

TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR PERIOD OF JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 2016 AND THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2016

Trade Surplus of RM59.8 billion Recorded in First Nine Months 2016.

For the period of January-September 2016, trade value of RM1.077 trillion was registered. Compared to the same period of 2015, it was a marginal increase of 0.6%. Expansion in trade were recorded with the United States of America (USA), ASEAN, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Taiwan, China, Germany, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Bangladesh and India.

During the period, exports grew by 0.5% or RM2.58 billion to RM568.36 billion while imports increased by 0.7% or RM3.75 billion to RM508.59 billion. Trade surplus of RM59.77 billion was recorded, compared to RM60.93 billion registered for the same period of 2015.

In September 2016, the 227th consecutive month of trade surplus was recorded since November 1997 valued at RM7.56 billion. Exports for the month declined by 3% or RM2.12 billion year-on-year, to RM68.03 billion while imports decreased Embargo until 1200 hours, Friday, 4th November 2016 marginally by 0.1% or RM31.8 million to RM60.47 billion. Overall, trade was lower by 1.6% to RM128.5 billion.

On a month-on-month basis, exports, imports and total trade posted a growth of 0.7%, 2.4% and 1.5%, respectively.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Overall, exports of both manufactured and agricultural goods increased in the first nine months of 2016. Exports of mining goods, however, decreased.

Export Composition

For the first nine months of 2016, exports of manufactured goods increased by 3.2% to RM469.31 billion with higher exports recorded for almost all manufacturing sub-sectors except for iron and steel



products, petroleum products, jewellery as well as non-metallic mineral products. Manufacturing exports contributed 82.6% to total exports as compared to 80.4% during the same period last year.

Exports of agricultural goods grew by 1.4% to RM50.37 billion mainly on higher exports of palm oil and palm-based agriculture products. Exports of palm oil increased to RM29.76 billion, attributed to higher Average Unit Value (AUV).

Exports of mining goods declined by 22.5% to RM44.88 billion due to lower exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and crude petroleum, as a result of lower AUV.

Major exports in January-September 2016 were:

- E&E products, valued at RM207.83 billion and constituting 36.6% of total exports, increased by 2% from the corresponding period in 2015;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM43.12 billion, 7.6% of total exports, an increase of 6.2%;
- Petroleum products, RM38.58 billion, 6.8% of total exports, decreased by 2.5%; Palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, RM34.34 billion, 6% of total exports, increased by 2.1%; and
- Machinery, equipment and parts, RM28.77 billion, 5.1% of total exports, an expansion of 9.7%.

In September 2016, exports of manufactured goods decreased by 1.2% or RM709.2 million to RM56.05 billion with lower

exports of manufactures of metal by RM722.2 million, machinery, equipment and parts (↓RM329.3 million) and jewellery (↓RM154.3 million).

Exports of agricultural goods increased to RM6.41 billion, from RM6.4 billion in September 2015, driven mainly by higher exports of palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, by RM142.9 million. Exports of palm oil in September 2016 grew to RM3.96 billion, compared RM3.93 billion in September last year.

Exports of mining goods fell 22.8% to RM5.09 billion, due to the decline in exports of crude petroleum and LNG. Exports of crude petroleum and LNG contracted by 26.8% and 20%, respectively.

Performance of Major Markets

Exports to ASEAN Remained Strong at 5% growth

In January-September 2016, exports to ASEAN were up by 5.1% to RM168.29 billion. The expansion was supported by higher growth in exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal, petroleum products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as processed food. Meanwhile, imports from ASEAN dropped by 5.9% to RM124.93 billion while trade with ASEAN increased to RM293.23 billion from RM292.87 billion in the same period of 2015.

Among major ASEAN markets, increase in exports was recorded for Viet Nam, Singapore and the Philippines, while exports to Thailand and Indonesia decreased. Exports to Viet Nam expanded by RM4.81 billion contributed mainly by petroleum products, Singapore (↑RM4.18 billion, E&E products) and the Philippines (↑RM443.8 million, palm oil and palm-based agriculture products).

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries is as follows:

- Singapore RM 83.33 billion, increased by 5.3%
- Thailand RM 32.27 billion, ↓0.8%
- Indonesia RM 19.90 billion, ↓7.6%

- Viet Nam RM 17.32 billion, ↑38.5%
- Philippines RM 10.17 billion, ↑4.6%
- Myanmar RM 2.72 billion, ↑32.7%
- Brunei RM 1.60 billion, ↓18.3%
- Cambodia RM 921.6 million, ↑42.3%
- Lao PDR RM 59.3 million, ↑54.0%

In September 2016, exports to ASEAN grew by 1.4% or RM283.7 million to reach a value of RM20.09 billion. Exports to ASEAN accounted for 29.5% of Malaysia's total exports, expanding from 28.2% registered in September last year. The increase in exports was led by higher exports of petroleum products, manufactures of metal, LNG, transport equipment as well as textiles. Imports from ASEAN, however, fell by 8.2% to RM14.91 billion while trade declined by 2.9% to RM34.99 billion.

Exports to the USA Up 11.5%

For the first nine months of 2016, exports to the USA recorded a double digit growth of 11.5% to RM59.35 billion, accounting for 10.4% of Malaysia's total exports. The increase was driven mainly by exports of manufactured goods which grew by RM6.29 billion with higher exports recorded for E&E products, optical and scientific equipment, transport equipment, wood products and manufactures of metal. Imports from the USA rose by 2.6% to RM41.34 billion while trade rose by 7.6% to RM100.69 billion. The USA accounted for 9.3% share of total trade.

In September 2016, exports grew by 5% to RM6.93 billion while imports were down by 12.1% to RM4.3 billion. Trade with the USA declined by 2.3% to RM11.24 billion. Higher exports to the USA was attributed mainly to E&E products, particularly, photosensitive semi-conductor devices. E&E products accounted for 60.6% of total exports to the USA in September 2016. Other contributors to the increase were optical and scientific equipment, chemicals and chemical products as well as wood products.

Exports to the EU Register Moderate Growth of 1.2%

In January-September 2016, exports to the EU registered a growth of 1.2% to reach RM57.87 billion. Imports were lower by 1.1% to RM50.76 billion. As a result, trade with the EU rose to RM108.63 billion,

from RM108.51 billion in the corresponding period of 2015. The EU accounted for 10.1% share of Malaysia's total trade for the period. Increased exports to the EU was contributed by exports of machinery, equipment and parts, chemicals and chemical products, optical and scientific equipment, transport equipment, apparels as well as rubber gloves.

In September 2016, trade with the EU amounted to RM12.78 billion, a decrease of 2.6%. Exports to the EU contracted by 8.4% to RM6.88 billion while imports increased by 5.2% to RM5.9 billion. Lower exports to the EU was mainly attributed to E&E products, palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, rubber products as well as processed food.

Trade with China Increased by 1.3%

From January to September 2016, trade with China rose 1.3% to RM170.6 billion, with exports and imports amounting to RM67.9 billion and RM102.7 billion, respectively. Exports to China decreased by 8.5%, on account of lower exports of E&E products, coupled with softer demand for commodity related exports, namely, petroleum products, palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, LNG as well as natural rubber. Imports from China were higher by 9.1%.

In September 2016, trade with China amounted to RM21.27 billion, a growth of 1.3% or RM265.6 million. This accounted for 16.6% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to China declined by 1% to RM8.97 billion, affected mainly by lower exports of manufactures of metal, metalliferous ores and petroleum products. Higher exports, however, were registered for E&E products, palm oil and palm-based agriculture products, crude petroleum as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from China amounted to RM12.31 billion, an increase of 3%.

Trade with Japan Down 5.5%

For the first nine months of 2016, trade with Japan was valued at RM88.1 billion as compared with RM93.26 billion in the same period of 2015. Exports to Japan contracted by 12.8% to RM46.35 billion due to lower exports of LNG, by RM6.91 billion. LNG accounted for 31.4% of total exports to Japan, declined from 40.4% in the same period last year.

However, better export performance were seen in the

exports of manufactured goods to Japan which increased to RM28.37 billion from RM28.28 billion in January to September 2015. The increase was contributed mainly by higher exports of manufactures of metal, machinery, equipment and parts, processed food as well as textiles. Imports amounted to RM41.75 billion, an expansion of 4.1%.

Trade with Japan in September 2016 totalled RM10.17 billion, a decline of 6.4% from September 2015. Exports to Japan was lower by 11.7% to RM5.37 billion mainly due to reduced exports of LNG, by RM510.1 million, coupled with wood products which declined by RM157.2 million. Higher exports, however, were registered for manufactures of metal, machinery, equipment and parts, processed food and crude petroleum. Imports from Japan rose to RM4.81 billion compared with RM4.79 billion in September 2015. On a month-on-month basis, exports to Japan expanded by 4% or RM206.5 million.

Trade with FTA Partners

During January to September of 2016, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners was valued at RM675.53 billion or 62.7% of Malaysia's trade. Exports amounted to RM352.07 billion while imports totalled RM323.46 billion. Increase in exports were recorded to Viet Nam, Singapore, Turkey, Myanmar, the Philippines, Cambodia, Pakistan, India and Laos.

During the period, exports to Turkey grew by 107.5% or RM2.47 billion to RM4.76 billion and exports to Pakistan rose by 8% to RM3.44 billion. The increase was contributed mainly by higher exports of palm oil and palm-based agriculture products. Exports to India grew by 1.1% to RM23.54 billion due to the increase in exports of manufactures of metal and E&E products.

In September 2016, trade with FTA partners was RM81.16 billion, accounting for 63.2% of Malaysia's trade. Exports to FTA partners was valued at RM42.37 billion while imports from FTA partners were valued at RM38.79 billion.

Growth in Other Markets

For the first nine months of 2016, markets that recorded significant growth in exports of more than RM500 million were Mexico, increased by RM1.39 billion, attributed mainly to E&E products, Bangladesh (↑RM1.01 billion,

Malaysia

Trade Performance

Exports Jan-Sept

2016 : RM568.4bil.
2015: RM565.8bil.

↑ **0.5%**

Total Trade Jan-Sept

2016 : RM1,077.0bil.
2015: RM1,070.6bil.

↑ **0.6%**

Imports Jan-Sept

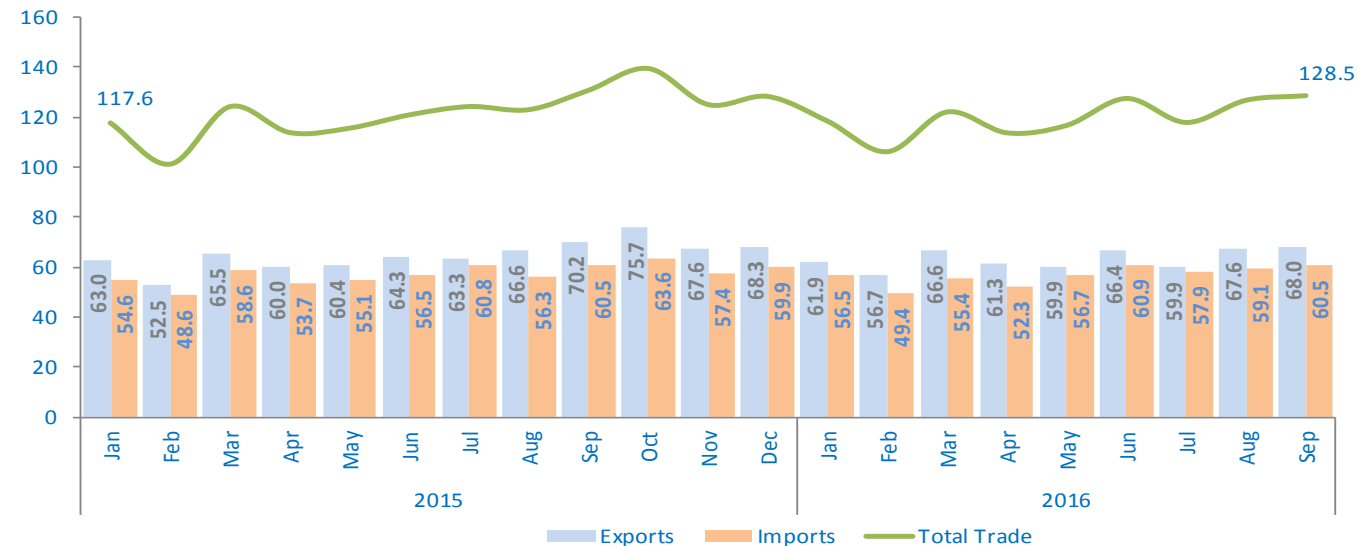
2016 : RM508.6bil.
2015: RM504.8bil.

↑ **0.7%**

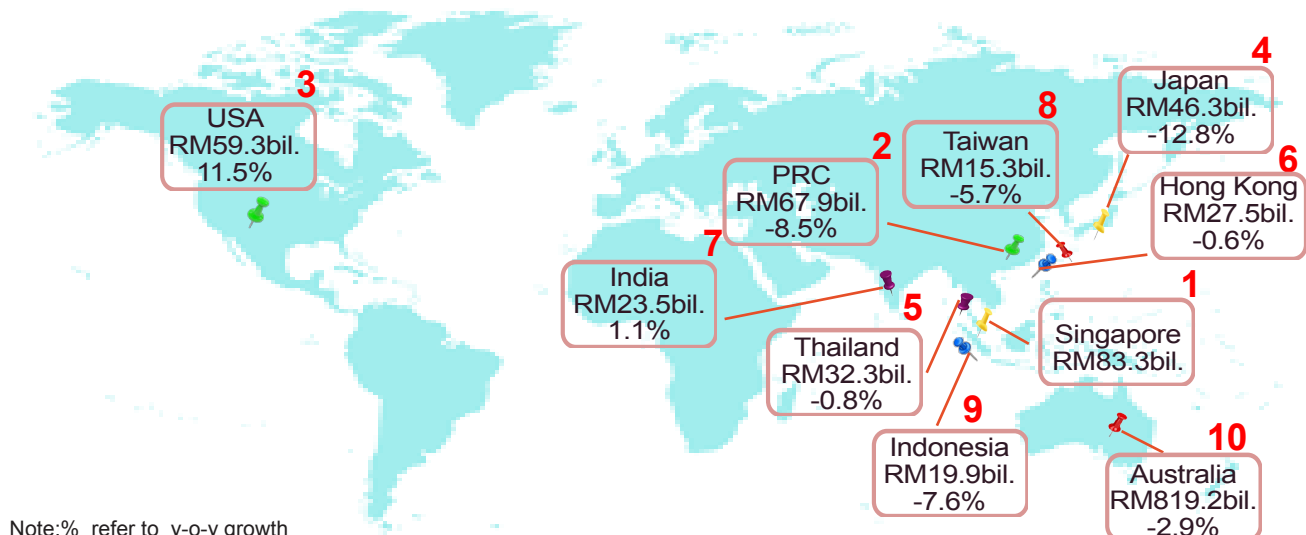
Note: % refer to y-o-y growth

Monthly Trade, Jan 2015 - Sept 2016

RM billion



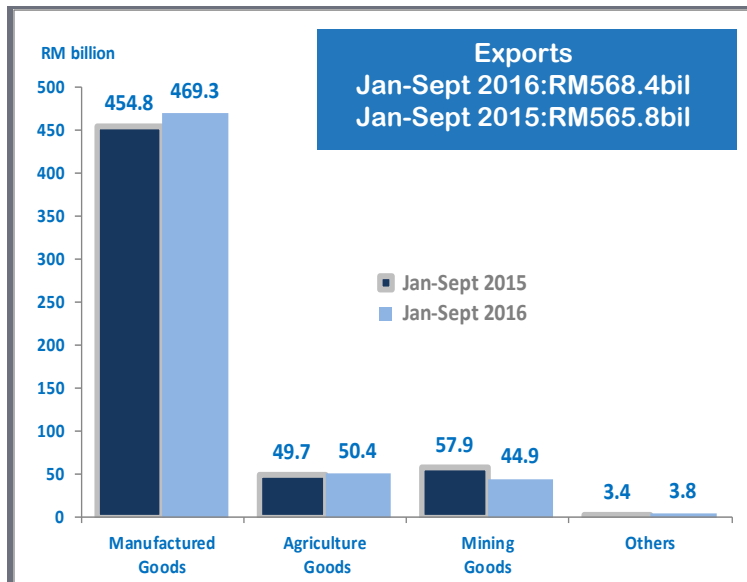
Top 10 Export Destinations, Jan-Sept 2016



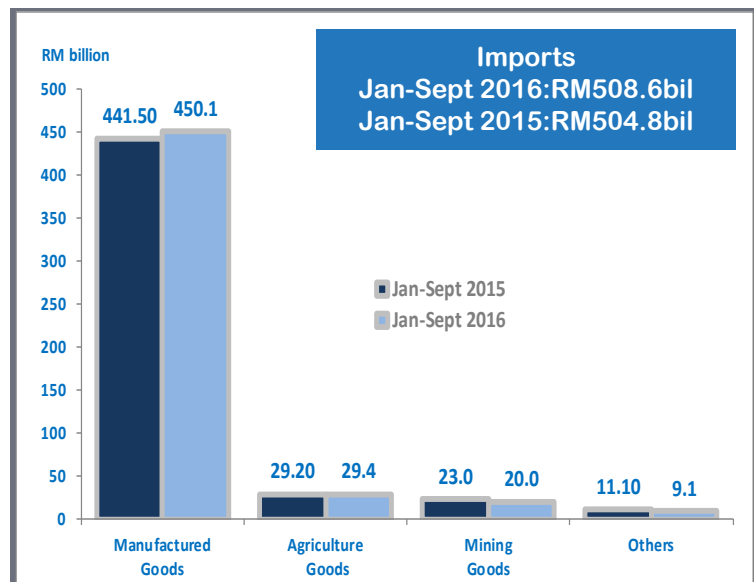
Note: % refer to y-o-y growth

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

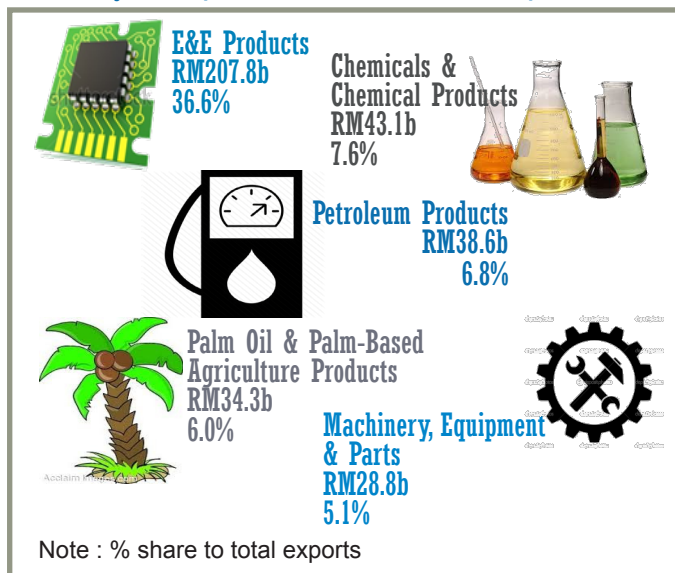
Export by Sectors, Jan - Sept 2016



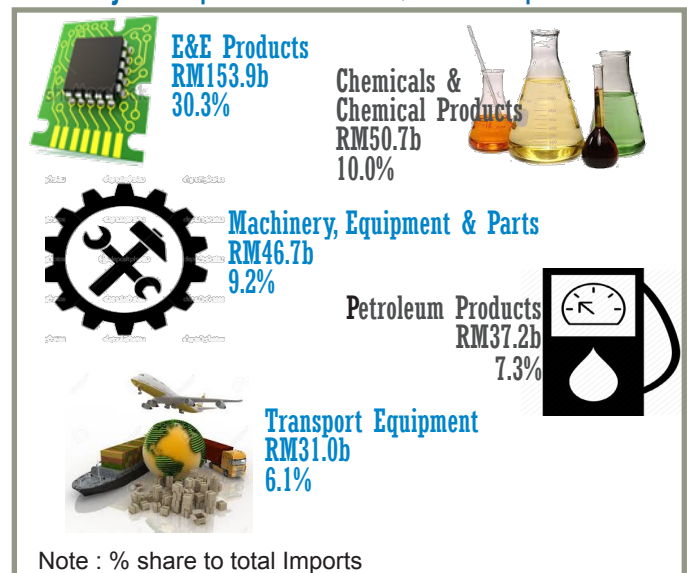
Import by Sectors, Jan - Sept 2016



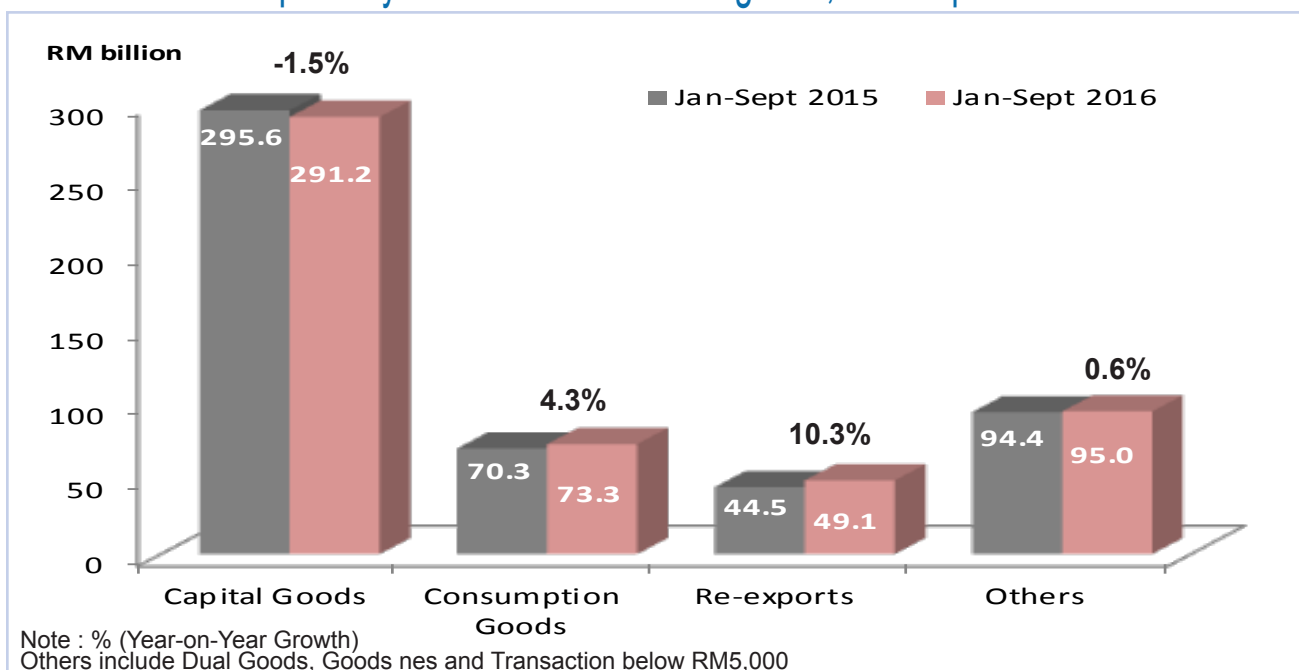
Major Export Products, Jan-Sept 2016



Major Import Products, Jan-Sept 2016

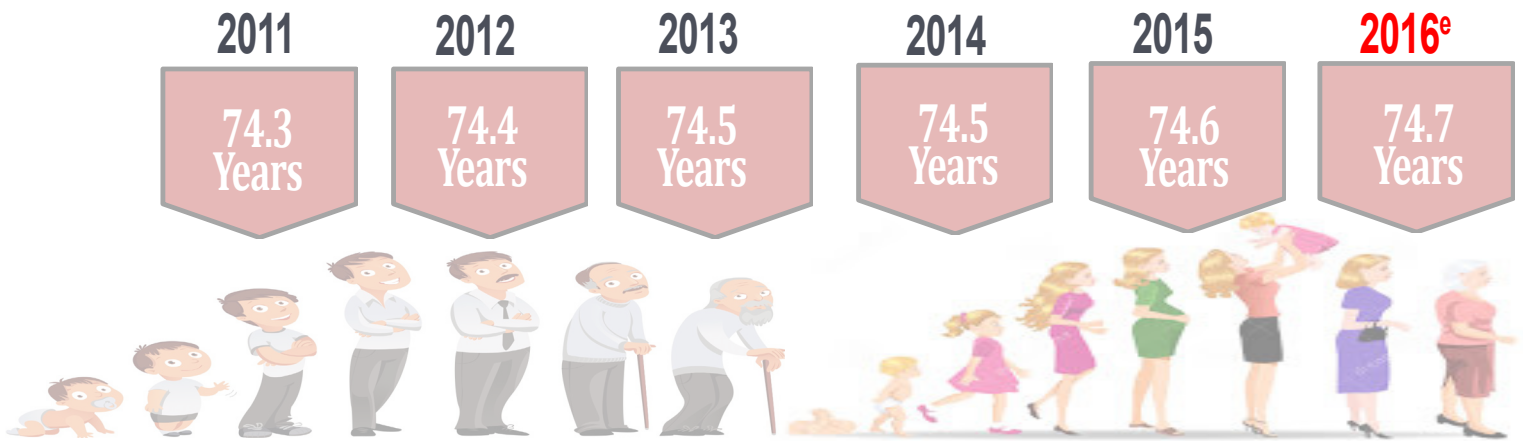


Imports by Broad Economic Categories, Jan-Sept 2016

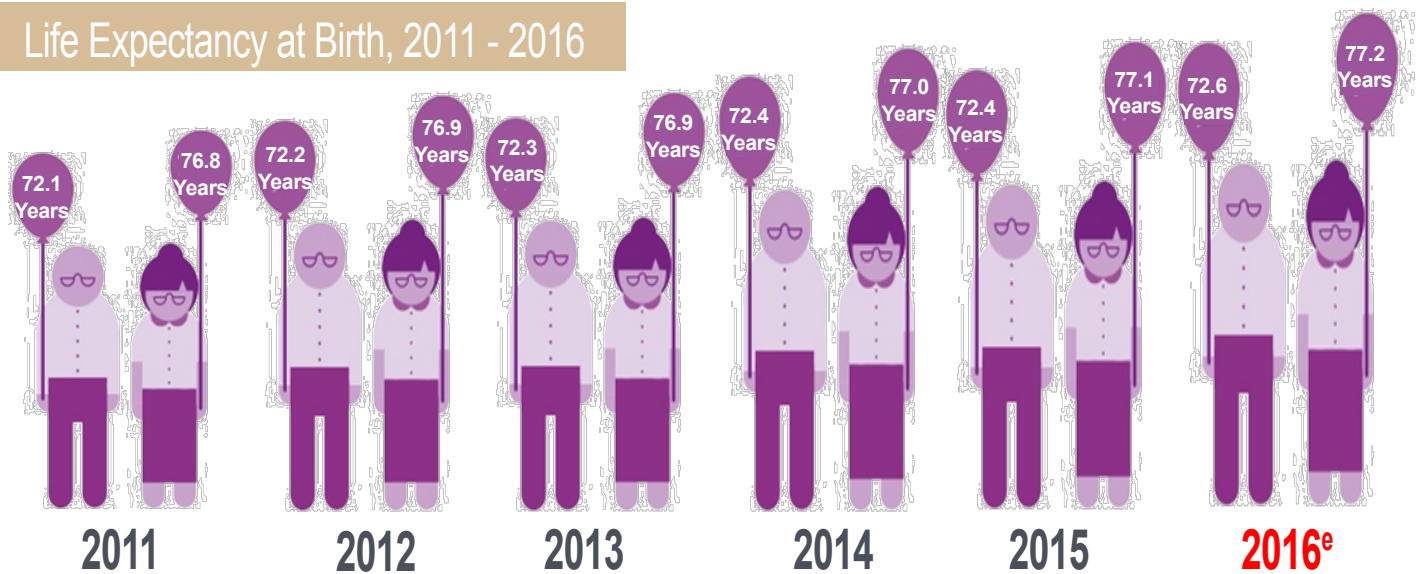
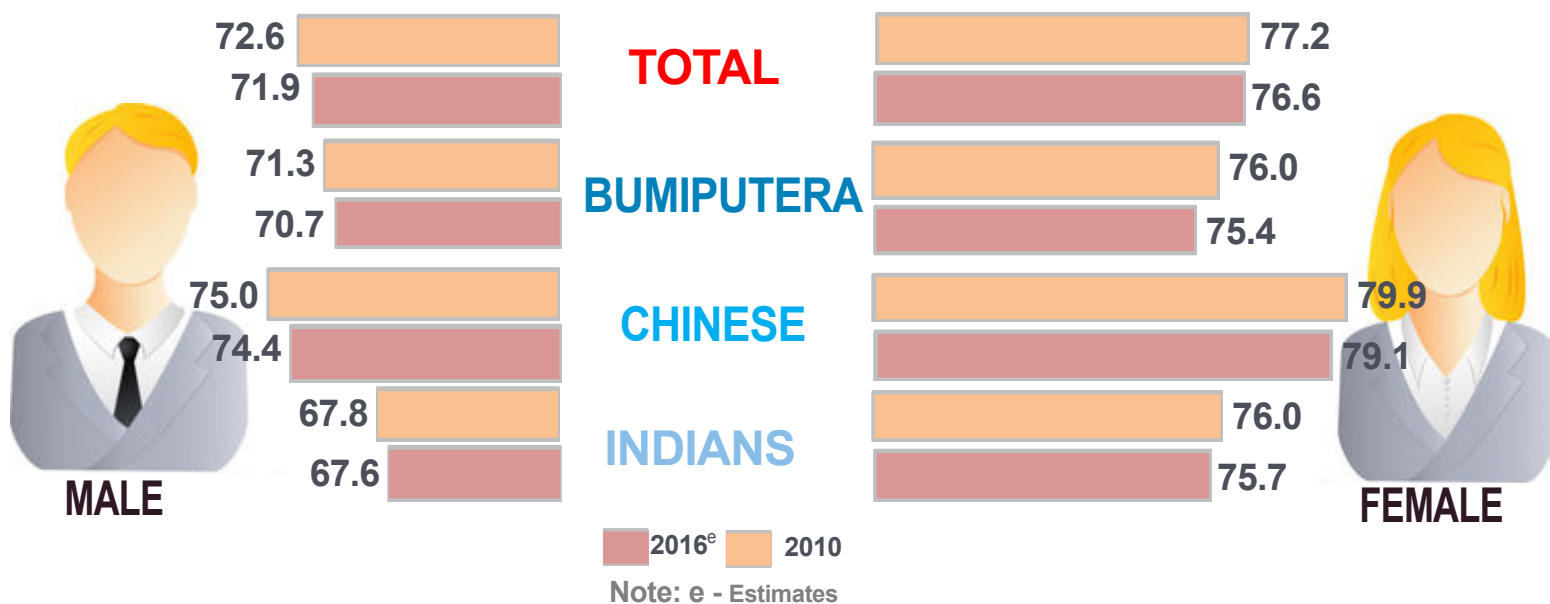


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Life Expectancy, 2011 - 2016



Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011 - 2016

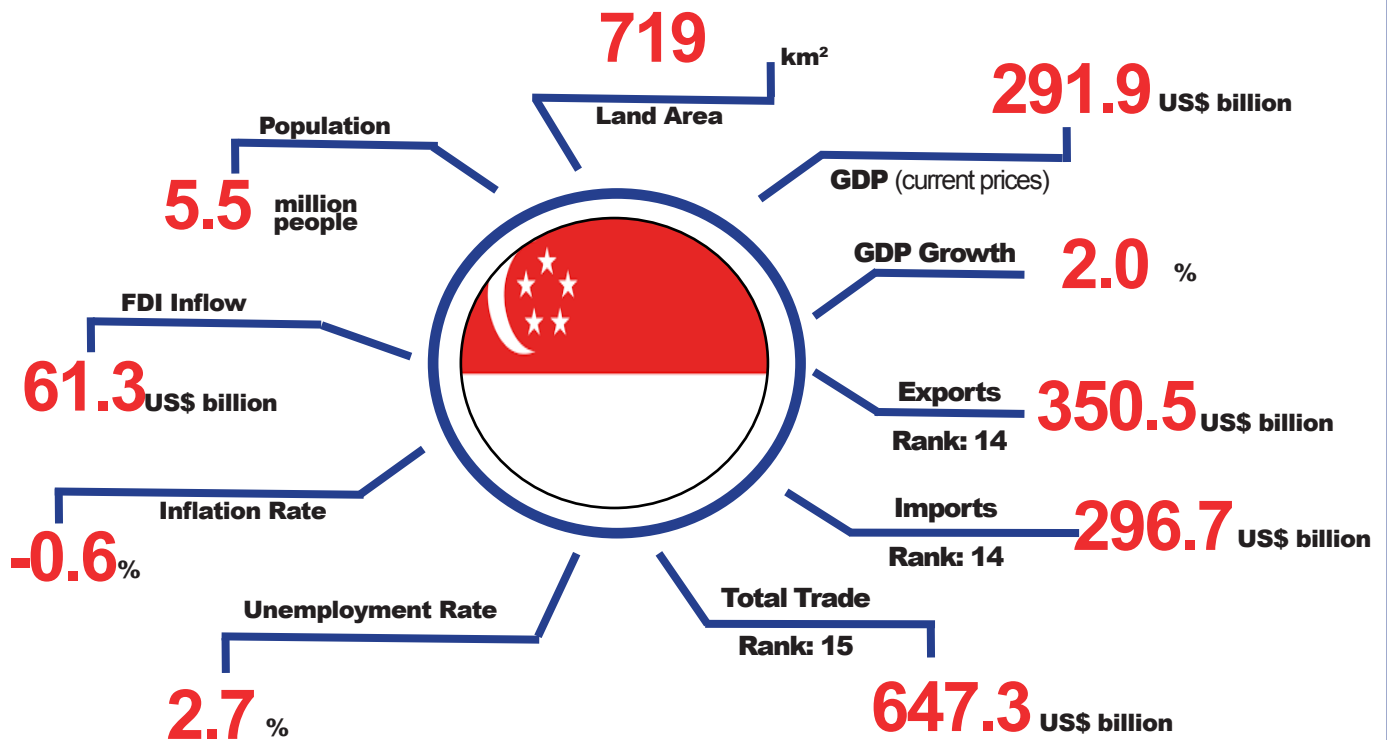
Life Expectancy at Birth by Major Ethnic Group and Sex, 2010 and 2016^e

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



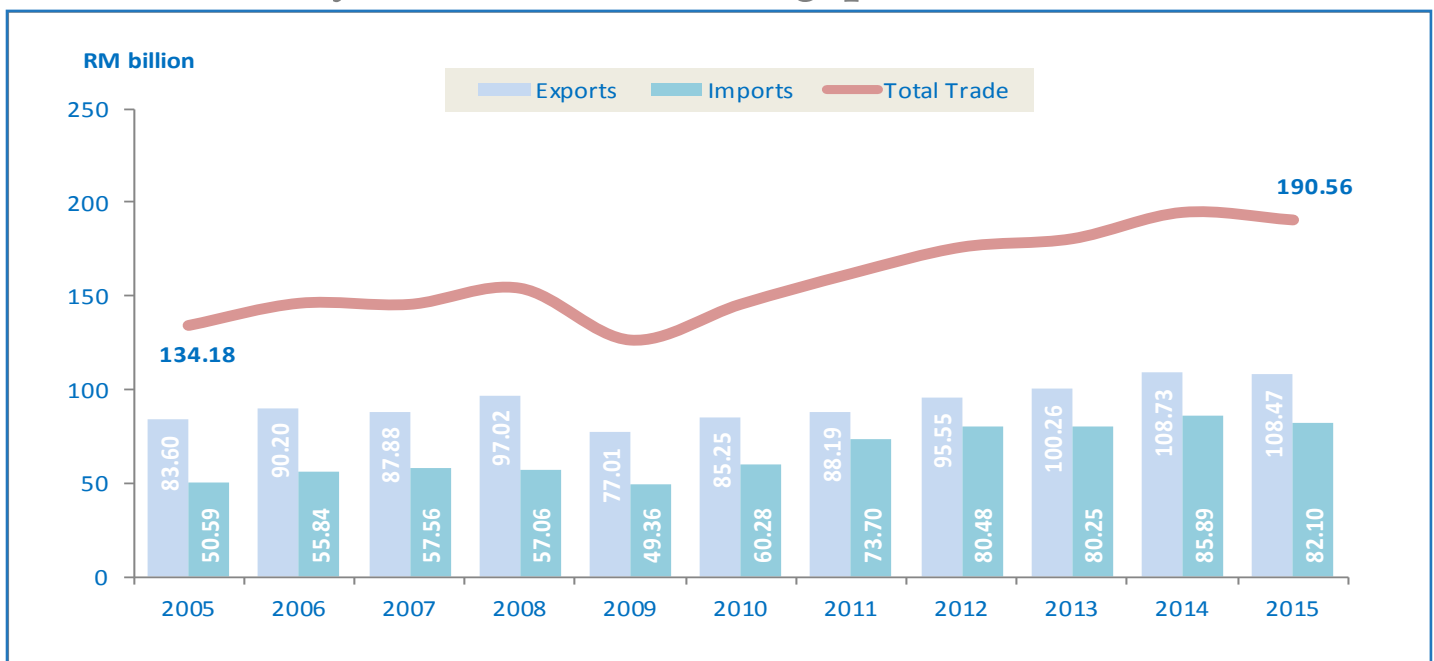
'ASEAN and You...'

Singapore Economic Indicators 2015



Sources: ASEAN Statistics, IMF, and WTO

Malaysia's Trade with Singapore, 2005 - 2015

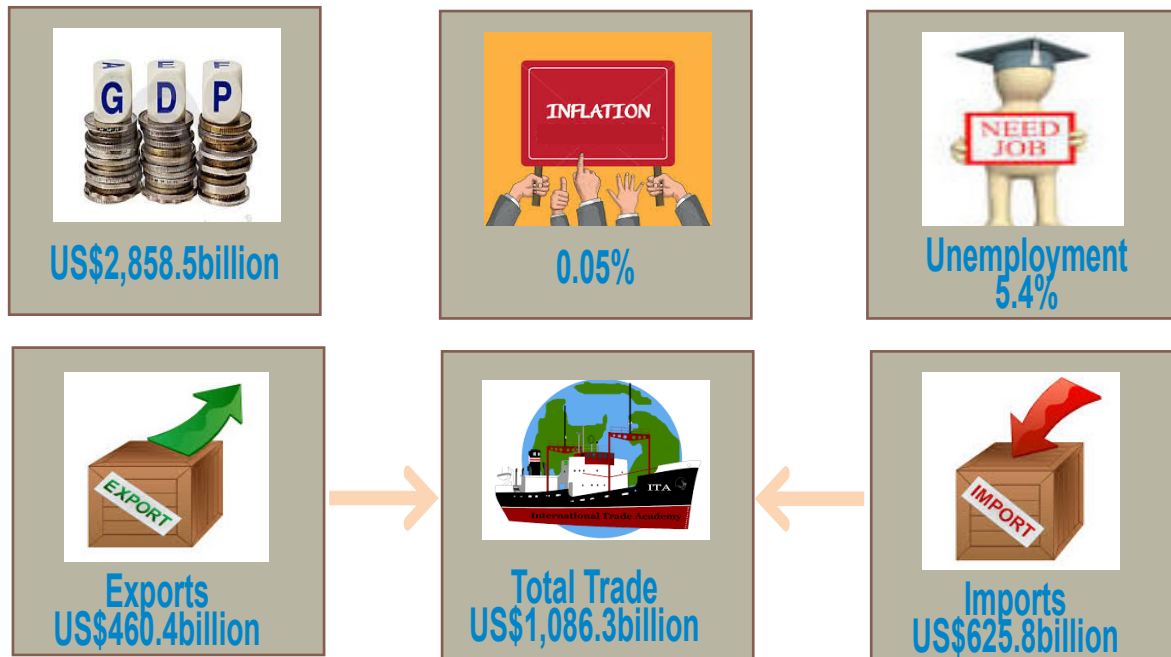


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



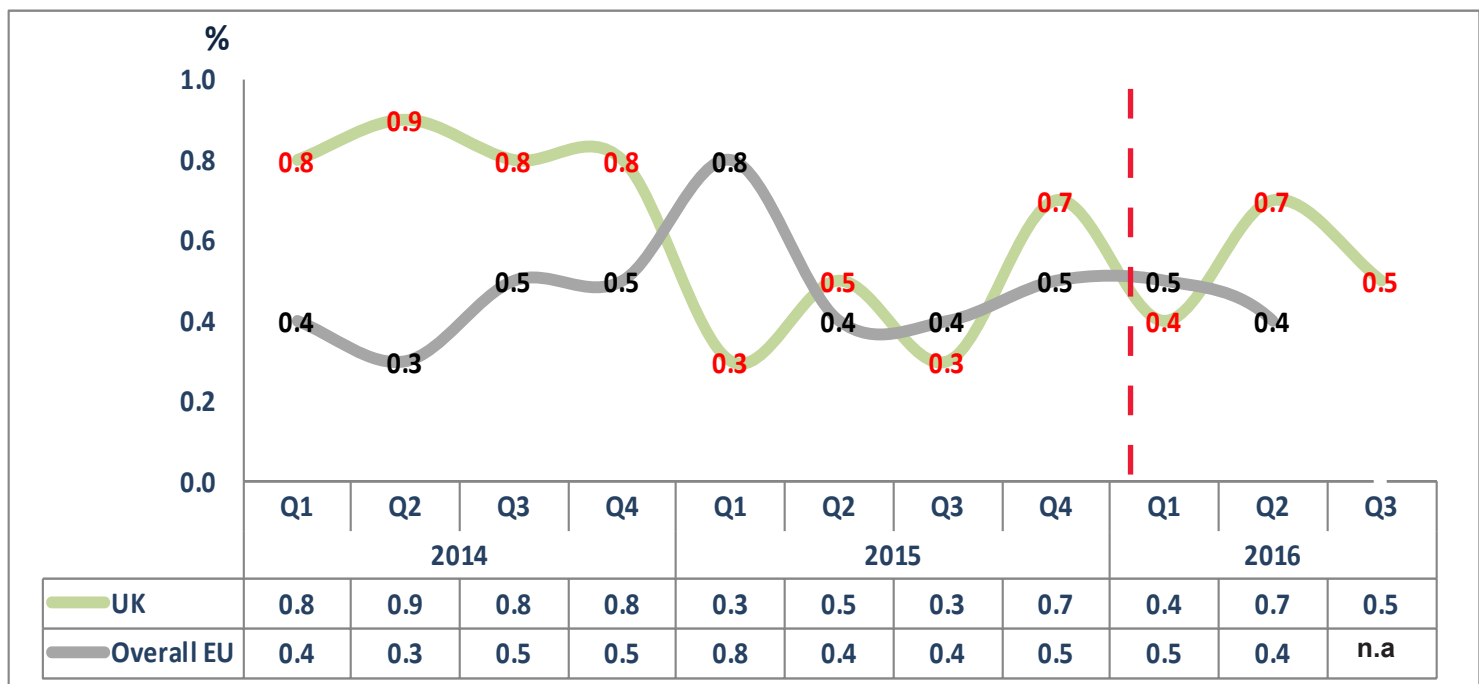
Area (km²):242,500
Population (million):65.1

U.K. Economic Indicators



Source: IMF and WTO

GDP Growth between U.K. and EU



Source: Tradingeconomics



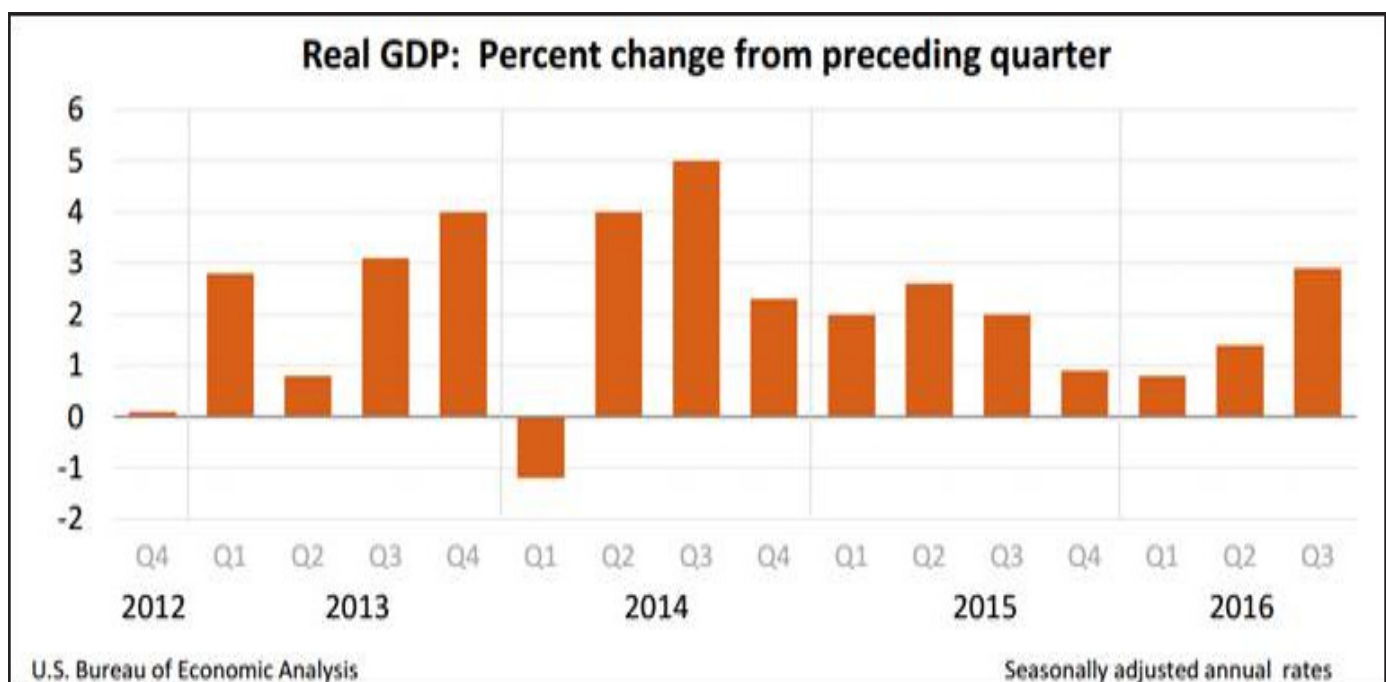
Economic Indicators January - September 2016

Economic Indicators	2016								
	Sept	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan
Inflation Rate (%)	1.5	1.1	0.8	1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
Consumer Price Index	241.4	240.8	240.6	241	240.2	239.3	238.1	237.1	236.9
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) -quarterly basis (%)	2.9 Q3 2016 Advance Estimate	1.4 Q2 2016 third Estimate	1.1 Q2 2016 Second Estimate	1.2 Q2 2016 Advance Estimate	0.8 Q1 2016, Third Estimate	0.8 Q1 2016 Second Estimate	0.5 Q1 2016 Advance Estimate	1.4 Q4 2015 Third Estimate	1.0 Q1 2016 Second Estimate

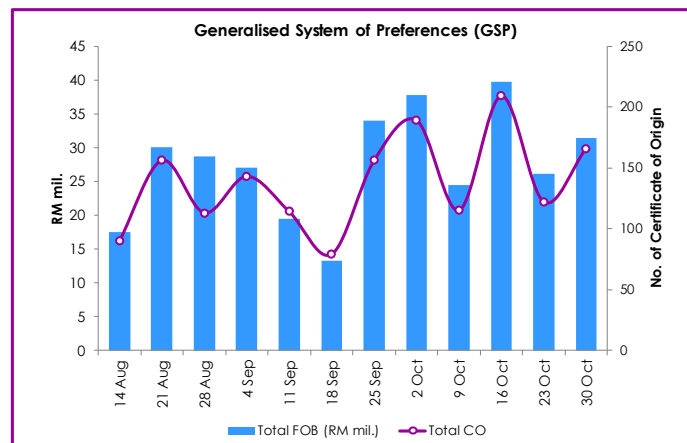
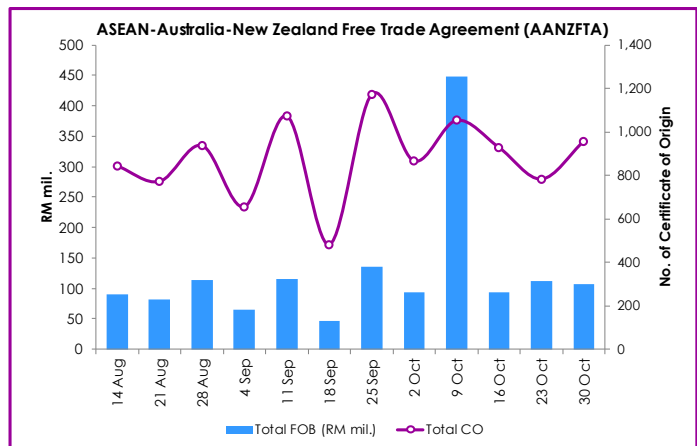
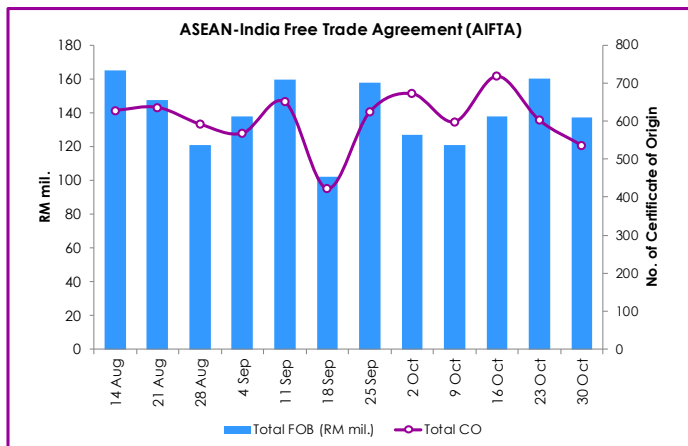
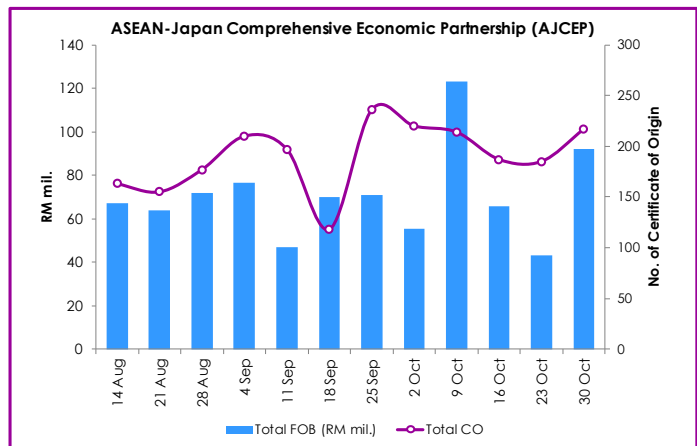
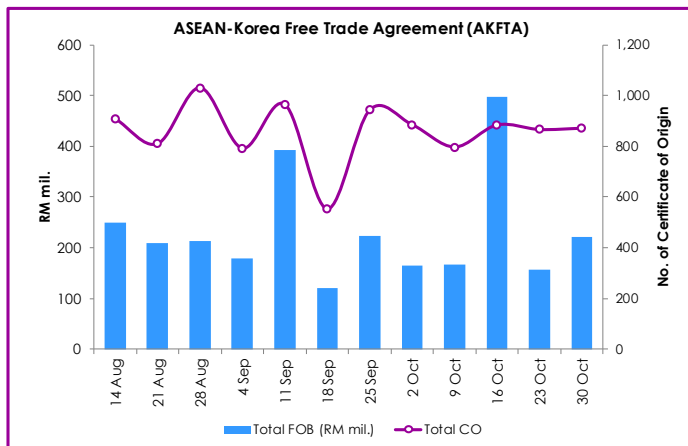
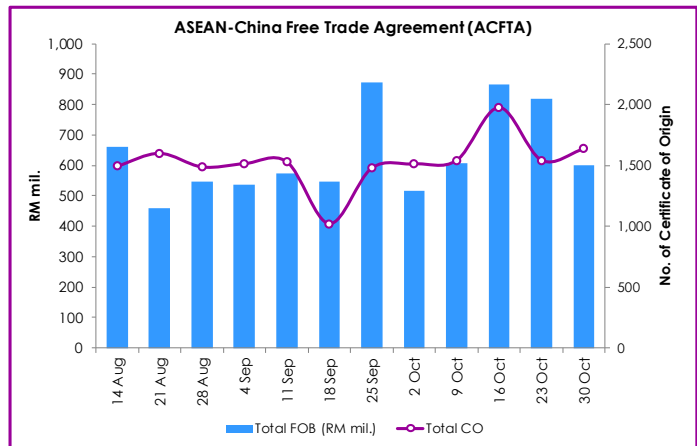
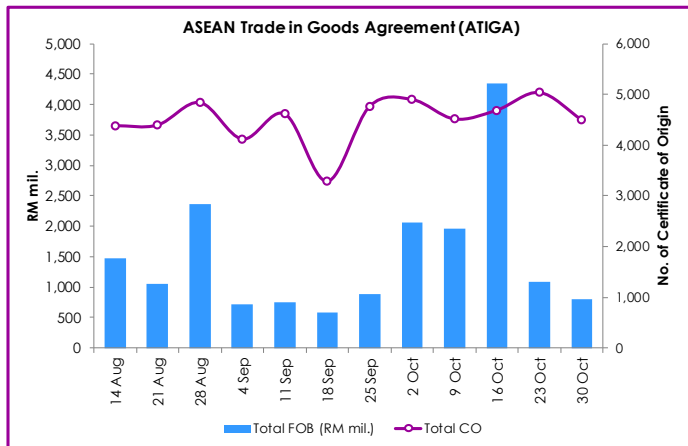
Note: R – revised

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross Domestic Product: Third Quarter 2016 (Advance Estimate)



Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

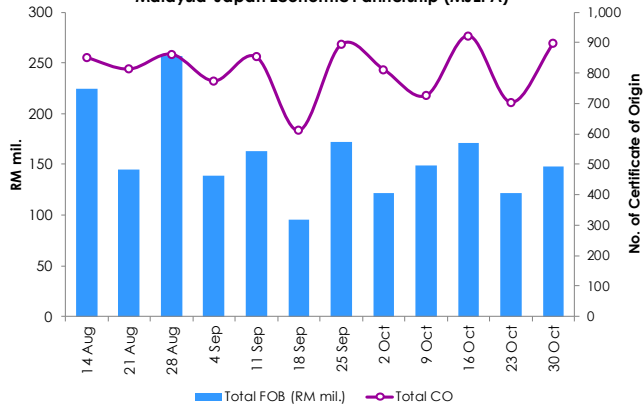


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

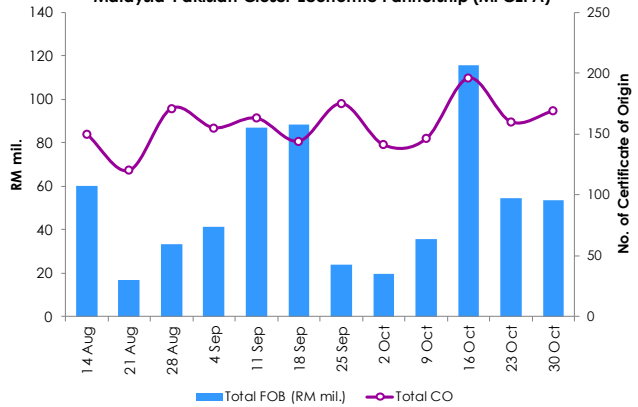
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

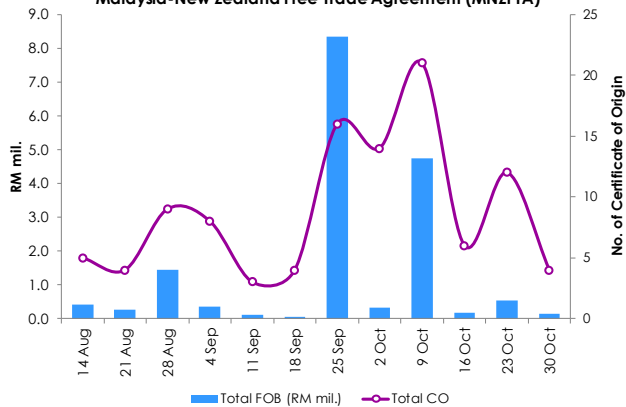
Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership (MJEPA)



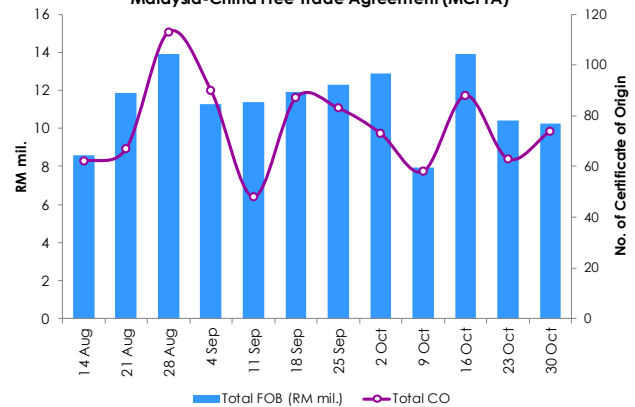
Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership (MPCEPA)



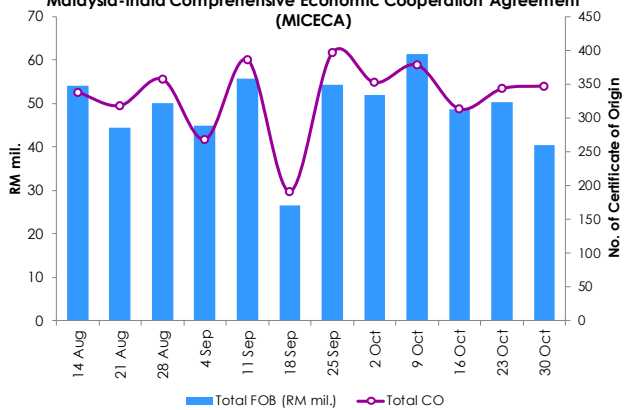
Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (MNZFTA)



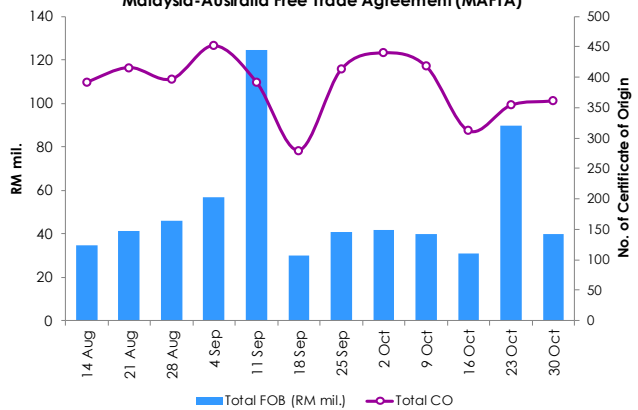
Malaysia-China Free Trade Agreement (MCFTA)



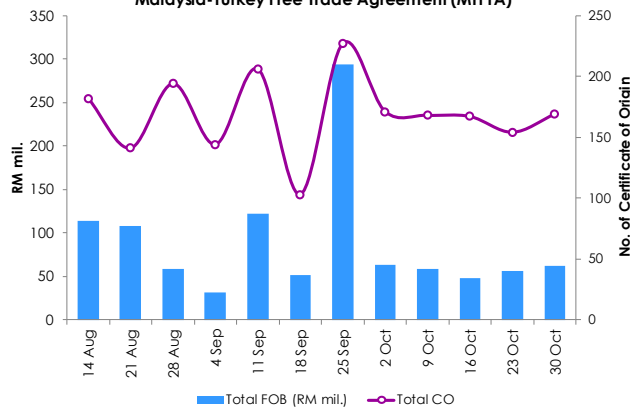
Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (MICECA)



Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (MAFTA)



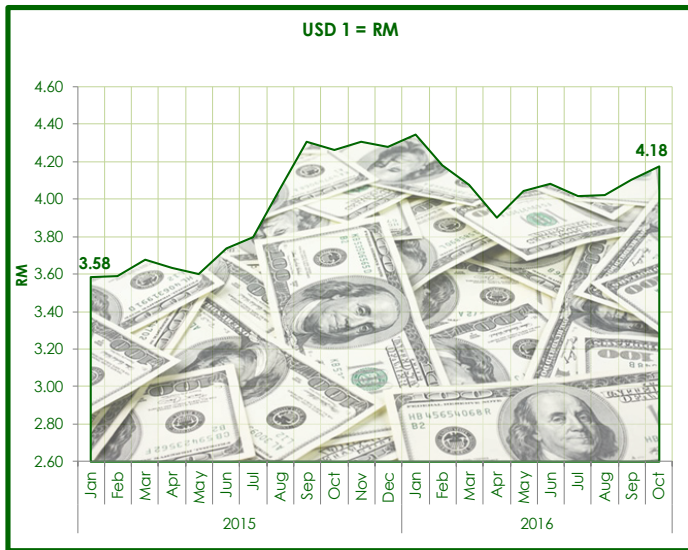
Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (MTFTA)



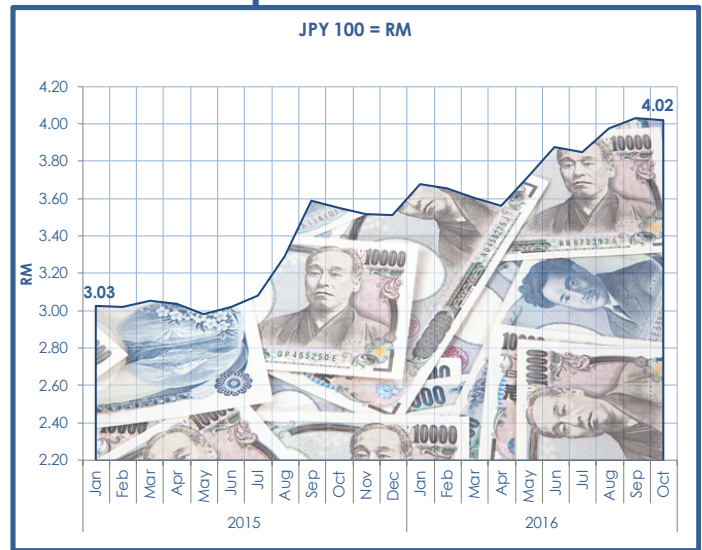
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2015 - October 2016

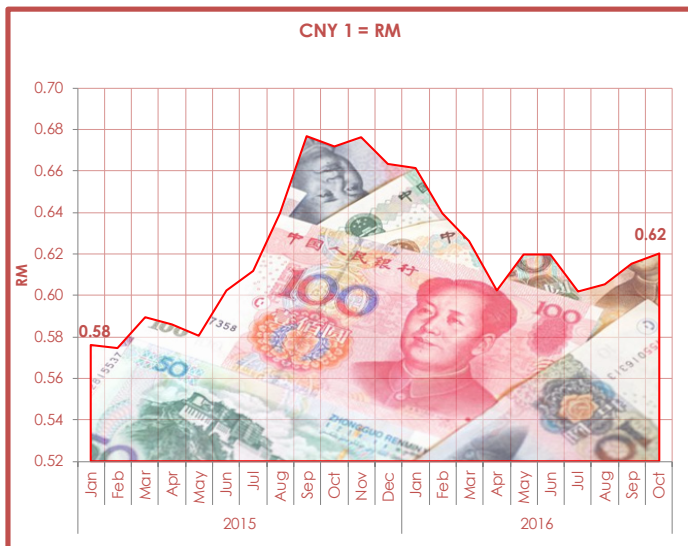
US Dollar



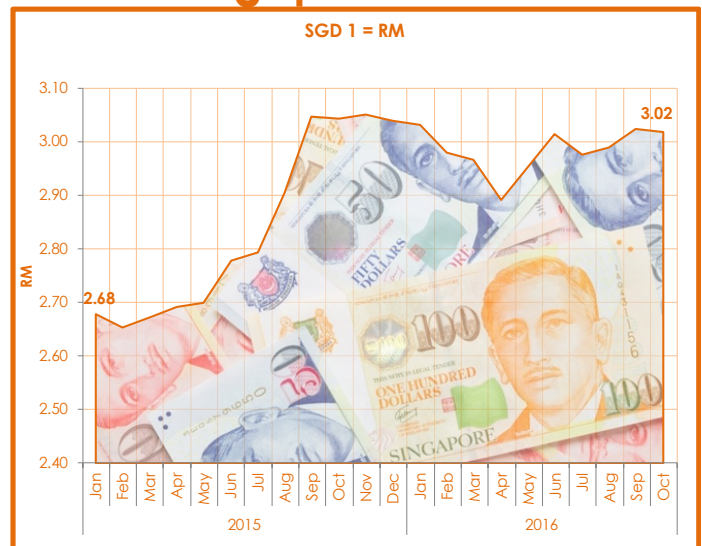
Japanese Yen



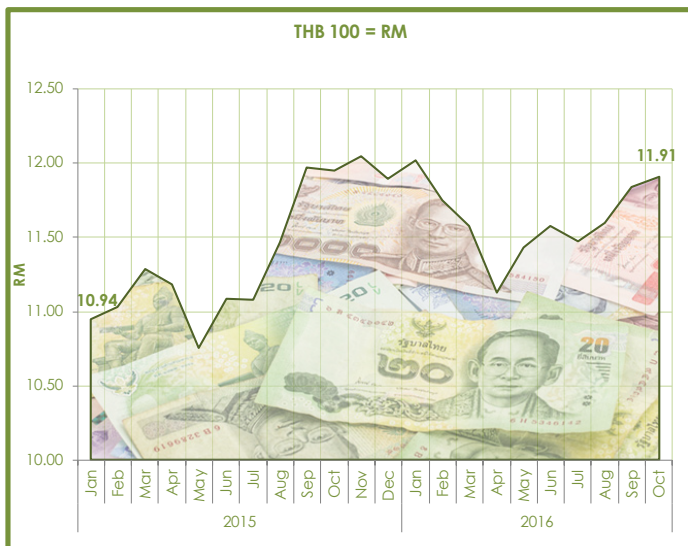
Chinese Yuan



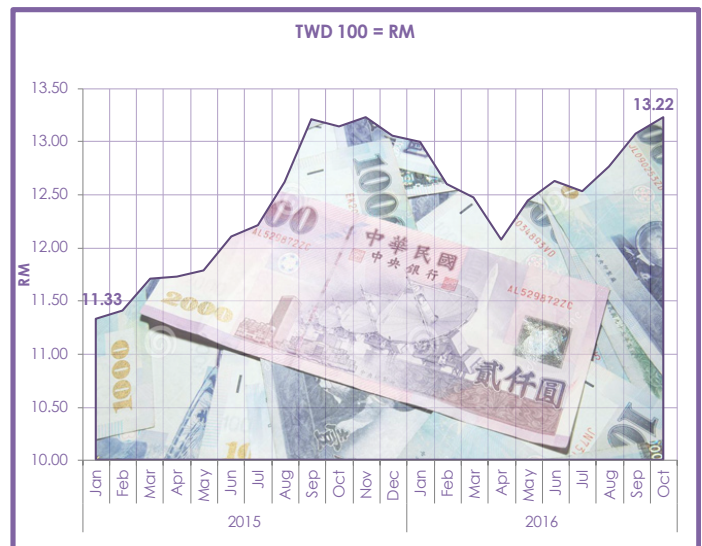
Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices



CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-

4 Nov 2016 : US\$45.6, ▼ 8.3%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2015: US\$53.6
2014: US\$99.5



CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-

4 Nov 2016 : US\$743.0, ▲ 0.2%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2015: US\$616.9
2014: US\$823.3



SUGAR -per lbs-

4 Nov 2016 : US¢ 21.7, ▼ 1.9%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2015: US¢13.2
2014: US¢16.6



RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-

4 Nov 2016 : US\$1,494.5, ▼ 0.6%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2015: US\$1,364.3
2014: US\$1,718.3



COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-

4 Nov 2016 : US\$1,995.7, ▼ 3.7%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2015: US\$2,077.0
2014: US\$2,615.8



COAL -per MT-

4 Nov 2016 : US\$44.1, unchanged
Average Priceⁱ: 2015: US\$49.9
2014: US\$59.8



SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

4 Nov 2016 : US\$250.0 (high), ▲ 4.2%
US\$240.0 (low), ▲ 4.3%
Average Priceⁱ: 2015: US\$239.6
2014: US\$370.0

HIGHEST and LOWEST 2015/2016

Crude Petroleum (Brent) -per bbl-



Highest

14 Oct 2016 : US\$52.0
15 May 2015 : US\$66.8

Lowest

15 January 2016 : US\$28.9
18 December 2015 : US\$36.9

Crude Palm Oil -per MT-



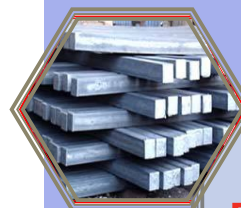
Highest

15 Sept. 2016 : US\$785.5
16 January 2015 : US\$701.0

Lowest

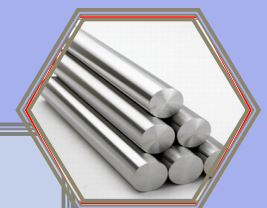
15 January 2016 : US\$545.5
4 September 2015 : US\$500.5

Domestic Prices 4 November 2016



Billets (per MT)

RM1,600 – RM1,750



Steel Bars (per MT)

RM1,780 – RM1,930

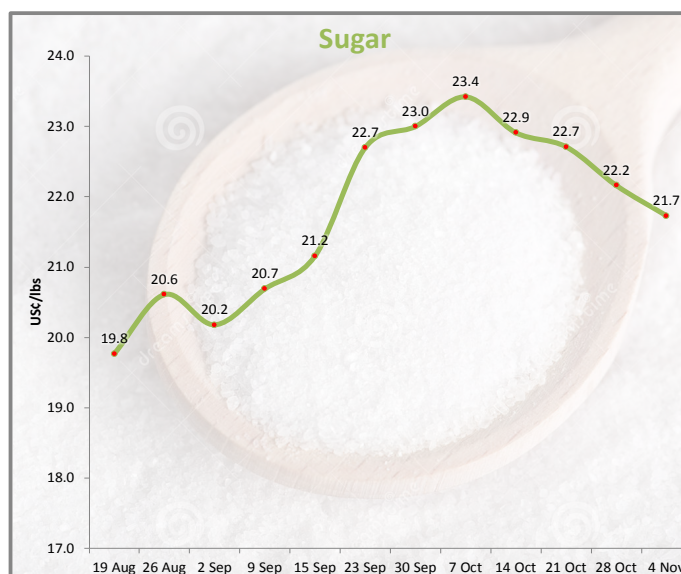
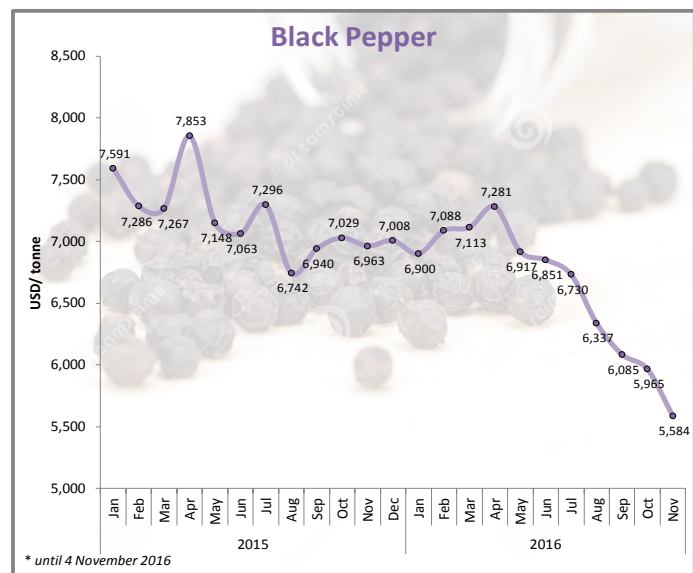
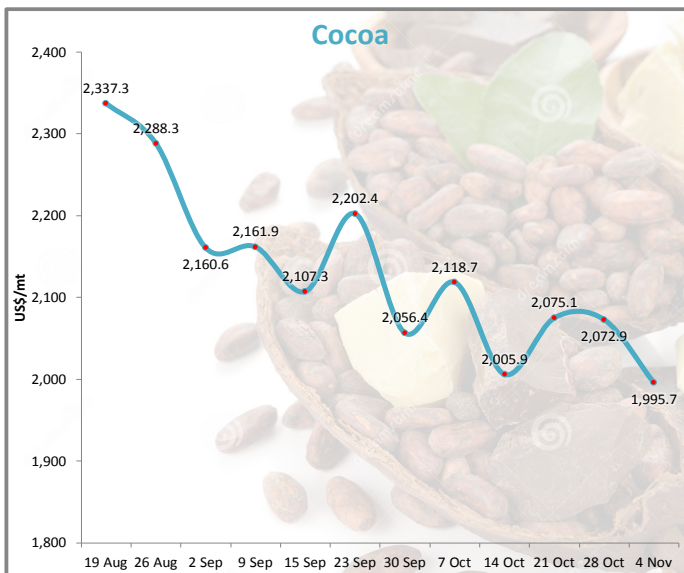
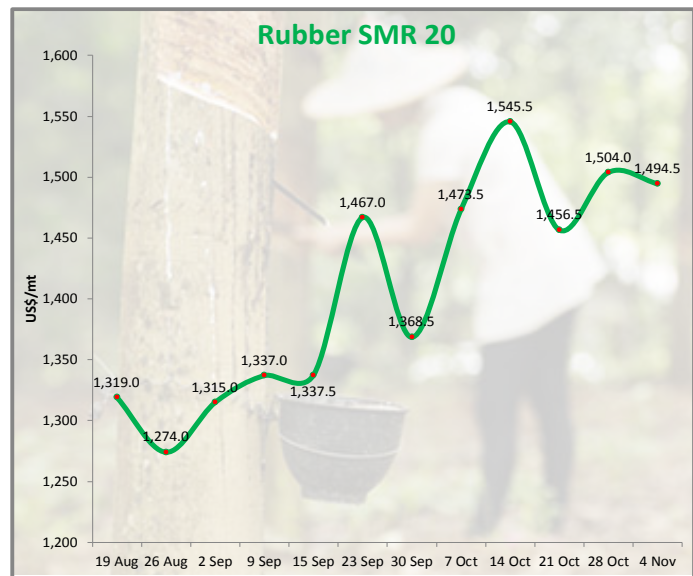
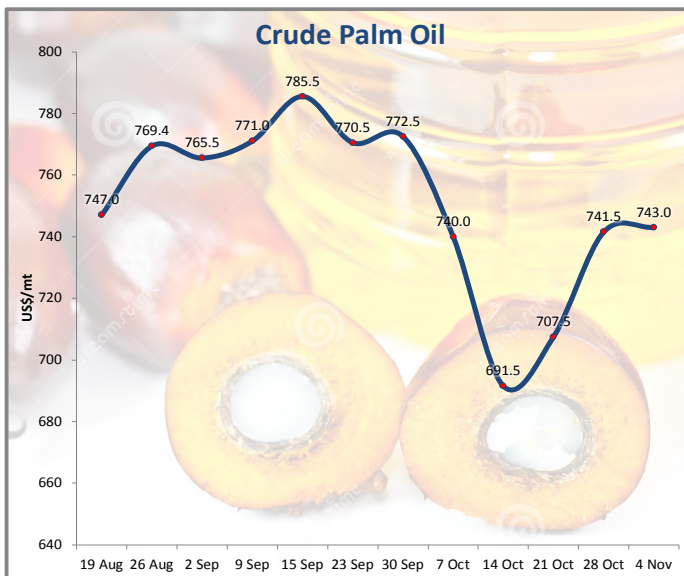
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

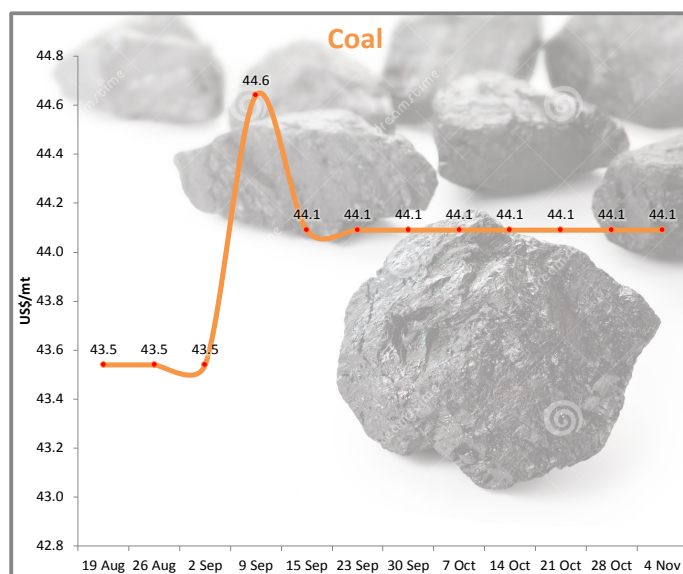
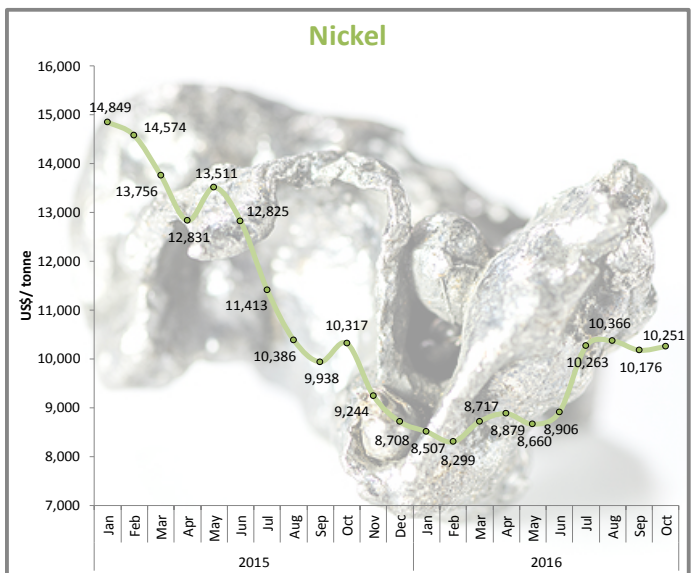
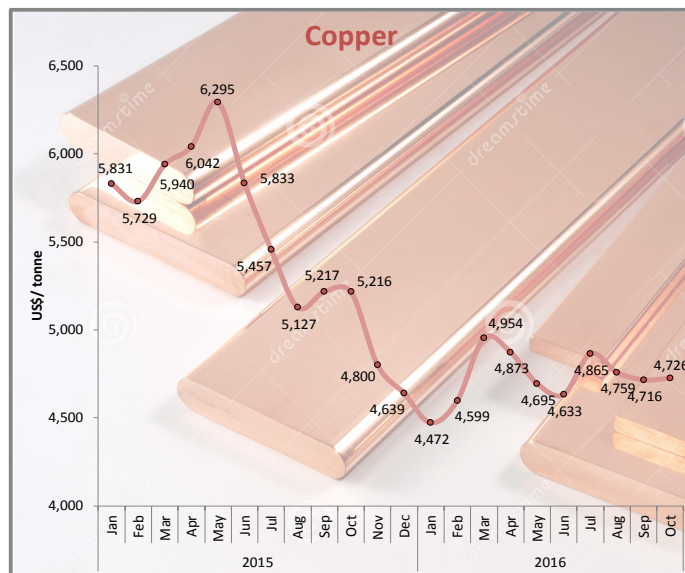
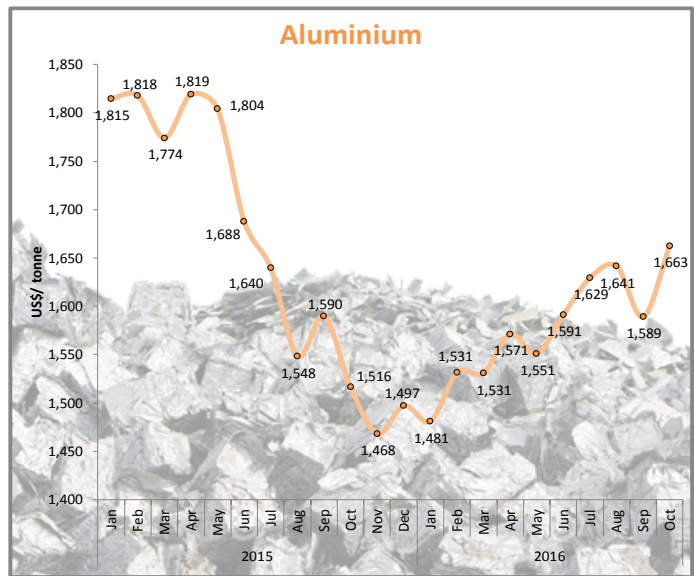
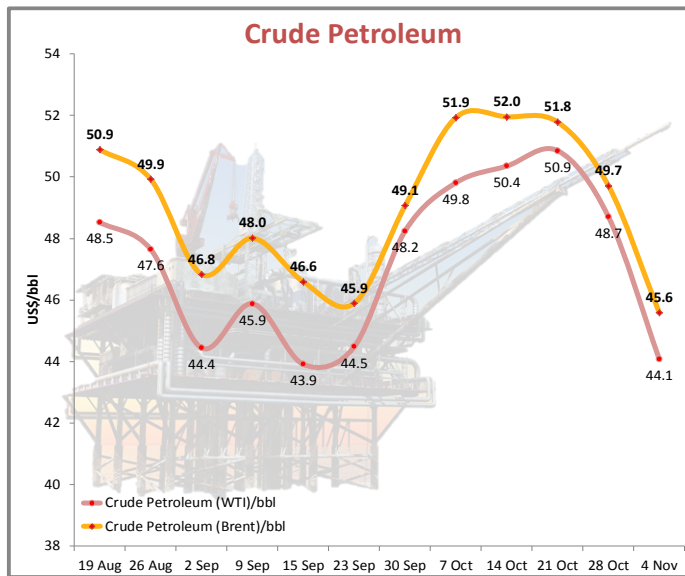
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

Commodity Price Trends



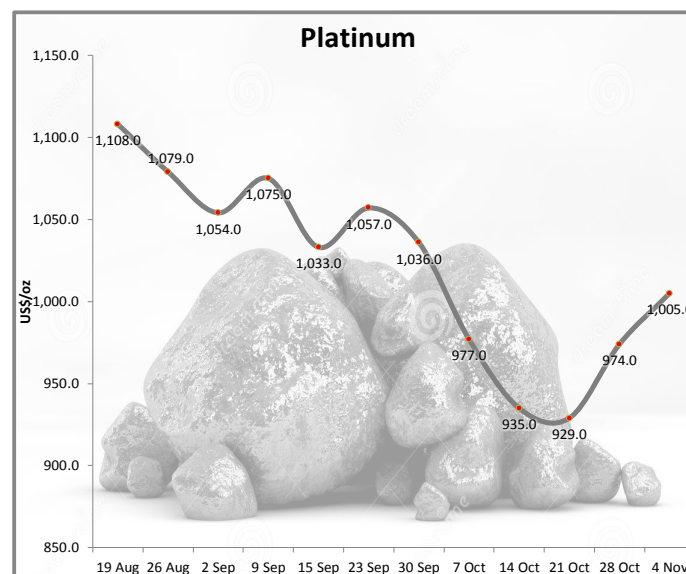
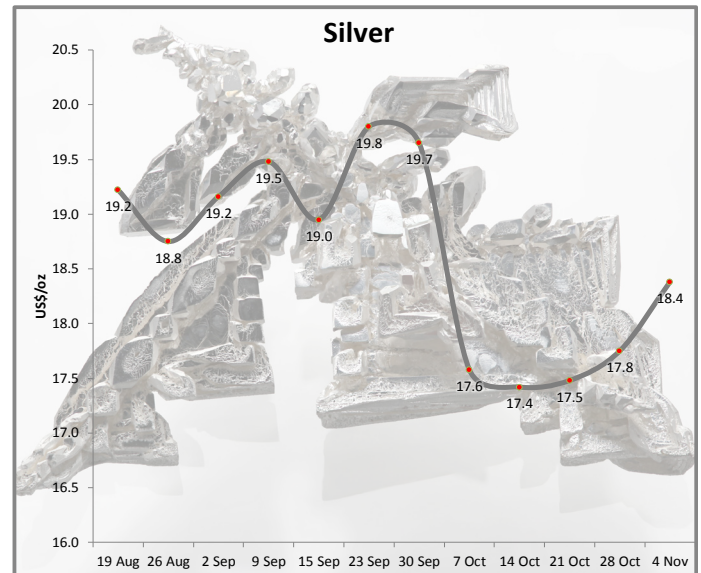
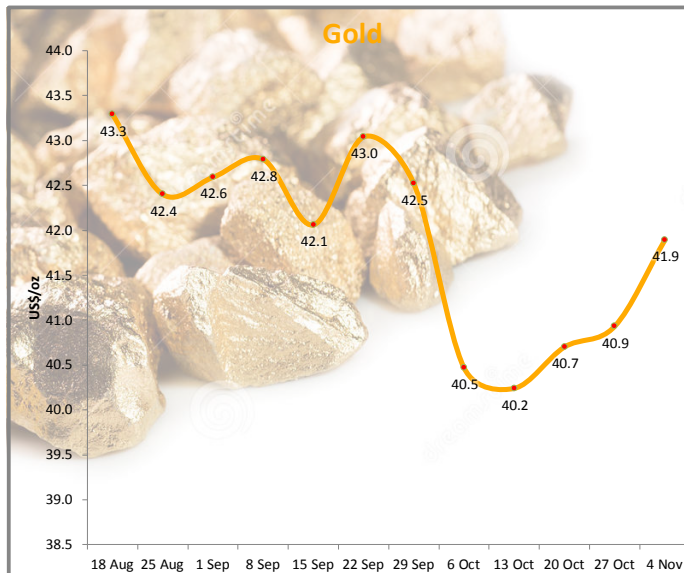
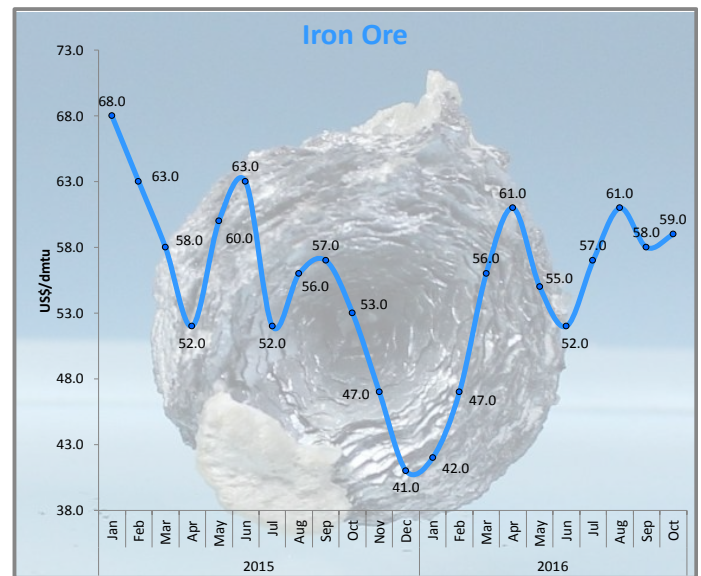
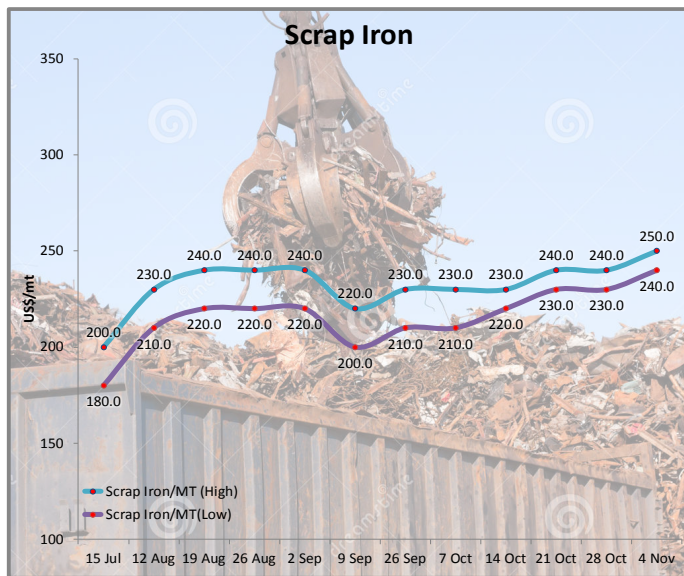
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

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

The 15th Asia Pacific Conference of German Business 3 - 5 November 2016

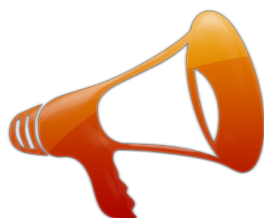


MITI Programme

HR Open Day 2016

Officiated by Secretary General, MITI
3 November 2016





Announcement



Objectives

- Identify new sources of growth to the economy
- Formulate national economy programme and policies
- Assess the implementation of the national development policy such as the 11th MP, SME Master Plan and Services Sector Blueprint
- New benchmark for economy statistics
- Increase capacity of national statistics

Use

- Constructing economic indicators
- Government – monitoring national plans, SME development
- Private, academic and researchers
- Future economic surveys
- Business planning and decisions

Benefits of Economic Census

Entrepreneurs, Companies & Business

- 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

Industry Associations & Chamber of Commerce

- To understand more about industrial structure;
- To share information about the industry with their members;
- To assist business in marketing and investment planning.

Government

- 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.

To Update Economic Indicators

- 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

MITI @ Your Service

Multilateral Trade and Policy



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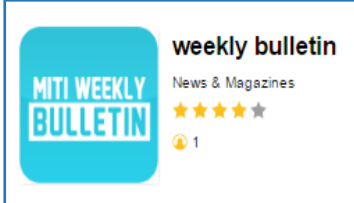


Aiman Wong Chee Ming
Assistant Director



Nor Faizah Abu Bakar
Operational Assistant

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)** at the link: <http://gamma.malaysia.gov.my/#/appDetails/85>



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