

Trade Performance for November 2019 and the Period of January-November 2019



Largest Trade Surplus for the Period of January to November Since 2009

Malaysia's trade surplus in January to November 2019 was valued at RM124.74 billion, expanded by 10.6% compared to RM112.82 billion registered for the same period of 2018. This was the largest trade surplus recorded for the period of January to November since 2009.

Against the backdrop of challenging global economic conditions and ongoing trade tensions, Malaysia's total trade over the past 11 months declined by 3% to RM1.675 trillion. Lower trade was recorded with Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, France, Japan and Thailand. Meanwhile, higher trade was registered with the United States (US), the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Philippines and the United Kingdom (UK). Exports during this period registered a decrease of 2.1% to RM899.93 billion and imports contracted by 3.9% to RM775.19 billion.

Total trade in November 2019 decreased by 4.6% year-on-year (y-o-y) to RM155.06 billion. Lower trade was recorded with Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, Thailand, Taiwan and France while higher trade was registered with China, the US, the UAE and the UK. Exports totalled RM80.8 billion, contracted by 5.5% and imports amounted to RM74.26 billion, a decline of 3.6%.

Trade surplus in November 2019 was valued at RM6.54 billion, dipped by 23.1% as opposed to RM8.5 billion registered in November 2018. November trade surplus marked the 265th consecutive months of surplus since November 1997.

Compared to October 2019, Malaysia's imports logged a growth of 1.4% while exports, total trade and trade surplus declined by 10.8%, 5.4% and 62.3%, respectively.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Exports of Several Products Recorded a New High in November

Exports of manufactured goods in November 2019 which constituted 85% of total exports contracted by 2.8% to RM68.68 billion. Higher exports were recorded for iron and steel products, optical and scientific equipment, processed food as well as non-metallic mineral products. Several products reached a new record high, particularly processed food, iron and steel products as well as non-metallic mineral products. Nonetheless, lower exports were registered for electrical and electronic (E&E) products, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products and manufactures of metal.

Exports of mining goods (7.7% share) declined by 28.7% to RM6.26 billion. This was mainly due to declining exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG), primarily on account of lower export volume and Average Unit Value (AUV).

Exports of agriculture goods (6.6% share) were lower by 4.2% to RM5.33 billion mainly due to contraction in exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, particularly palm kernel oil which posted a decline of 34.3% compared to November 2018.

Major exports in November 2019:

- E&E products, valued at RM27.59 billion and constituted 34.1% of total exports, decreased by 11.6% from November 2018;
- Petroleum products, RM6.18 billion, 7.7% of total exports, decreased by 17.2%;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM4.78 billion, 5.9% of total exports, decreased by 5.1%;
- Optical and scientific equipment, RM3.58 billion, 4.4% of total exports, increased by 11.9%; and
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM3.58 billion, 4.4% of total exports, decreased by 3.5%.

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, exports of manufactured goods, mining goods and agriculture goods contracted by 11.7%, 7.7% and 4.3%, respectively.

Over the last 11 months, exports of manufactured goods decreased marginally by 0.8% to RM761.15 billion compared to the same period a year ago, underpinned by lower exports of E&E products, petroleum products and manufactures of metal. Higher exports were registered mainly for iron and steel products, processed food as well as optical and scientific equipment. Exports of mining goods contracted by 9.8% to RM73.22 billion mainly due to lower exports of crude petroleum. Meanwhile, exports of petroleum condensates and other petroleum oil recorded an expansion of 96.3%. Exports of agriculture goods decreased by 5% to RM59.12 billion attributed to lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

Exports to Indonesia and Philippines Returned to Growth

Trade with ASEAN in November 2019 decreased by 9.2% y-o-y to RM41.69 billion or accounted 26.9% share to Malaysia's total trade. Exports to ASEAN were lower by 8.8% to RM23.91 billion attributed mainly to contraction in exports of E&E products, crude petroleum and petroleum products. These products collectively contributed 46.2% of total exports to this region. Meanwhile, exports of iron and steel products, machinery, equipment and parts, LNG and transport equipment recorded expansion. Imports from ASEAN contracted by 9.6% to RM17.78 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM11.47 billion, decreased by 12.5%
- Thailand RM4.08 billion, ↓14.6%
- Indonesia RM3.13 billion, ↑10.8%
- Viet Nam RM2.98 billion, ↓11.0%
- Philippines RM1.54 billion, ↑3.7%
- Myanmar RM372.7 million, ↑0.6%
- Brunei RM192.9 million, ↑1.9%
- Cambodia RM140.6 million, ↑20.5%
- Lao PDR RM3.5 million, ↓1.0%

Main markets in ASEAN that recorded export expansion were Indonesia and the Philippines. Both countries posted a rebound in exports after registering consecutive y-o-y decline for at least 2 months. This reversal was particularly due to higher exports of petroleum products for Indonesia and iron and steel products (the Philippines).

Compared to October 2019, trade, exports and imports posted a contraction of 9.2%, 10.4% and 7.6%, respectively.

From January to November 2019, trade with ASEAN contracted by 4.7% to RM448.06 billion compared to the same period a year ago. Exports to this region was valued at RM259.71 billion, decreased by 1.5% owing to lower exports for petroleum products, crude

petroleum and E&E products. Meanwhile, larger exports were recorded for iron and steel products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as LNG. Imports slipped by 8.8% to RM188.35 billion.

Exports to China Rebounded by 4.1%

In November 2019, trade with China which represented 18.8% of Malaysia's total trade or RM29.12 billion, increased by 8.2% y-o-y. Exports to China rebounded to register a growth of 4.1% to RM12.55 billion, after registering 3 consecutive months of y-o-y decline since August 2019. This was supported by expansion in the exports of iron and steel products, optical and scientific equipment, palm oil and palm-oil based agriculture products as well as processed food. Imports from China rose by 11.5% to RM16.57 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade and imports rose by 6% and 19.5%, while exports dipped by 7.7%.

Trade with China for the period of January to November 2019 stood at RM285.57 billion, decreased marginally by 0.7% compared to the same period of 2018. Exports to China declined by 1.3% to RM125.94 billion, mainly on account of lower exports for E&E products, petroleum products and crude petroleum. Meanwhile, exports expansion was seen for iron and steel products, LNG, paper and pulp products as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Imports from China registered a marginal decrease of 0.2% to RM159.63 billion.

8 Consecutive Months of y-o-y Export Growth to the US

Trade with the US in November 2019 which composed 9.2% of Malaysia's total trade rose by 10.6% to RM14.2 billion. Exports to the US continued to grow for 8 straight months with an increase of 6.5% y-o-y to RM7.83 billion in November 2019. Higher exports of manufactured goods were recorded particularly for wood products, optical and scientific equipment, E&E products, non-metallic mineral products as well as palm oil-based manufactured products. Imports from the US increased by 16.1% to RM6.37 billion.

In comparison with October 2019, imports from the US rose by 1.7%, while trade and exports declined by 6.2% and 11.7%, respectively.

During the first 11 months of 2019, trade with the US rose by 5.3% to RM149.59 billion compared to the same period last year. Exports grew by 4.6% to RM86.7 billion driven by higher exports of E&E products, wood products, manufactures of plastics, processed food and non-metallic mineral products. Imports from the US increased by 6.3% to RM62.9 billion.

EU – Exports to Poland Valued at RM175.7 million, Highest Since January 2019

Trade with the European Union (EU) which contributed 8.8% to Malaysia's total trade registered a decrease of 9.5% y-o-y to RM13.72 billion. Exports amounted to RM7.19 billion, contracted by

4.3% as a result of lower exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Meanwhile, expansion in exports was seen for machinery, equipment and parts, textiles apparels and footwear as well as rubber products. Collectively, all these products increased by 21.7% from November 2018. Imports from the EU totalled RM6.52 billion, lower by 14.5%.

Among the top 10 EU markets which accounted for 90.6% of Malaysia's total exports to the EU, exports to 4 countries recorded increases namely UK (↑13.8%), Poland (↑15.4%), Czech Republic (↑13.6%) and Hungary (↑4.3%). Exports to Poland also reached a new high in 2019, with a total value of RM175.7 million.

Compared to October 2019, imports increased by 4.8%, while trade and exports decreased by 4.4% and 11.4%, respectively.

Trade with the EU for the first 11 months of 2019 decreased by 4.9% to RM160.23 billion. Exports amounted to RM88.14 billion, declined by 2.8% due to lower exports of manufactures of metal, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as chemicals and chemical products. Increases in exports were recorded for machinery, equipment and parts, E&E products as well as petroleum products. Imports from the EU reduced by 7.4% to RM72.09 billion.

Japan - Lower Exports of LNG, Trade Down 7.1% y-o-y

In November 2019, trade with Japan which absorbed 6.9% of Malaysia's total trade contracted by 7.1% y-o-y to RM10.67 billion. Exports totalled RM5.04 billion, decreased by 16% due to lower exports of LNG, wood products and E&E products. Expansion in exports were recorded for crude petroleum, manufactures of metal, paper and pulp products as well as optical and scientific equipment. These products collectively expanded by 51.7% to RM616.7 million. Imports from Japan rose by 2.5% to RM5.64 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, imports rose by 0.6%, while trade and exports slipped by 3.1% and 7%.

For the period of January to November 2019, trade with Japan decreased by 4.4% to RM117.29 billion compared to the same period of 2018. Exports amounted to RM59.93 billion, a decline of 6.7% due to lower exports of LNG, wood products, E&E products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Increases in exports were recorded for transport equipment, processed food as well as textiles, apparels and footwear. These products collectively rose by 19.4% to RM3.44 billion. Imports from Japan were lower by 1.9% to RM57.35 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners - Exports to Turkey Recorded Double-Digit Growth

In November 2019, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners which made up 64% of Malaysia's total trade declined by 4.2% y-o-y to a total of RM99.2 billion. Exports to FTA partners was valued at RM51.18 billion, a decrease of 6.6% and imports totalled RM48.02 billion, contracted by 1.5%.

Increases in exports were recorded to Turkey, by 16% to RM563.1 million primarily on account of expansion in exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, Cambodia (↑20.5% to RM140.6 million, iron and steel products) and New Zealand (↑2.7% to RM358.2 million, palm oil-based manufactured products).

Compared to the previous month, imports rose by 0.7%, while trade and exports recorded a decrease of 3% and 6.3%, respectively.

Trade with FTA partners for the first 11 months of 2019 which comprised 62.2% of Malaysia's total trade amounted to RM1.043 trillion, declined by 3.3%. Exports totalled RM551.79 billion, a decrease of 2.7% and imports were valued at RM490.89 billion, lesser by 3.9% as opposed to the same period last year.

Import Performance

Total imports in November 2019 dropped by 3.6% to RM74.26 billion from RM77.05 billion in November 2018. The three main categories of imports by end use which accounted for 77.5% of total imports were:

- **Intermediate goods**, valued at RM40.99 billion or 55.2% share of total imports, increased by 1.8%, buoyed by higher imports of parts and accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment) particularly parts of electrical machinery and equipment;
- **Capital goods**, valued at RM9.79 billion or 13.2% of total imports, down by 4.3%, due mainly to lower imports of transport equipment for industrial, particularly aircraft and parts; and
- **Consumption goods**, valued at RM6.76 billion or 9.1% of total imports, rose by 1.9%, supported by higher imports of primary food & beverages mainly for household consumption, particularly fish and crustaceans.

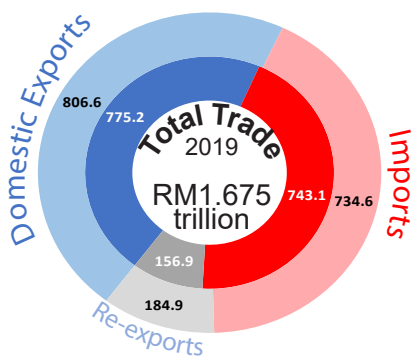
During January to November 2019, imports amounted to RM775.19 billion, declined by 3.9% from the same period of 2018. Intermediate goods totalled RM425.32 billion, increased by 0.6%, capital goods (RM91.71 billion, ↓10.8%) and consumption goods (RM67.19 billion, ↑1.1%).

**Ministry of International Trade and Industry
3 January 2020**

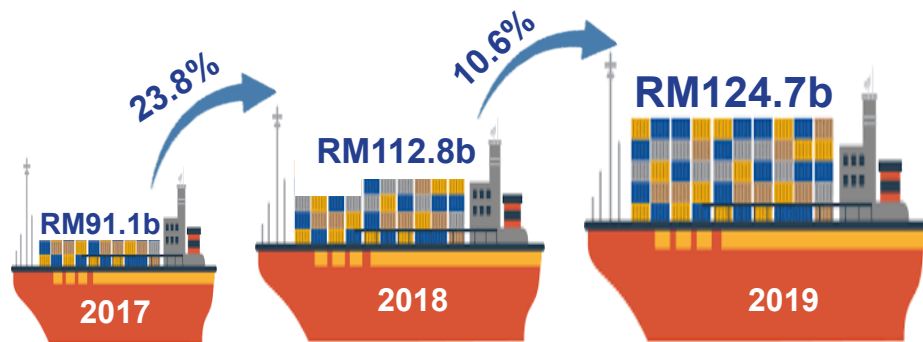
Overview of External Trade, January-November 2019

Total Trade ▼3.0% from RM1.726 trillion in 2018

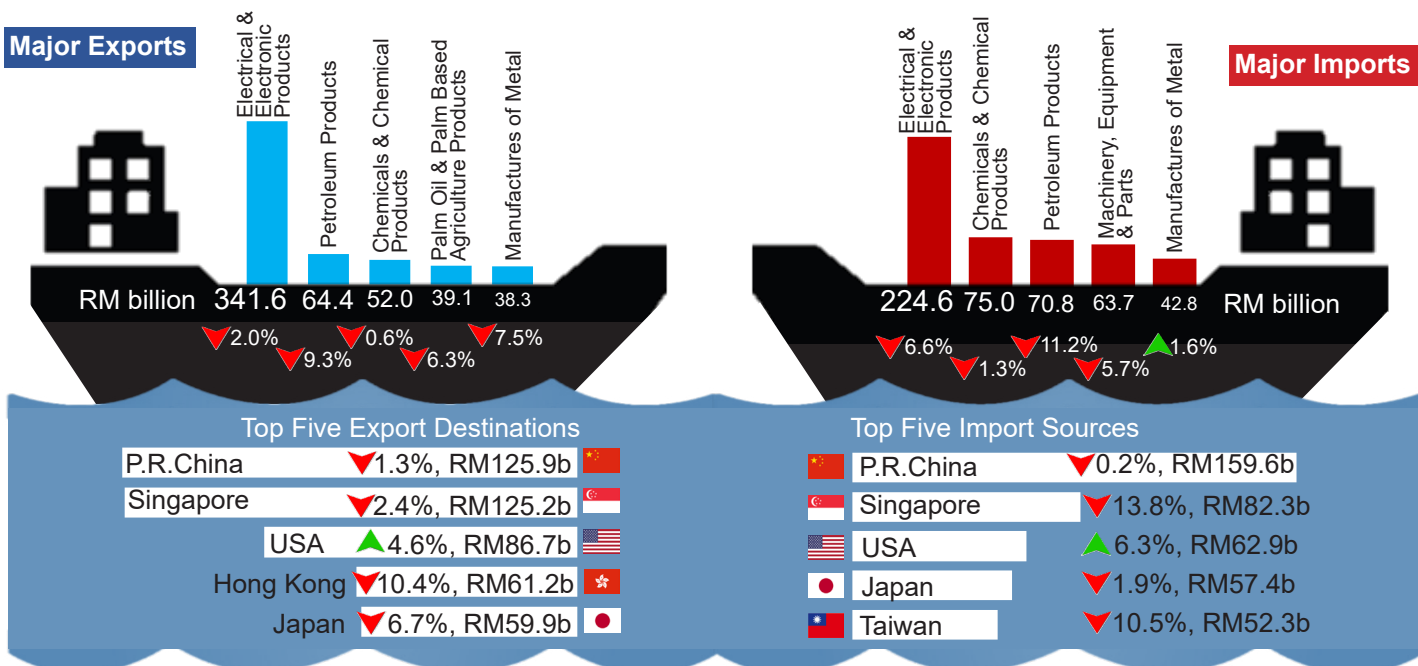
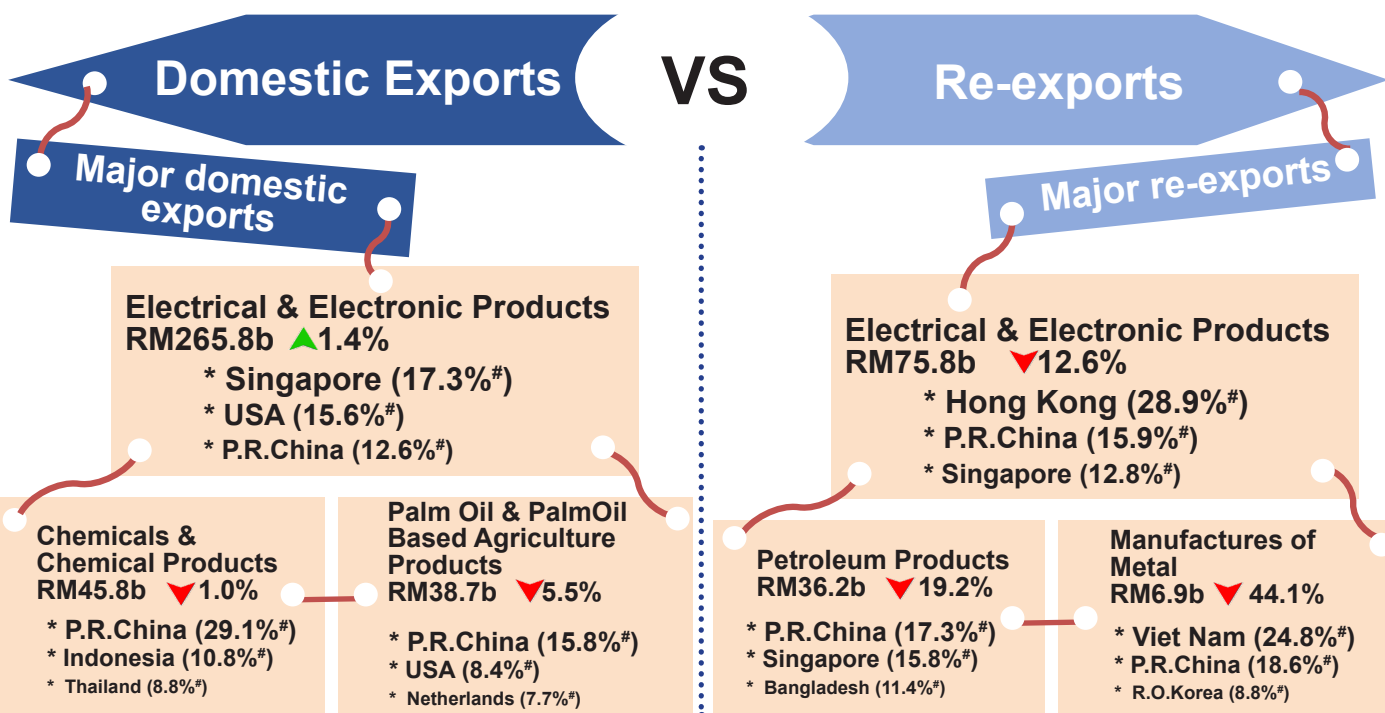
2019 recorded the **largest trade surplus** for the period of January to November since 2009.



Notes: - Outside chart refers to 2018
- Figure in RM billion



Malaysia Statistics



Notes: Number in percentage refers to yearly changes
Share to total domestic exports/ re-exports

Compiled by Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Cluster 4: Environment & Natural Resources

Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	Goal 13: Climate Action
Goal 7: Affordable & Clean Energy	Goal 14: Life Below Water
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption & Productivity	Goal 15: Life on Land

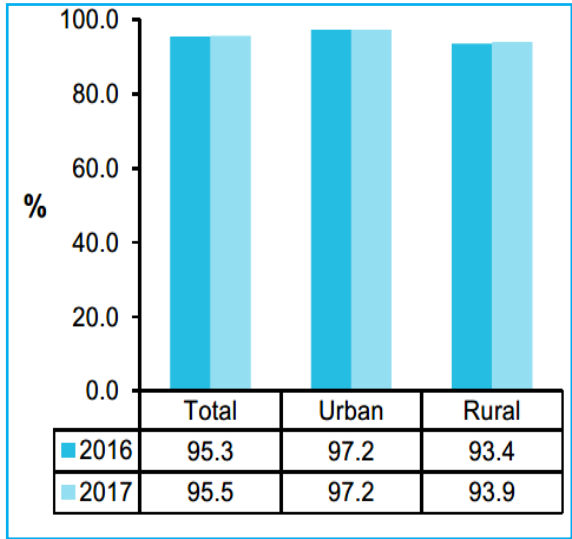


SUMMARY FINDING

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

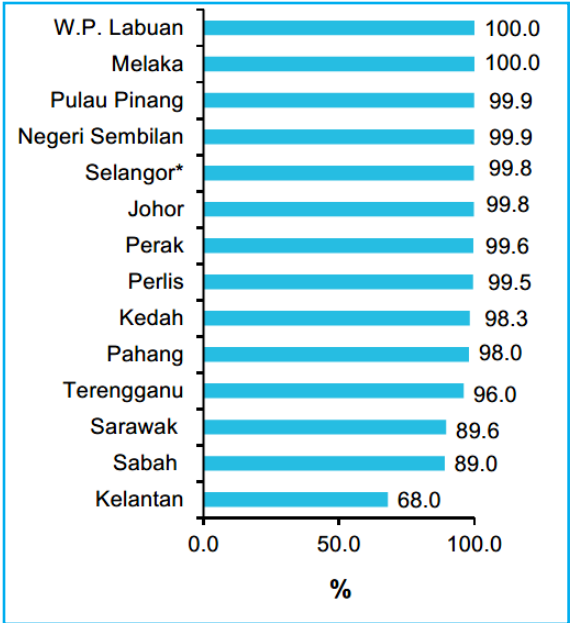
The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in urban area remained at 97.2% in 2016 and 2017. However, the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services in the rural area improved 0.5 percentage points to 93.9% in 2017 as compared to 2016 (93.4%).

Figure 6.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by strata, 2016 and 2017



In 2017, W.P. Labuan and Melaka recorded 100% proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services. Meanwhile, Sarawak, Sabah and Kelantan recorded the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services below the national levels (95.5%), which were 89.6 per cent, 89.0% and 68.0% respectively.

Figure 6.2: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state, 2017



Source: Department of Statistics and National Water Services Commission Malaysia



**APEC 2020
MALAYSIA**

#MyAPEC2020



#MyAPEC2020



Events



#MyAPEC2020

EVENTS

NO.	EVENTS	DATE
1.	Drone Light Show	31 December 2019
2.	APEC 2020 Fun Run & Virtual Run	February 2020
3.	APEC SME Summit	21 September 2020
4.	APEC SME Week	21-24 September 2020
5.	APEC Arts Festival	October /November 2020
6.	APEC Commemorative Event	October/ November 2020
7.	APEC Food Festival	November 2020
8.	Pocket Shows and Exhibitions	Throughout the hosting year
9.	Spouse Programme	Throughout the hosting year
8.	APEC 2020 Golf Tournament	TBD

Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry



Be part of something BIG?

Come and join us, be a volunteer for APEC 2020!

For more information about the volunteer program, kindly click the following link:

<https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/5657?mid=626>

UNCTAD e-HANDBOOK OF STATISTICS 2019

Trade Facts



INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

- Total merchandise trade
- Merchandise trade by partner
- Merchandise trade by product
- Trade indicators

KEY FIGURES 2018



Nowcast 2019

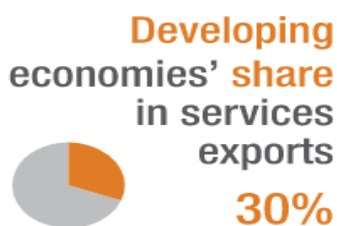
Growth of world merchandise trade ▼ 2.4%



INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

- Total trade in services
- Trade in services by category

KEY FIGURES 2018



Nowcast 2019

Growth of world trade in services ▲ 2.7%

Source: <https://stats.unctad.org/handbook/>

International Report



GLOSSARY

Source: <http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/glossary>

Exports :

Refer to goods (locally produced or manufactured or imports for subsequent exports) which are taken out of the country. The value of exports refers to free on board (f.o.b.).

Export Competition:

Export competition refers to export subsidy or other measure which acts to maintain producer's price at levels above those prevailing in international market. This is one of the major pillars negotiated under the Doha Round and consists of Export Credits, Export State Trading Enterprises and Food Aid.

Export Subsidies:

Aims to encourage export of goods and discourage sale of goods in the domestic market through low-cost loans or tax relief for exporters, or government financed international advertising or R&D. An export subsidy reduces the price paid by foreign importers, which means domestic consumers pay more than foreign consumers. The WTO prohibits most subsidies directly linked to the volume of exports.

Financial Account:

- Records the sales of assets i.e. sales of assets to foreigners and purchases of assets located abroad.
- Financial account components include direct investment (including foreign direct investments – FDI; and direct investments abroad – DIA), portfolio investment, financial derivatives and other investments.

Flat Products:

Flat products include slabs, hot-rolled coil, cold-rolled coil, coated steel products, tinsplate and heavy plate. They are used in automotive, heavy machinery, pipes and tubes, construction, packaging and appliances

Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR):

Current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies.

Export Credit:

Export credit is provided by a bank in exporter's country to finance exports.

Export Credits Guarantees:

The Export Credit Guarantees is provided by government entities to guarantee credit up to 100% of the export value on a short-term to long term basis.

Export Credit Insurance:

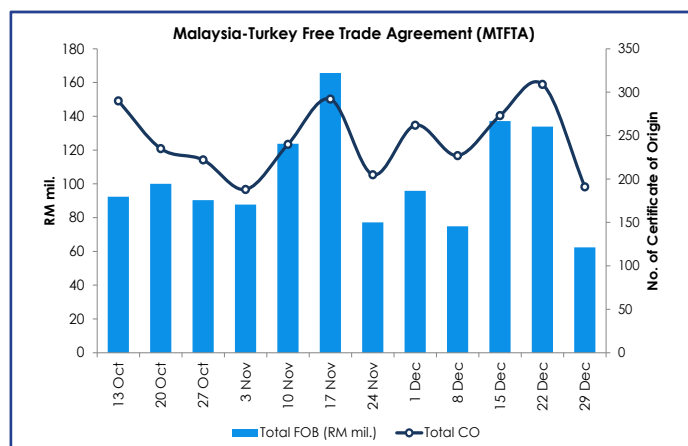
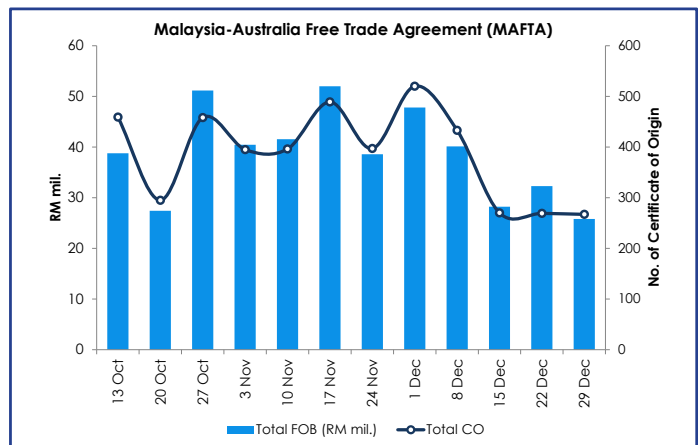
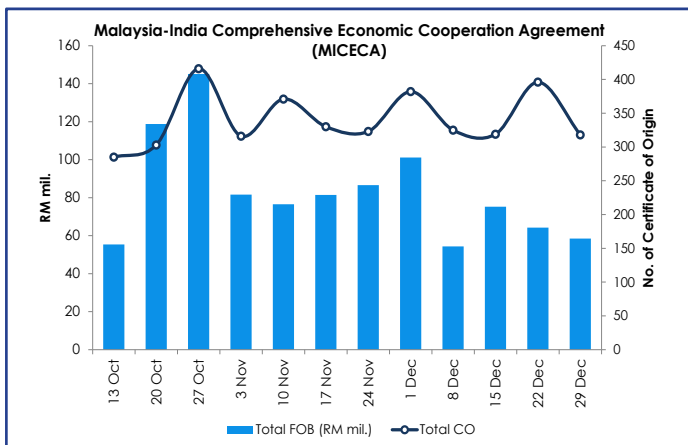
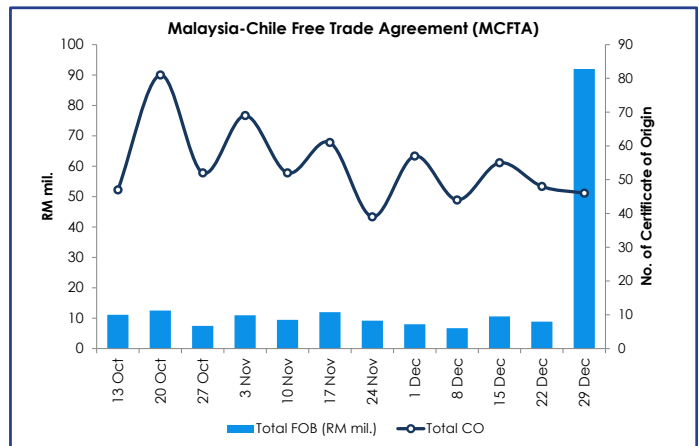
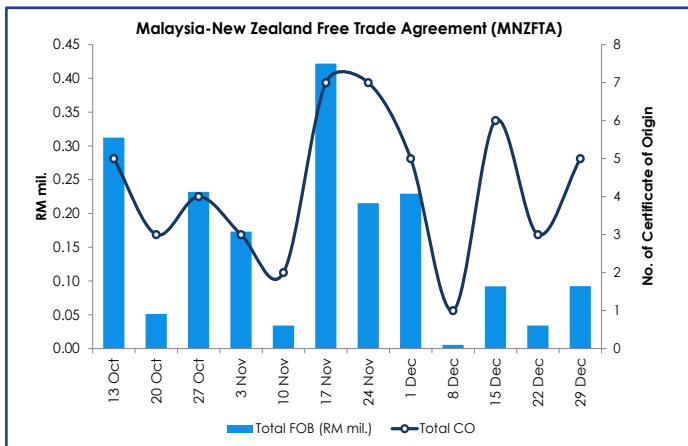
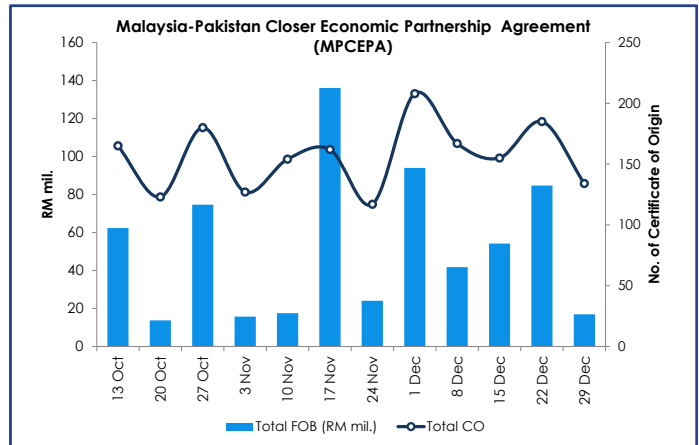
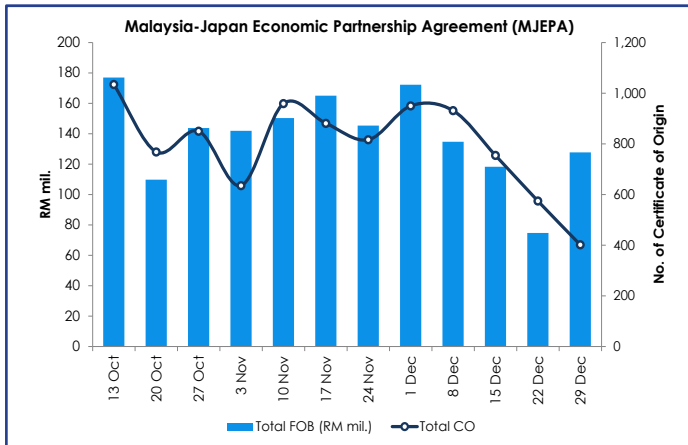
It is issued by Exim Bank to cover the following risks:

- Commercial Risks (e.g. insolvency of buyer)
- Economic Risks (e.g. blockage or delay in the transfer of payment to Malaysia, Imposition of import restrictions or the cancellation of valid import licenses)
- Political Risks (e.g. war, revolution or other similar civil disturbance in buyer's country and unforeseen events)

Financial Derivatives:

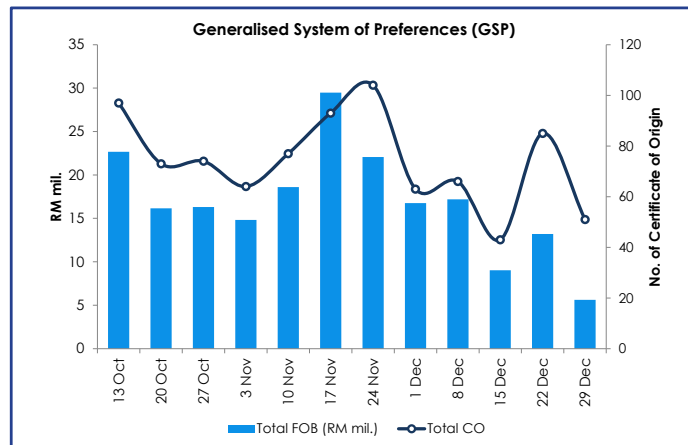
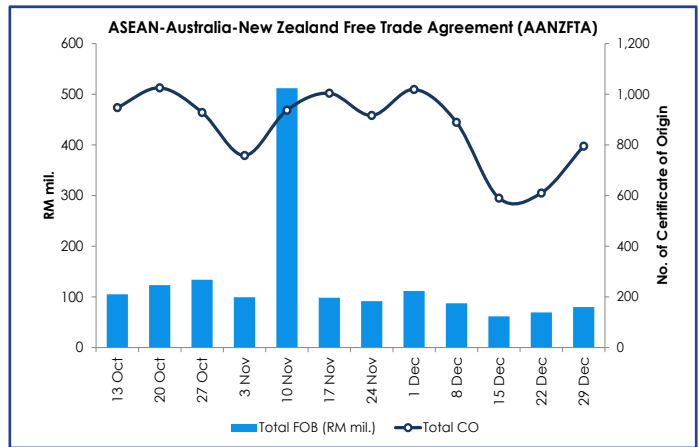
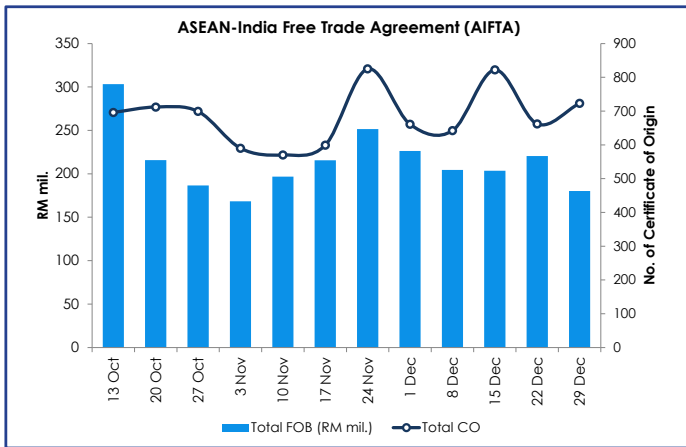
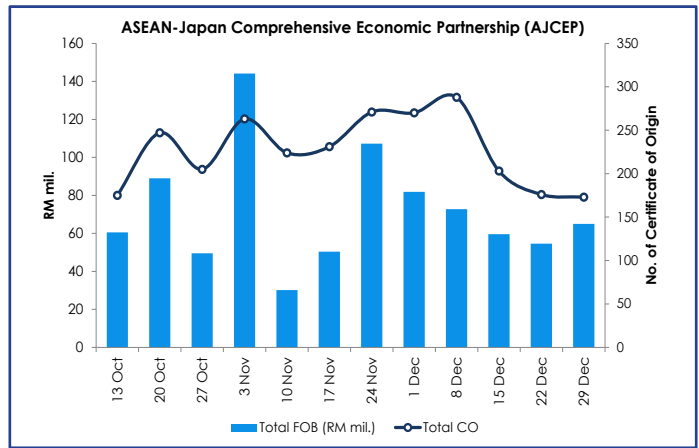
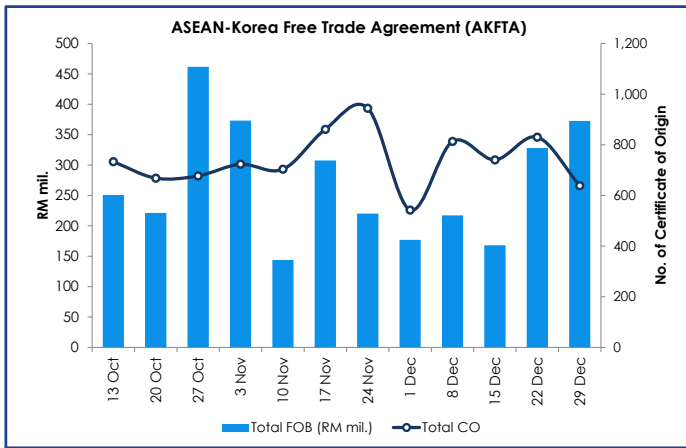
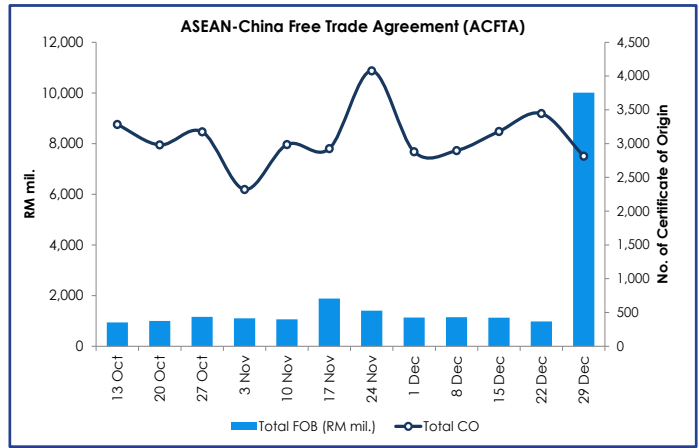
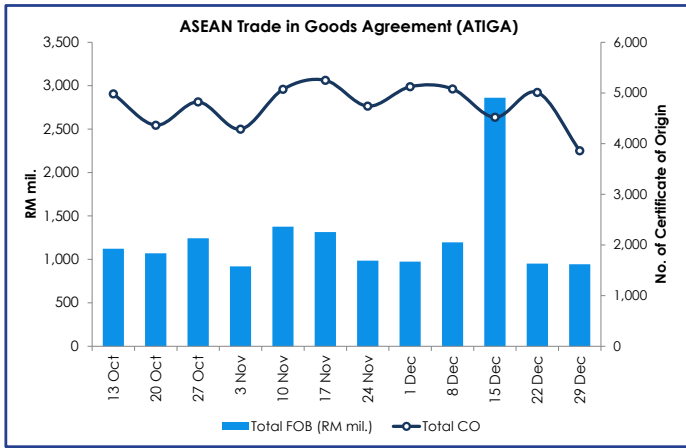
- Financial derivatives are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity, and through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right. Transactions in financial derivatives should be treated as separate transactions rather than as integral parts of the value of underlying transactions to which they may be linked. The value of a financial derivative derives from the price of an underlying item, such as an asset or index. Unlike debt instruments, no principal amount is advanced to be repaid and no investment income accrues. Financial derivatives are used for a number of purposes including risk management, hedging, arbitrage between markets, and speculation.
- Financial derivatives enable parties to trade specific financial risks (such as interest rate risk, currency, equity and commodity price risk, and credit risk, etc.) to other entities who are more willing, or better suited, to take or manage these risks—typically, but not always, without trading in a primary asset or commodity. The risk embodied in a derivatives contract can be traded either by trading the contract itself, such as with options, or by creating a new contract which embodies risk characteristics that match, in a countervailing manner, those of the existing contract owned.

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



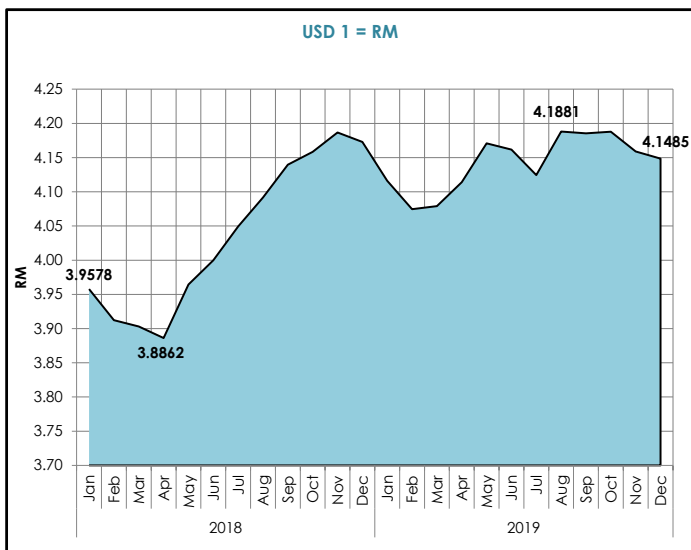
Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: *Provisional Data

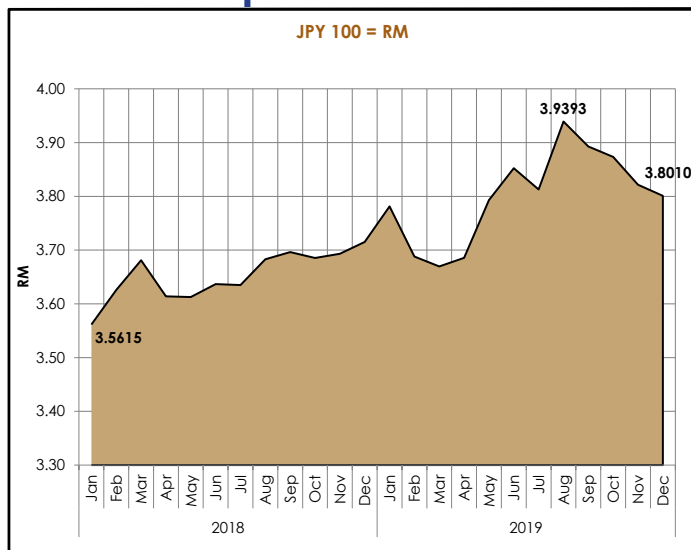
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2018 - December 2019

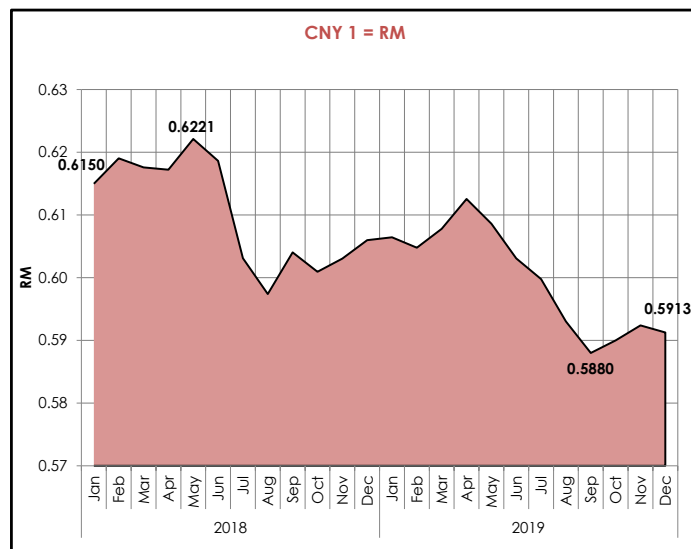
US Dollar



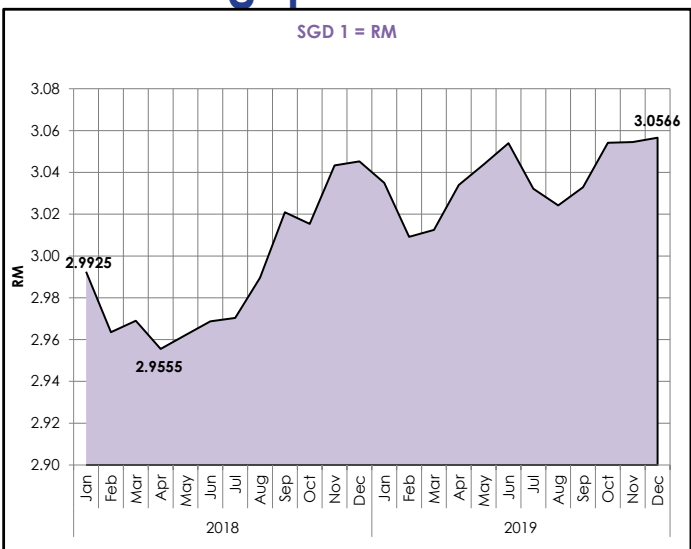
Japanese Yen



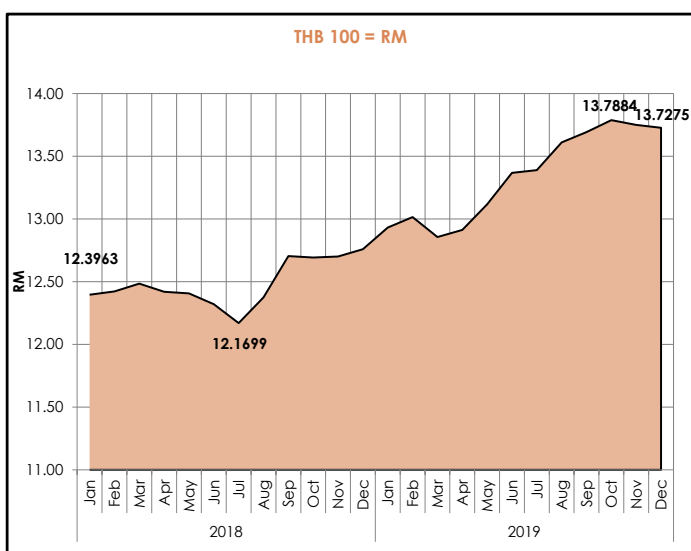
Chinese Yuan



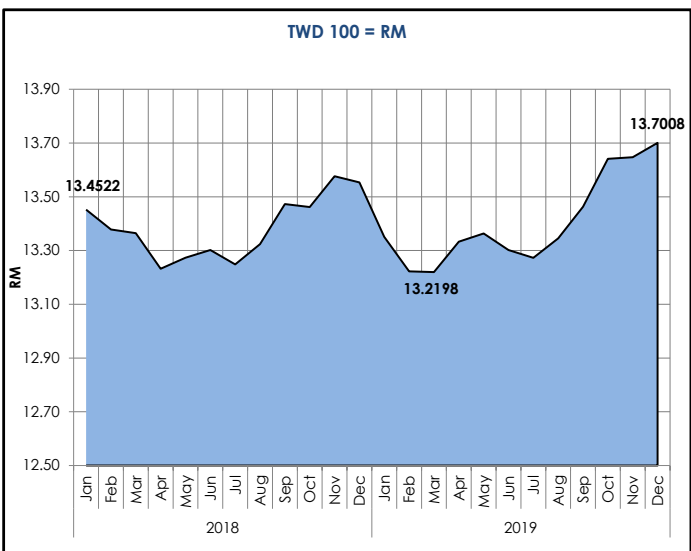
Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▲ 0.6%*
US\$68.6

03 January 2020

Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$64.2

Highest
2019/2020

03 Jan 2020 : US\$68.6
17 May 2019 : US\$72.2

03 Jan 2020 : US\$68.6
09 Aug 2019 : US\$54.4

Lowest
2019/2020

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▲ 2.1%*
US\$811.5

03 January 2020

Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$557.1

Highest
2019/2020

03 Jan 2020 : US\$811.5
27 Dec 2019 : US\$794.5

03 Jan 2020 : US\$811.5
26 Jul 2019 : US\$488.5

Lowest
2019/2020

RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▲ 2.4%*
US\$1,484.5

03 January
2020

Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$1,414.6

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▲ 8.4%*
US\$1,640.4

03 January
2020

Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$1,592.4

SUGAR -per lbs-



▼ 1.7%*
US\$13.3

03 January
2020

Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$12.4

COAL -per MT-



⊖%*
US\$45.6

03 January 2020

Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$56.5

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



⊖%*
US\$300.0
(high)

⊖%*
US\$280.0
(low)

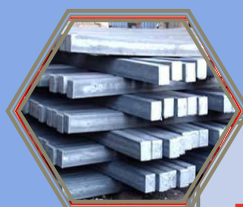
03 January 2020

Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$316.9 (high)

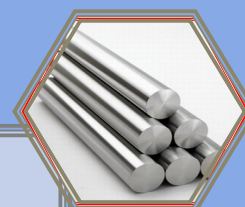
Average Price 2019ⁱ: US\$291.6 (low)

Domestic Prices

03 January 2020



Billets
(per MT)
RM1,850 - RM1,950



Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM1,950 - RM2,050

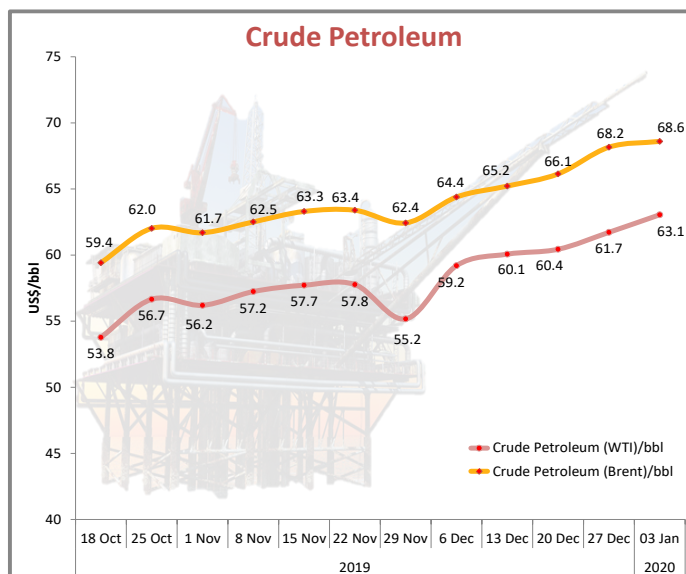
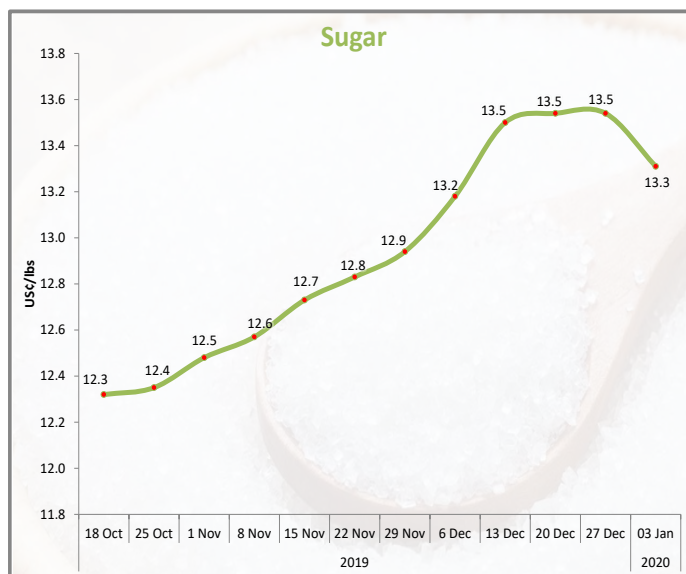
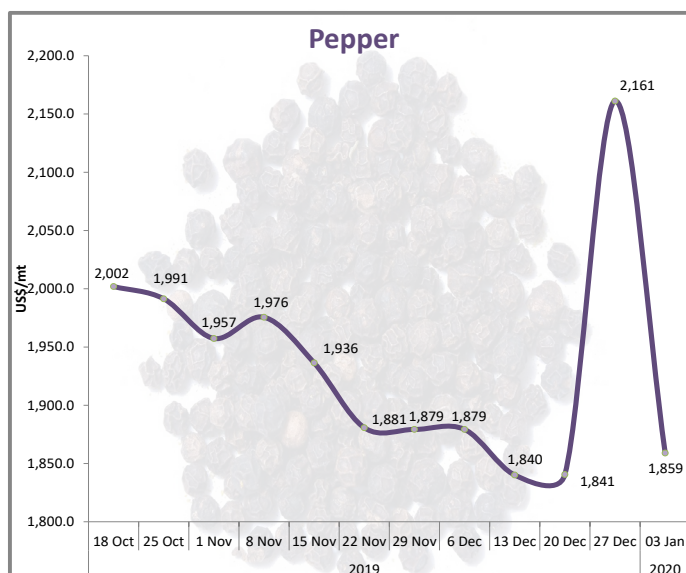
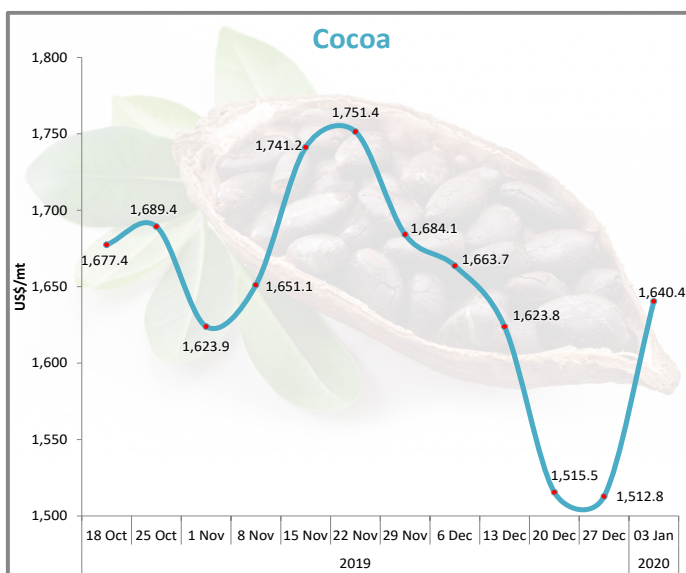
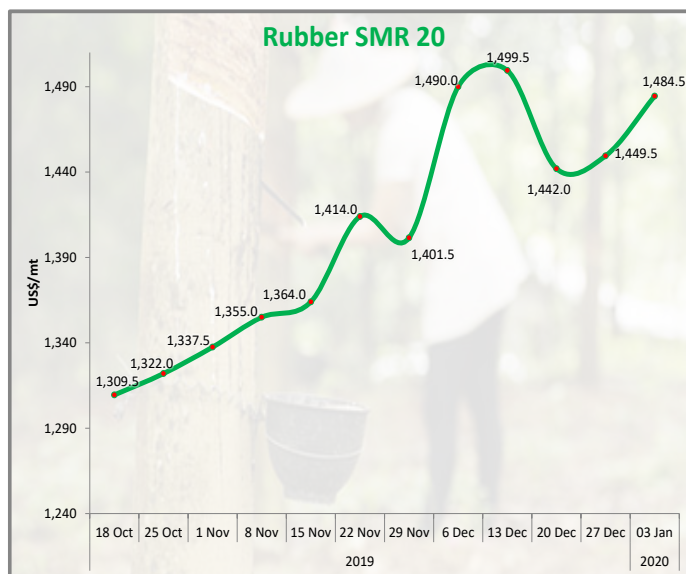
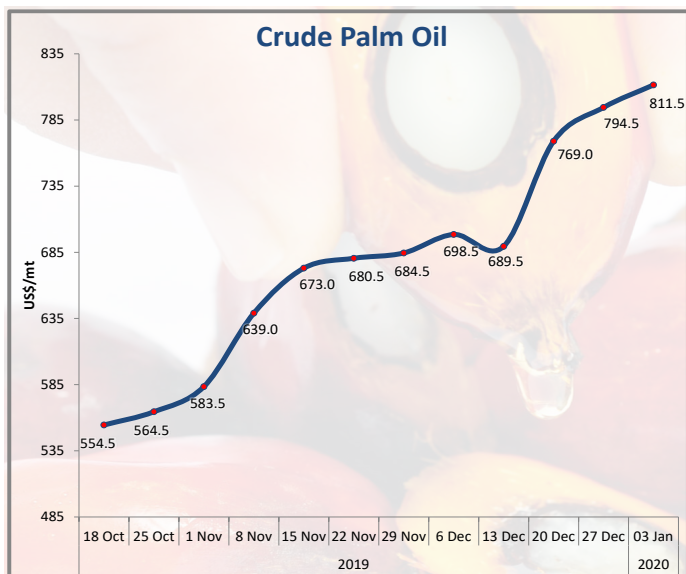
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

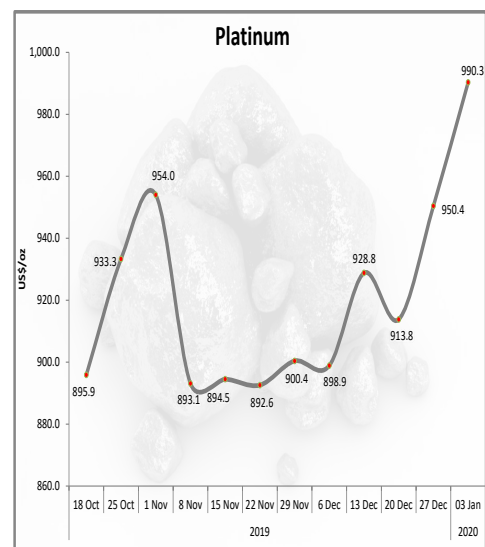
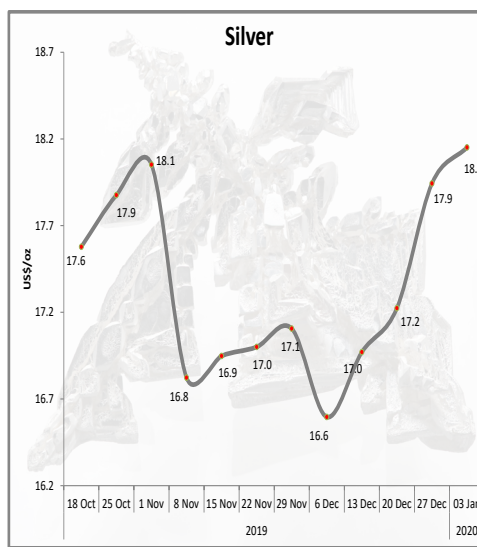
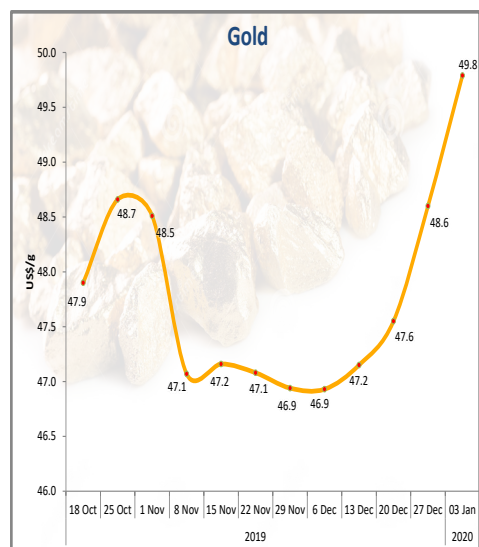
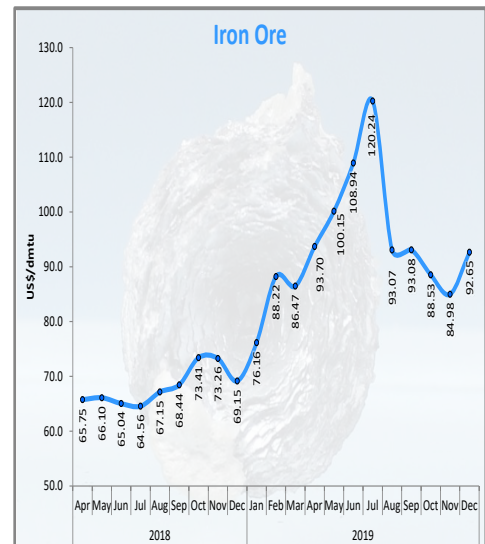
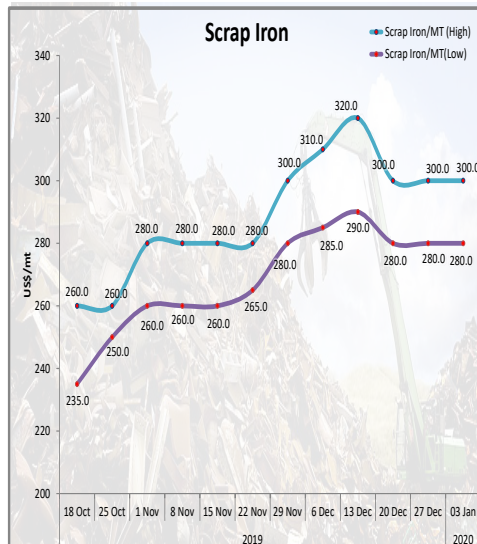
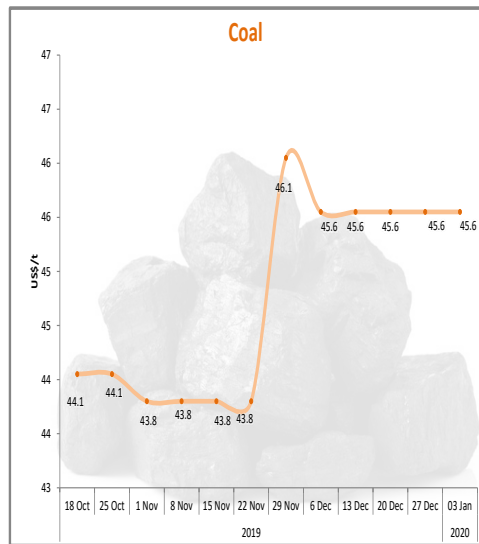
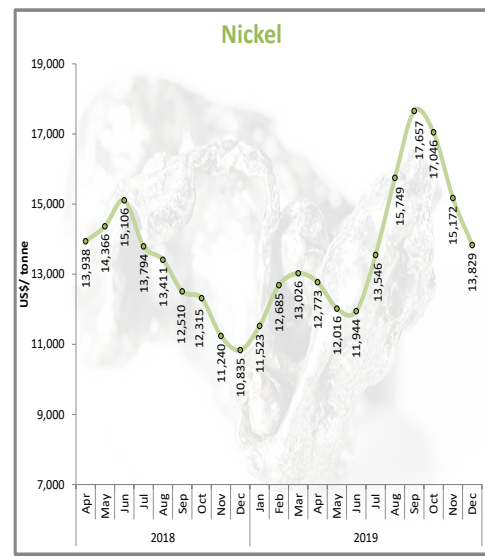
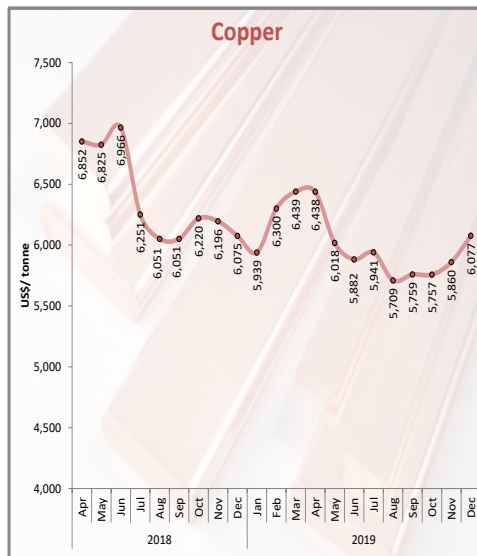
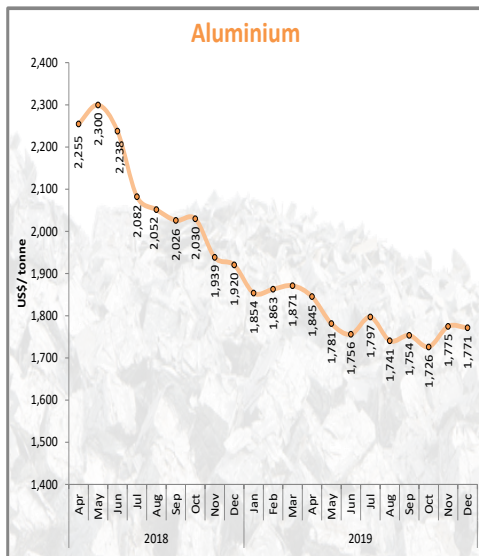
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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.



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY4WRD READINESS ASSESSMENT

Get your firm assessed. Be ready for Industry 4.0.

All you need to know about Industry4WRD RA



What is it?

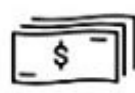
Trained assessors will help you to understand your readiness for Industry 4.0 and make recommendations on where to start your transformation.

Who is eligible?



- ✓ Manufacturing and its related services sector
- ✓ Incorporated under the Companies Act (1965/2016)/ Registration of Business Act (1956)
- ✓ Hold a valid license
- ✓ In operation for more than 3 years

What are the benefits?



To identify areas of improvement in terms of people, process and technology.



Receive comprehensive readiness report.



Be entitled to apply for financial incentives.



Process Flow

A FEW SIMPLE STEPS

Incentives for RA

- 500 SMEs will be selected for free assessment.
- Others will get tax exemption on RA fees up to RM27k.



Enquiries

- General: i4.0@miti.gov.my
- RA: industry4wrd@mpc.gov.my



Readiness Assessment



Apply online at www.miti.gov.my/industry4wrd



Evaluation by Committees



Onsite Assessment



Receive RA Report

Business Intervention



Develop Intervention Proposal



Apply for Financial Incentives



Implement the Intervention Plan

For more information, kindly click the following links:
<https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4WRD>

All you need to know...

Industry4WRD



INDUSTRY4WRD RELATED INCENTIVES

Having the extra capital allows SMEs to flourish and prosper. Find the suitable fund for your company.

01 | LOANS

Soft Loan Scheme for Automation and Modernisation (SLSAM)

- targets manufacturing sectors
- 4.0% interest rate per annum for SMEs
- www.midf.com.my

Industry Digitalisation Transformation Fund (IDTF)

- targeted sectors: AI, Robotics, Automation etc.
- provides a 2% interest rate subsidy
- www.bpmb.com.my

Coming Soon!

1. Intervention Fund*
 - 70:30 matching grant up to RM500,000.
2. Industry4WRD DISF*
 - 60:40 matching grant

*participation in Industry4WRD RA is a prerequisite to apply

Domestic Investment Strategic Fund (DISF)

- 50:50 matching grant to companies adopting Industry 4.0 enabling technologies
- targets manufacturing and services sectors
- www.mida.gov.my

02 | GRANTS

Digital Transformation Acceleration Program (DTAP) Pilot Grant

- 1:1 matching grant
- targets large corporate and mid-tier companies in Malaysia
- assists companies to tap on the expertise of Digital Transformation Labs (DTL)
- www.mdec.my

Automation Capital Allowance (Automation CA)



For Labour Intensive Industries:

- Automation CA of 200% on the first RM4 million expenditure incurred within 5 years

For other industries:

- Automation CA of 200% on the first RM2 million expenditure incurred within 5 years
- www.mida.gov.my

For more information, kindly click the following links:

https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4WRD?mid=559#tab_547_2202



NEXT AWARD CYCLE

ANUGERAH KECEMERLANGAN INDUSTRI (AKI) 2019/2020

NOMINATIONS OPENING SOON

For more information, kindly click the following links:
<https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/aki?mid=535>

RMK-11 HIGH VALUE ADDED AND COMPLEX PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

CALLING INTERESTED APPLICANTS TO APPLY FOR GRANT UNDER RMK-11 HIGH VALUE ADDED COMPLEX PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PDP) AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MDP)

For more information, kindly click the following links:
<http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/4761>

APPROVED PERMIT (AP) APPLICATION OF PERSONAL VEHICLES

Effective 1st August 2019, Approved Permit (AP) applications for the importation of personal vehicles must be made through the ePermit System.

For more information, kindly click the following links:
<https://bit.ly/2MyIPfT>

MITI POCKET TALK

A SERIES OF SESSION FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Information on the benefits of **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** and current updates

Introduction on **Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO)** application procedures



Enjoy **LOWER Tariffs** on Imports

Gain **COMPETITIVE EDGE** by utilising the FTAs

When?
Once a month

Where?
MITI Tower Kuala Lumpur
OR
MITI Regional Offices

Fees?
Free of Charge
with light refreshments

For more information, please contact the Secretariat

03-8200 0488/69/57 | allaki@miti.gov.my

Tentative Schedule for MITI Pocket Talks 2020

Date	Venue	Topic
14 February	MITI HQ	Introduction to FTAs Introduction to Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
11 March	MITI Perak	
8 April	MITI HQ	
10 June	MITI Johor	
24 June	MITI HQ	
15 July	MITI Penang	
12 August	MITI HQ	
2 September	MITI Kelantan	
14 October	MITI HQ	
4 November	MITI Pahang	

For information, kindly click
<https://fta.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/69?mid=27>

Ministry of International Trade and Industry Offers Sympathy to Australia, Member Economy of APEC

Kuala Lumpur, 6 January 2020 – Minister of International Trade and Industry, YB Datuk Darell Leiking, on behalf of the Government of Malaysia as Host of APEC 2020, today expresses his sympathy to Australia for the devastating bushfire incidence that is ravaging the southeast part of the economy. His heartfelt sympathy is also extended to the people and wildlife affected by the disaster.

Malaysia recognises that global climate change brings about effects that have resulted in increased frequency, magnitude and scope of natural disasters like wildfires, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. Every economy has now become vulnerable to this threat and we must therefore be prepared in managing the situation individually as an economy and collectively as a region. These natural disasters present great challenges to our global supply chain, affect people's health and mobility as well as threaten the lives of animals and endangered species.

As the host of APEC 2020, Malaysia stands by Australia in support of its efforts to fight the wildfires and we pray that the situation will return to normalcy soon. We also call on all APEC member economies to come together in support of similar efforts to better mitigate, respond and recover from emergencies and natural disasters across our region.

**Ministry of International Trade and Industry
6 January, 2020**

Readers Satisfaction Survey

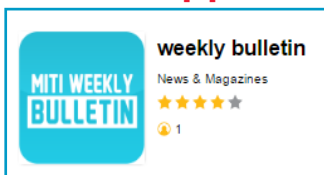


Dear Valued Readers,

We are currently conducting a survey to improve our contents so please share your valuable views and insights. This survey will take less than five minutes of your precious time. Your kind cooperation are highly appreciated. Thank you.

<http://bit.do/MWB-Readers-Satisfaction-Survey>

MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



MITI MWB APPs is now available for IOS, Android and Windows platforms.

MWB APPs can be downloaded from Gallery of Malaysian Government Mobile APPs (GAMMA) at the link:
<http://gamma.malaysia.gov.my/#/appDetails/85>

Feedback

Send us your suggestions

Dear Readers,

Kindly click the link below for any comments in this issue. MWB reserves the right to edit and republish letters as reprints.

<http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/forms/form/13>