENGAMBIL KIRA FAEDAH YANG AKAN DIPEROLEH OLEH KERAJAAN DAN ORANG AWAM.

Pindaan tersebut dibuat bukan disebabkan oleh kehendak TPPA semata-mata. Ini kerana pindaan, pemansuhan dan pembentangan undang-undang baru, adalah proses yang berterusan dan bersesuaian dengan kehendak rakyat serta perkembangan semasa.

HAKIKATNYA TPPA MENGAMBIL MASA LIMA TAHUN UNTUK DIMUKTAMADKAN MENUNJUKKAN BAHAWA KESEMUA NEGARA YANG TERLIBAT TELAH MERUNDINGKAN TEKS PERJANJIAN TERSEBUT DI ATAS MANDAT DAN KEPENTINGAN MASING-MASING DAN BUKAN SESEKALI MENGIKUT TELUNJUK AMERIKA SYARIKAT MAHUPUN NEGARA-NEGARA MAJU LAIN.

KANDUNGAN TPPA MELIBATKAN PERSETUJUAN BERSAMA DI ANTARA KESEMUA 12 AHLI TPPA.

Sekiranya negara-negara membangun termasuk Malaysia hanya memberikan apa yang dimahukan oleh negara maju, rundingan ini akan tamat dalam tempoh yang singkat, sesingkat dua atau tiga bulan sahaja.

Pasukan perunding Malaysia dianggotai oleh wakil daripada lebih 16 kementerian dan agensi persekutuan. Pendirian yang diambil oleh pasukan perunding Malaysia mengenai isu-isu yang dirundingkan dalam TPPA juga adalah berdasarkan kepada maklum balas yang diterima dari pelbagai pihak berkepentingan dan mandat yang diberikan oleh Jemaah Menteri.

SEPANJANG RUNDINGAN, KERAJAAN KOMITED DALAM MEMASTIKAN DASAR-DASAR UTAMA NEGARA TERMASUK KEPENTINGAN DAN HAK BUMIPUTERA TERPELIHARA.

PERSOALAN

3



ANCAMAN KEDAULATAN NEGARA
ANCAMAN KUASA LUAR & FIRMA-FIRMA BESAR

Perkara ini terbukti apabila Malaysia telah berjaya memasukkan peruntukan-peruntukan tertentu untuk melindungi kedaulatan dan dasar-dasar nasional termasuk agenda Bumiputera serta perolehan kerajaan dan Syarikat Hak Milik Kerajaan. Hasilnya Malaysia telah diberikan kelonggaran seperti pengecualian dari beberapa obligasi, tempoh peralihan yang lebih panjang dan layanan berbeza (*differential treatment*).

Melalui TPPA, duti import bagi hampir 73 peratus daripada eksport barangan tekstil ke Amerika Syarikat akan dimansuhkan serta merta sebaik TPPA dilaksanakan. Tanpa TPPA, hanya 11 peratus daripada eksport tekstil ke Amerika Syarikat yang menikmati duti import sifar.

Selain itu, TPPA juga akan memansuhkan duti import bagi produk-produk eksport utama Malaysia seperti elektrik & elektronik, barangan getah, minyak sawit,

alat ganti automotif serta produk kayu-kayan ke pasaran TPPA, khususnya ke Amerika Syarikat, Kanada, Mexico dan Peru.

Dari segi pelaburan pula, Malaysia dijangka kekal sebagai destinasi pelaburan dan hub pembuatan yang menarik di rantau ini. Pada tempoh Januari – September 2015, Malaysia telah mencatatkan sejumlah RM67.7 bilion pelaburan dalam sektor pembuatan dengan jumlah pelaburan asing sebanyak RM 17.2 bilion.

Pelaburan asing ini tertumpu kepada industri pembuatan produk elektrik & elektronik, produk logam asas, produk galian bukan logam dan kimia & petrokimia. Ia seterusnya menyumbang kepada pewujudan 50,179 peluang pekerjaan, di mana 17,013 (33.9%) adalah terdiri daripada eksekutif dan tenaga mahir dalam kategori pengurusan, teknikal dan penyeliaan.

Jika Malaysia bersetuju untuk menyertai TPPA, produk Malaysia akan dapat berdaya saing di pasaran TPPA dalam menghadapi persaingan produk dari negara serantau seperti Vietnam dan Singapura yang juga merupakan ahli TPPA.

Penurunan duti import di bawah TPPA akan memberi kelebihan kepada pengguna melalui pilihan produk yang lebih luas, berkualiti tinggi serta harga yang lebih kompetitif.

SENARAI 'TOP TEN' FIRMA AMERIKA DI MALAYSIA

INTEL (M) SDN. BHD. Microprocessor & semiconductor devices.	01
WESTERN DIGITAL (M) SDN. BHD. Hard disk drives & components.	02
FREESCALE SEMICONDUCTOR (M) SDN. BHD. Hard disk drives & components.	03
DELL ASIA PACIFIC SDN. BHD. Hard disk drives & components.	04
FIRST SOLAR MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. Solar cells & modules.	05
FLEXTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES (M) SDN. BHD. Computer, telecommunications etc.	06
NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR SDN. BHD. Integrated circuits.	07
MALAYSIAN REFINING COMPANY SDN. BHD. Liquefied petroleum gas, etc.	08
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES SDN. BHD. Integrated circuit.	09
SCG INDUSTRIES MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. Wafer fabrication.	10

Sumber: MIDA

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

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	1 May 2016	8 May 2016	15 May 2016	22 May 2016	29 May 2016	5 Jun 2016	12 Jun 2016	19 Jun 2016
AANZFTA	902	609	763	758	874	684	848	807
AIFTA	603	605	619	709	597	636	795	625
AJCEP	219	189	144	261	216	196	197	207
ATIGA	4,529	3,876	4,275	4,495	4,489	4,932	4,438	4,585
ACFTA	1,644	1,416	1,379	1,478	1,514	1,525	1,491	1,584
AKFTA	860	722	1,130	1,284	911	868	945	909
MICECA	344	288	264	384	315	339	300	329
MNZFTA	13	6	7	1	9	9	8	3
MCFTA	32	70	44	58	45	61	56	65
MAFTA	287	325	421	449	423	397	332	394
MJEPA	863	798	708	886	774	876	709	777
MPCEPA	149	146	168	234	137	181	137	185
GSP	144	115	155	142	106	120	116	134
MTFTA	237	167	139	230	198	235	187	247

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)

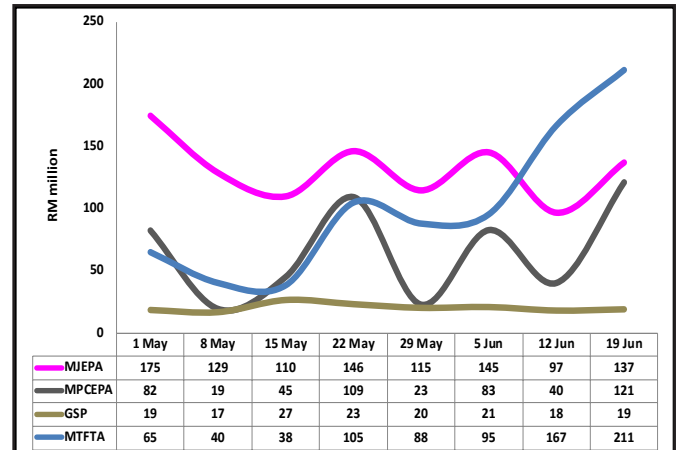
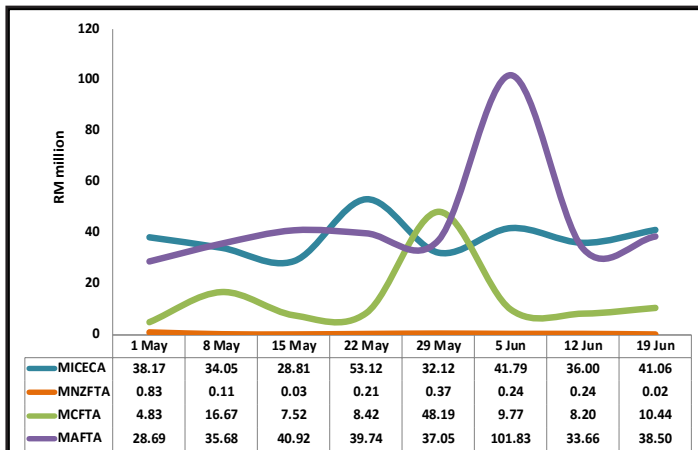
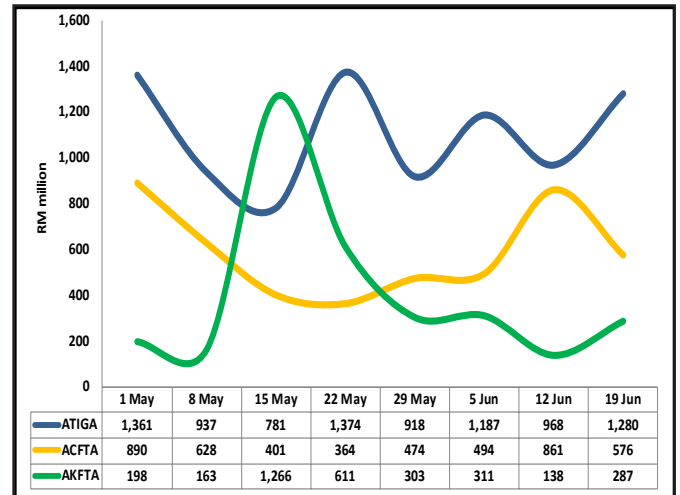
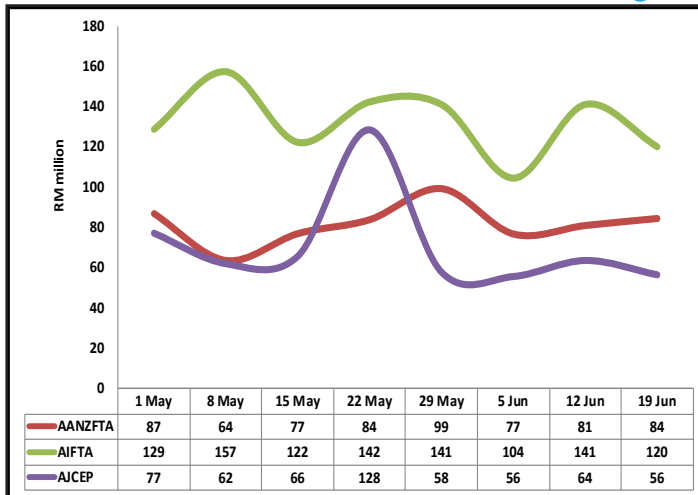


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)



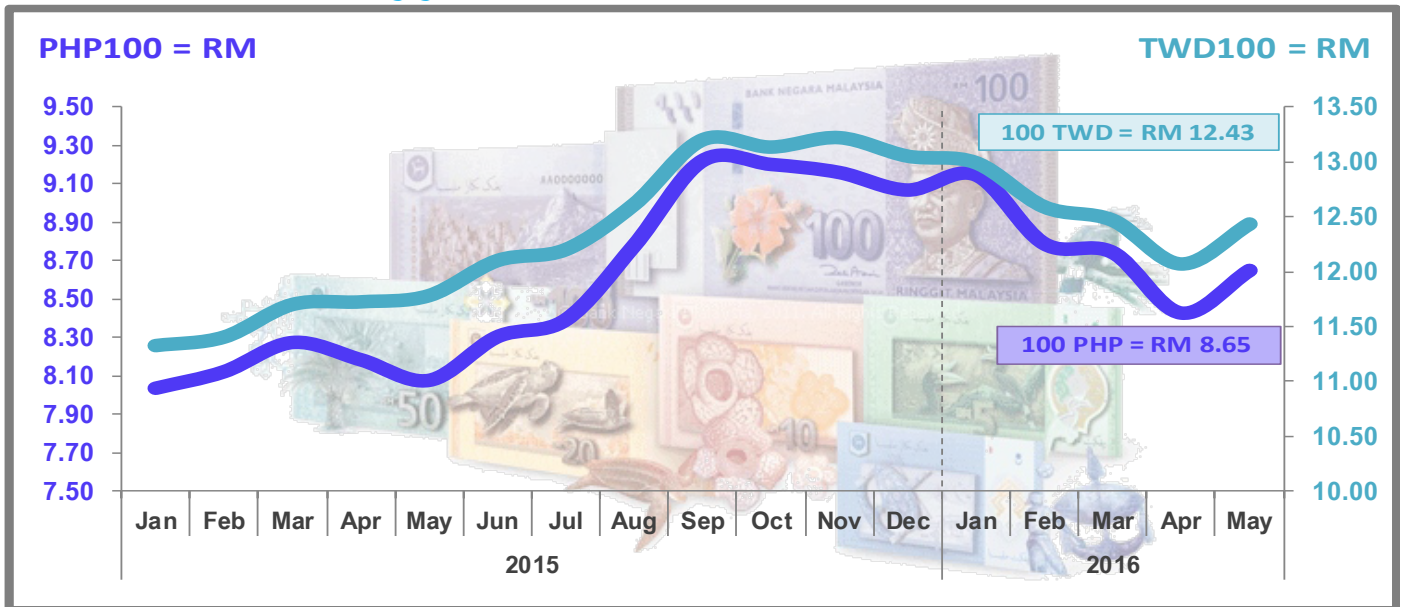
MTFTA: Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2015)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



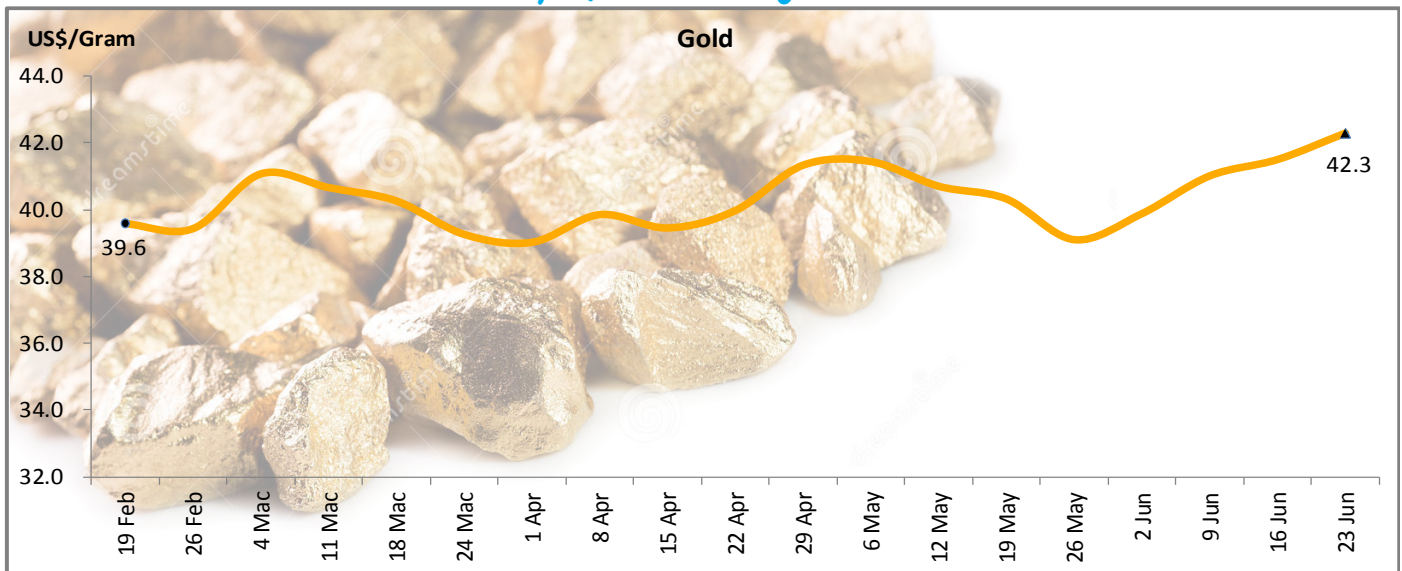
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Philippine Peso and New Taiwan Dollar



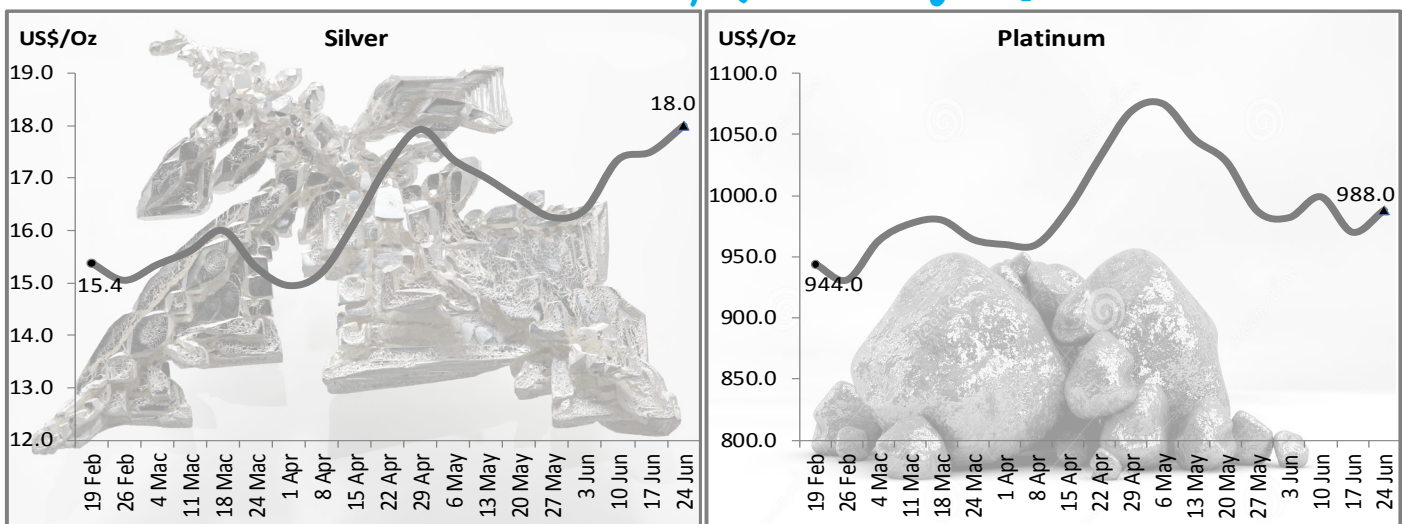
Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Gold Prices, 19 February - 23 June 2016



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

Silver and Platinum Prices, 19 February - 24 June 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)
24 June 2016 (US\$)	48.4	704.5	19.2	1,278.0	2,089.9	43.5	230 (high) 220 (low)
% change*	↓ 1.5	↓ 0.8	↓ 3.7	↑ 2.9	↓ 1.5	unchanged	↓ 14.8 ↓ 12.0
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

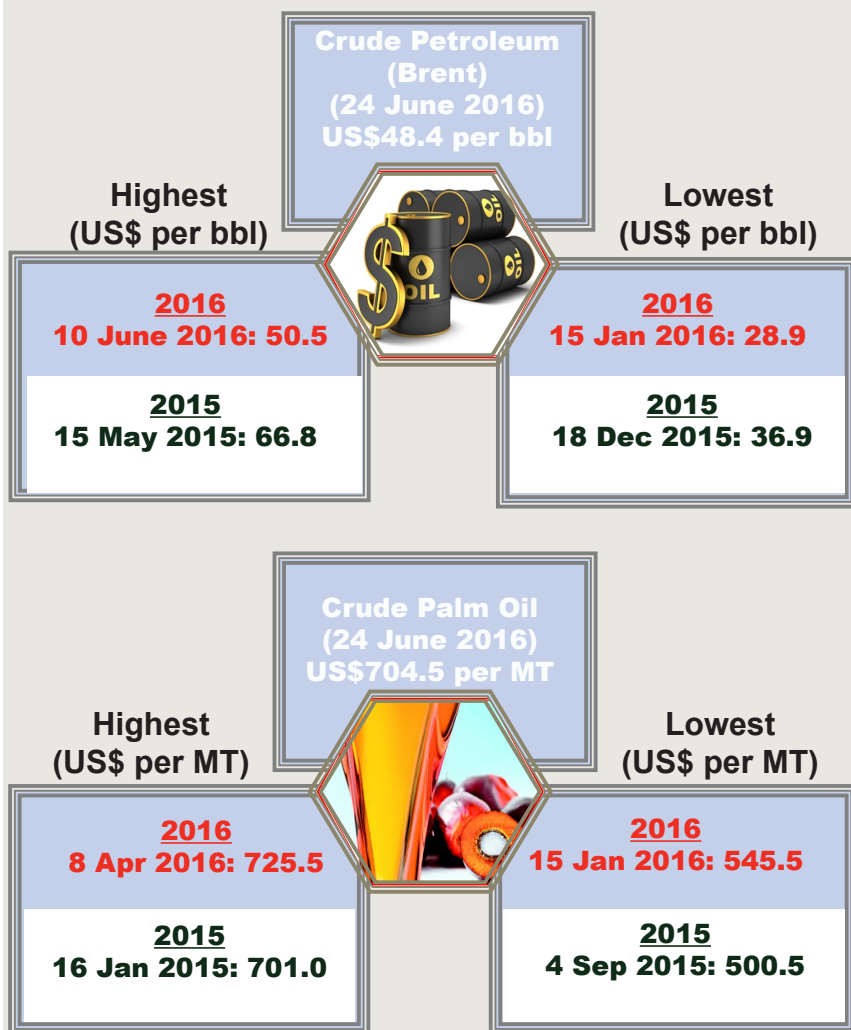
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

* 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

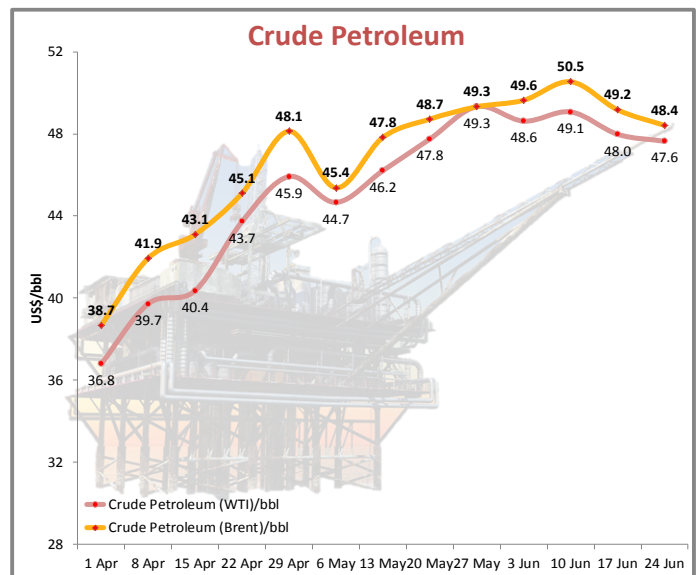
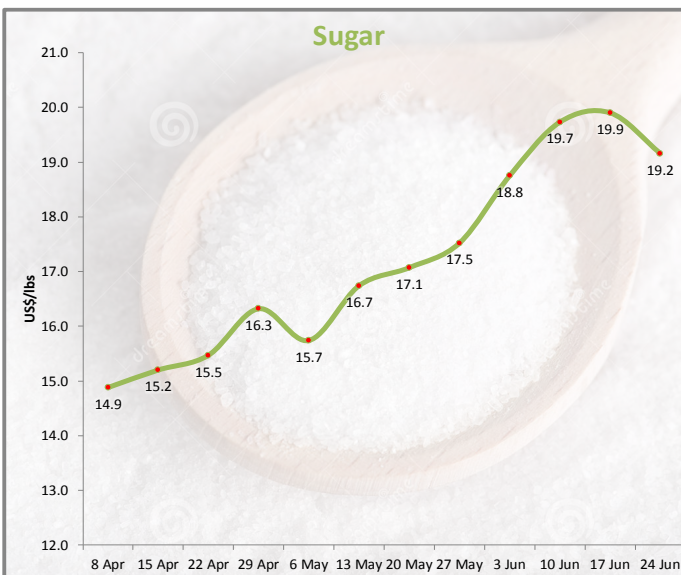
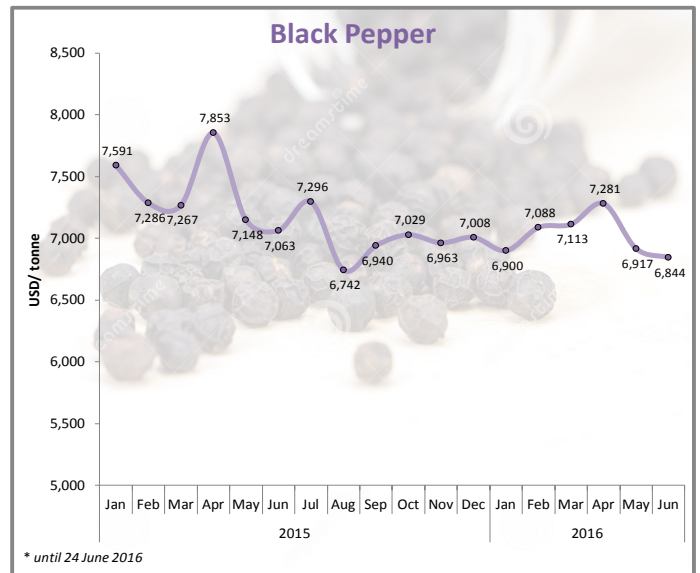
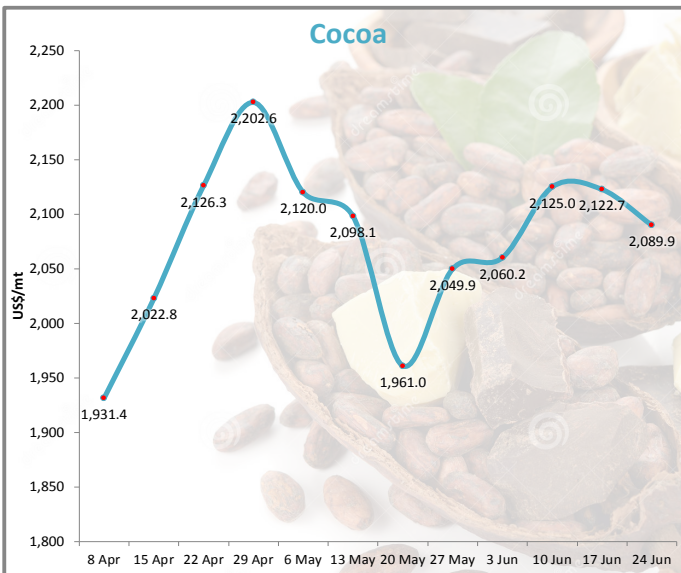
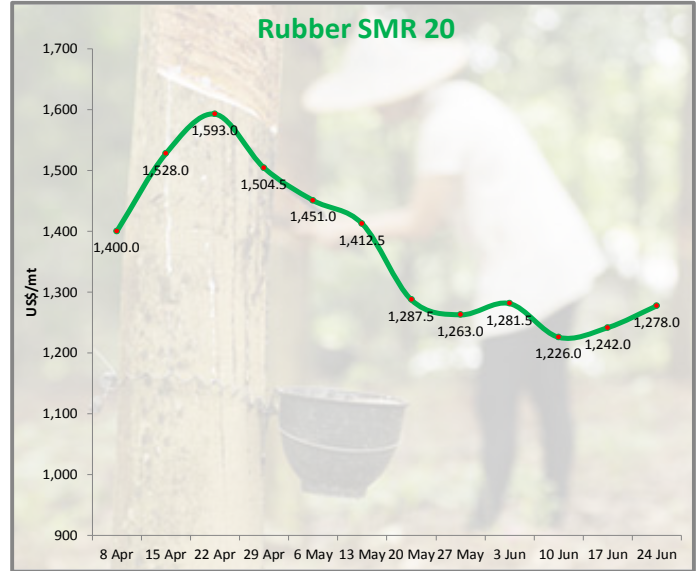
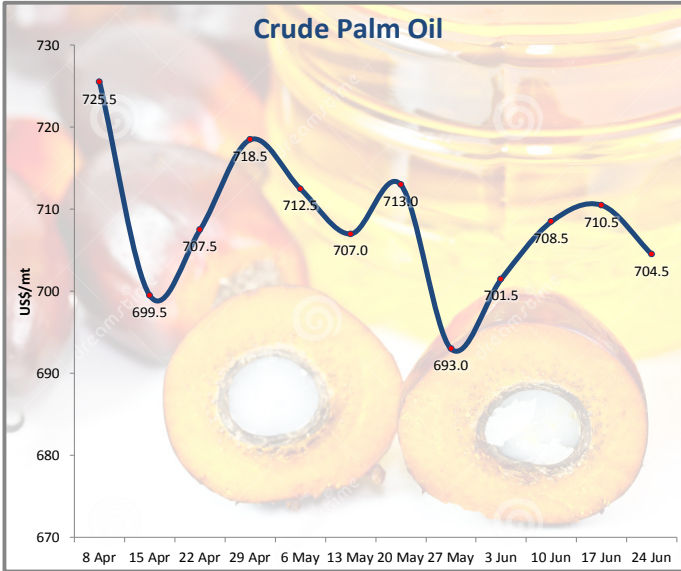


Average Domestic Prices, 24 June 2016



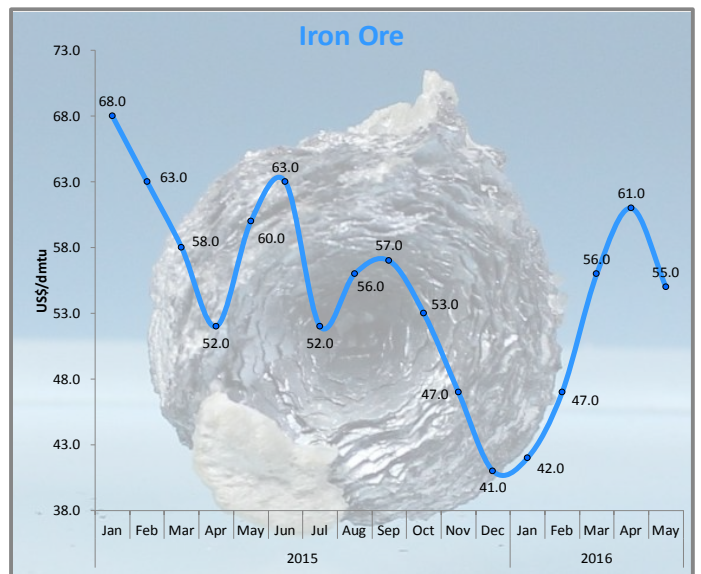
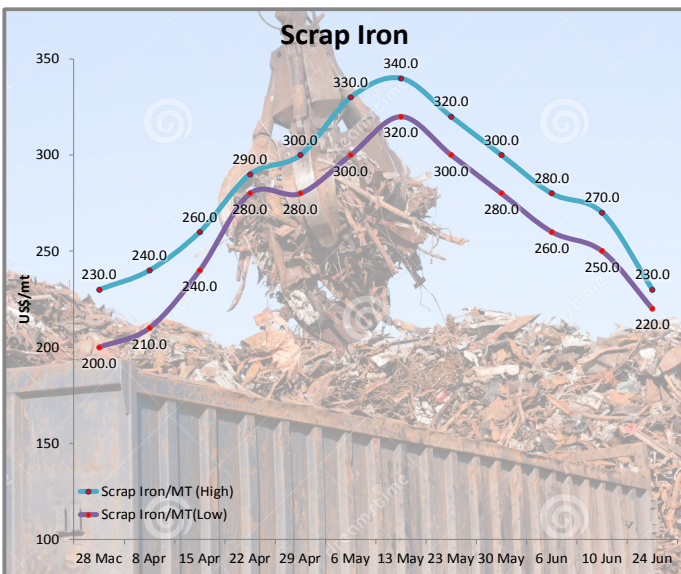
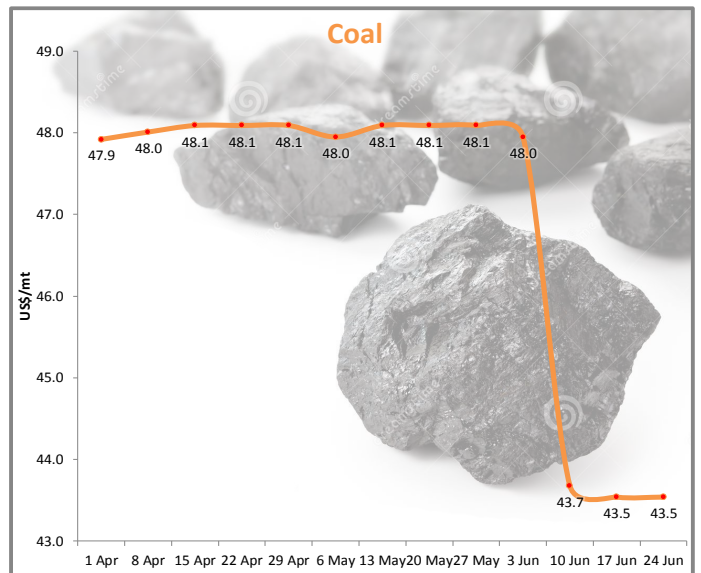
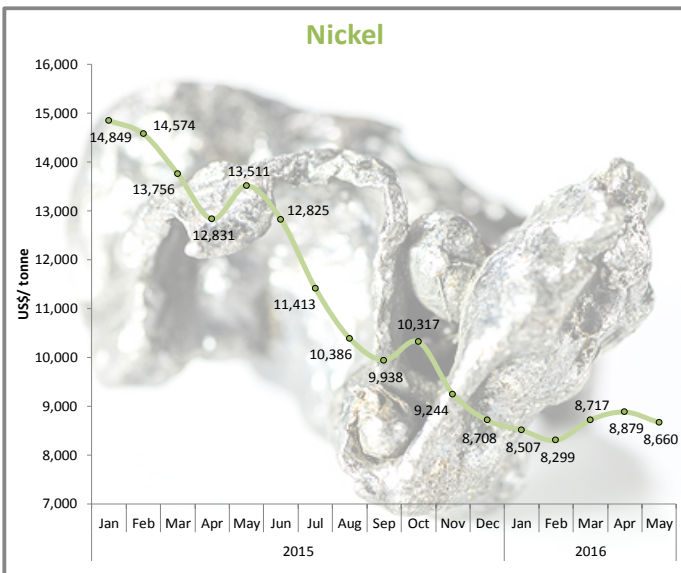
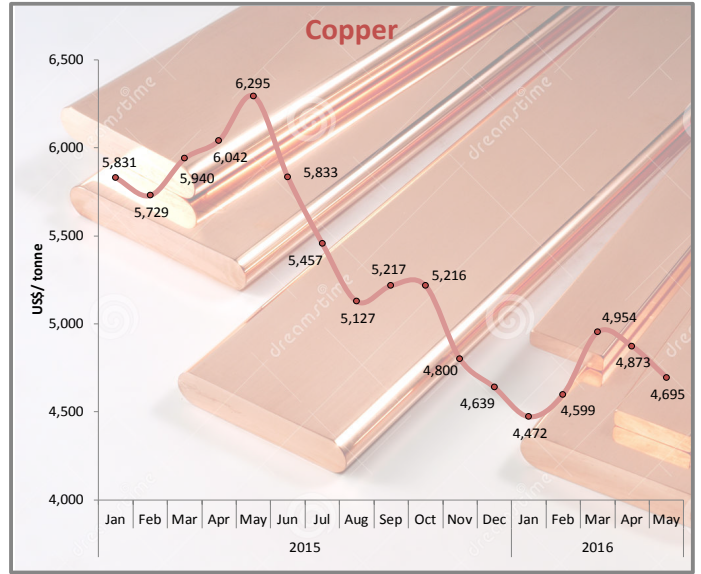
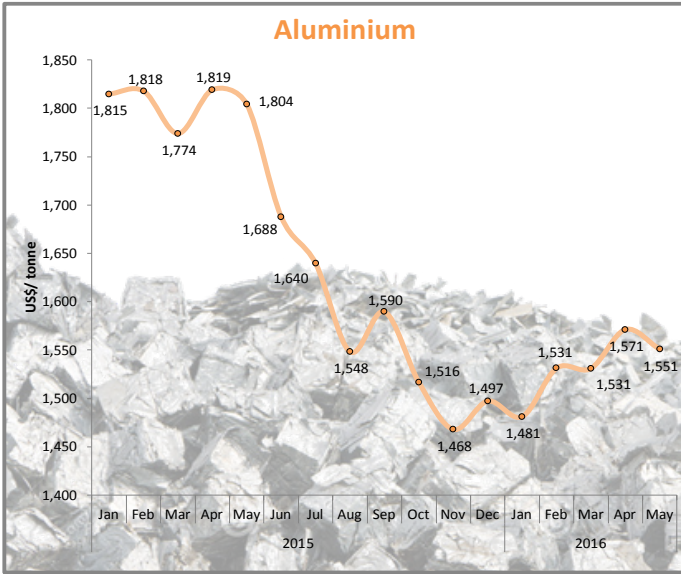
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

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.



Success Story



All Cosmos Bio-Tech

All Cosmos Industries Sdn Bhd, a pioneer in bio-organic fertilisers, is a 100% subsidiary of All Cosmos Bio-Tech. All Cosmos is a Malaysian manufacturer and marketer of high-grade bio-organic and bio-chemical fertilisers. In line with growing environmental awareness among public, they strive to be the innovative driving force in the bio-technology industry whilst helping to improve the country's ecological status.

The company believes that using a mixture of organic material, inorganic material and effective microorganisms can increase the quality of fertiliser. The organic materials used are the biomass waste from cocoa, coffee, oil palm and paddy plantations. The inorganic materials used are chemicals such as urea, ammonia sulphate, rock phosphate, muriate of potassium amongst others. Examples of effective microorganisms that are used are Rhizobium trifolii, Azotobacter vinelandii, Herdersonia, and Trichoderma. Tan says the effective microorganisms assist by helping the soil progress and softens it. It also prevents diseases and contributes to the environment by making the chemical portion of the fertiliser and the soil's heavy metal content harmless. Also, by including microorganisms in the fertiliser, it will reduce the amount of chemicals needed.



The ideology of the company actually started when group chairman and chief executive officer Datuk Tony Peng Shih Hao came to Malaysia from Taiwan. He was impressed with Malaysian cuisine and also with fruits such as jambu air. The fruit in Taiwan was a lot larger than the ones he found here. He found that Malaysian plantations were more geared towards using genetically modified seedlings and he felt that they failed to look at the bigger picture. Peng foresaw the potential in the agricultural industry in Malaysia due to the shortage of technology and investors to sustain the industry. The idea of adding effective micro-organisms to fertiliser came from Taiwan. Combining this factor with the agriculture opportunities in this country, Peng believed that plantations here could see a much better growth and quality of their produce.

All Cosmos procures the biomass waste from several suppliers such as Yayasan Pelajaran Johor for palm oil waste, Delfi Cocoa (M) Sdn Bhd for cocoa waste and Super Coffeemix Manufacturing Ltd for coffee waste. It acquires paddy waste from Kelantan, Kedah and also Thailand. It has contracts with each of its suppliers to supply the biomass waste in bulk at a fixed price. Over the past 10 years, prices of biomass waste have increased at least two-fold due to demand. Even so, All Cosmos stays competitive by buying its supply in contracts. The fertilisers it produces cater for oil palm, vegetables, fruits, flowers and rice plantations.

Besides catering for the Malaysian market, All Cosmos distributes their fertilisers to countries across the greater Asia-Pacific region such as Indonesia, Vietnam, China, Singapore, Taiwan, Myanmar, and the Philippines. It is currently in the midst of entering the Cambodia market.

Plantations it is currently working with include IOI Corp Bhd's plantation division Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd, Rimbunan Hijau Group, Sabah Softwoods Bhd, Felda, and Felcra on oil palm. All Cosmos also works with rubber plantations such as Lembaga Getah Malaysia and Risda. Furthermore, the company is also striving to create awareness of bio-organic fertilisers by promoting their products at events hosted by the Malaysian Palm Oil Board, International Society of Planters, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute and other plantation organisations. They also send consultants to plantations to educate planters on the effectiveness of the fertiliser and also how their produce can be improved.

Its long-term objectives are to create a bigger impact economically by increasing the productivity of the work force, improving the efficiency in the use of farmland, and transforming the industrial structure into a knowledge-based economy. It hopes to reach ecological growth and to also be internationally competitive.

A modern plant was built in Pasir Gudang, Johor, and completed in 2001 to meet increasing demands for its products. Construction for a second plant in Sabah was completed in 2012. All Cosmos currently largely focuses on the oil palm sector as the volume and potential are higher. Between 2000 and 2011, the areas planted with oil palm trees in Malaysia increased from 3.38 million hectares to 5 million hectares. Meanwhile, research on paddy, rubber and vegetables is currently in progress.

The company is currently working with Universiti Teknologi Malaysia to cultivate effective micro-organisms, as research has shown that home-grown microbes are more effective and efficient. It is also currently working on producing a 4-in-1 formula that includes more added values in the fertiliser, depending on current and future needs.



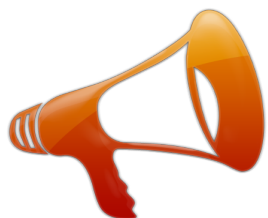
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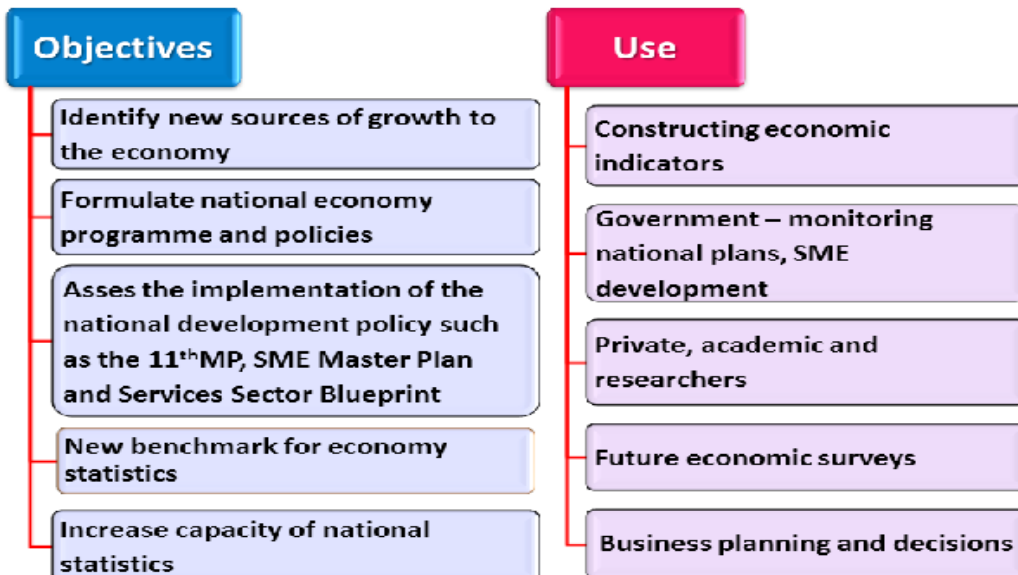
Announcement

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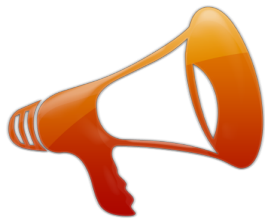




Benefits of Economic Census

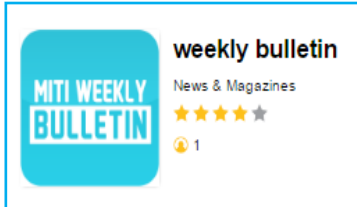
Entrepreneurs, Companies & Business	Industry Associations & Chamber of Commerce	Government	To Update Economic Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify industrial structure and product trends To monitor changing patterns and growth trends for future investment To make business planning and decisions To gauge their business performance To compare their business operations to industry norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand more about industrial structure; To share information about the industry with their members; To assist business in marketing and investment planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify new sources of growth to the economy; To formulate national economy programmes; and To assess the implementation of the national development policy such as The Economic Transformation Programme, Eleventh Malaysia Plan and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Masterplan 2012 -2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebasing of indices i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Index of Industrial; Compilation of Supply & Use Table (SUT), Input-Output Table (I-O), Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), Information & Communication Technology Satellite Account and System of Environmental – Economic Accounting (SEEA); Development of SME's profile.

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Announcement

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