

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS



TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR MARCH 2020 AND THE PERIOD OF JANUARY- MARCH 2020

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Highest Q1 Export Value Thus Far

Malaysia's trade during the first quarter (Q1) of 2020 grew by 1.2% to RM440.38 billion compared to Q1 2019. Higher trade was recorded with Indonesia, the United States (US), the Republic of Korea (ROK), Saudi Arabia and Singapore. Exports during the period registered an increase of 1.1% to RM238.68 billion, the highest export value recorded for Q1 thus far. Imports rose by 1.3% to RM201.69 billion.

Trade surplus in Q1 2020 was valued at RM36.99 billion, rose by 0.1% compared to the same period of 2019. This was the largest trade surplus recorded for Q1 since 2011.

Compared to the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2019, total trade, exports and imports contracted by 8.1%, 7.4% and 8.9%, respectively. Trade surplus expanded by 1.5%.

In March 2020, Malaysia's trade was valued at RM147.9 billion, a decrease of 3.8% compared to March 2019. Lower trade was recorded with Thailand, Hong Kong SAR, Viet Nam, Germany and Singapore. Nevertheless, higher trade was registered with Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, the ROK and Japan. Exports contracted by 4.7% to RM80.12 billion and imports declined by 2.7% to RM67.78 billion.

Trade surplus in March 2020 was valued at RM12.34 billion, decreased by 14.2% compared to March 2019. This was the 269th consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997.

Compared to February 2020, trade, exports and imports rose by 8.5%, 7.6% and 9.6%, respectively while trade surplus was down by 2.2%.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Exports of Manufactured & Agriculture Goods Expanded in Q1 2020

In March 2020, exports of manufactured goods which constituted 84.4% of total exports, declined by 4.5% year-on-year (y-o-y) to RM67.62 billion. This was due to contraction in exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products, manufactures of metal, machinery, equipment and parts, optical and scientific

equipment as well as jewellery. However, better export performance were seen in exports of transport equipment, petroleum products, other manufactures especially solid-state storage devices (SSD), iron and steel products, rubber products as well as paper and pulp products.

Exports of mining goods (8.6% share) dropped by 4.4% y-o-y to RM6.89 billion. This was mainly due to lower exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and crude petroleum.

Exports of agriculture goods (6.5% share) decreased by 5% to RM5.2 billion on account of lower exports of sawn timber and moulding compared to March 2019.

Major exports in March 2020:

- E&E products, valued at RM26.88 billion and constituted 33.6% of total exports, decreased by 13.9% from March 2019
- Petroleum products, RM7.69 billion, 9.6% of total exports, increased by 22.7%;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM4.78 billion, 6% of total exports, decreased by 5.1%;
- Transport equipment, RM3.56 billion, 4.4% of total exports, increased by 112.5%; and
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM3.54 billion, 4.4% of total exports, decreased by 0.3%.

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, exports of manufactured goods, mining goods and agriculture goods expanded by 7.1%, 22.4% and 0.2%, respectively.

During Q1 2020, exports of manufactured goods grew by 2.5% to RM201.77 billion compared to the same period a year ago. This was aided by higher exports of petroleum products, transport equipment, iron and steel products, other manufactures primarily SSD, optical and scientific equipment as well as rubber products. Exports of mining goods contracted by 10.4% to RM19.68 billion mainly due to lower exports of LNG. Exports of agriculture goods rose by 1.3% to RM15.78 billion underpinned by higher exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

ASEAN – Expansion in March Exports Fueled by Manufactured Goods

Trade with ASEAN in March 2020 contracted by 5% y-o-y to RM39.06 billion, accounting for 26.4% share of Malaysia's total trade. Meanwhile, exports to ASEAN increased by 3% to RM24.29 billion. The growth was buoyed by higher exports of manufactured goods particularly, transport equipment, petroleum products as well as iron and steel products which compensated the contraction in exports of E&E products. Imports from ASEAN decreased by 15.7% to RM14.77 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM11.37 billion, increased by 8.6%
- Indonesia RM5.12 billion, ↑100.5%

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| •Thailand | RM3.39 billion, ↓37.4% |
| •Viet Nam | RM2.11 billion, ↓31.4% |
| •Philippines | RM1.54 billion, ↑15% |
| •Myanmar | RM423.7 million, ↑38.9% |
| •Brunei | RM181.7 million, ↓8.9% |
| •Cambodia | RM144.7 million, ↓35.3% |
| •Lao PDR | RM7.2 million, ↑160.4% |

Significant export increases were recorded to Indonesia, which expanded by RM2.57 billion led by higher exports of transport equipment, Singapore (↑RM897 million, petroleum products), the Philippines (↑RM200.5 million, iron and steel products) and Myanmar (↑RM118.6 million, iron and steel products). These countries comprised 76% of Malaysia's exports to the region.

Compared to the previous month, trade, exports and imports posted a growth of 8%, 13.1% and 0.5%, respectively.

In Q1 2020, trade with ASEAN decreased marginally by 0.6% to RM115.3 billion compared to the same period last year. Exports to this region was valued at RM69.75 billion, up by 3.6% owing to higher exports of petroleum products, transport equipment as well as iron and steel products. Imports from ASEAN declined by 6.4% to RM45.54 billion.

China – Month-on-month Double-Digit Growth

In March 2020, trade with China which represented 16.8% of Malaysia's total trade or RM24.88 billion, decreased by 2.2% y-o-y. Exports to China contracted by 6.1% to RM10.96 billion, weighed down by lower exports of E&E products and petroleum products. However, higher exports were recorded for other manufactures primarily SSD, manufactures of metal, optical and scientific equipment, iron and steel products as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Imports from China grew by 1.2% to RM13.92 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports surged by 29.6%, 16.1% and 42.7%.

Trade with China for Q1 2020 stood at RM70.48 billion, declined by 2.1% compared to the same period of 2019. Exports to China contracted by 1.3% to RM30.8 billion, mainly due to lower exports for E&E products, metalliferous ores and metal scrap as well as chemicals and chemical products. However, expansion in exports were seen for other manufactures particularly SSD, iron and steel products, manufactures of metal as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from China slipped by 2.8% to RM39.68 billion.

USA – Double-Digit Trade Growth in Q1 2020

Trade with the US in March 2020 which constituted 8.7% of Malaysia's total trade decreased by 4.3% y-o-y to RM12.87 billion. Exports to the US declined by 3.6% to RM7.35 billion, contracting for the first time in 12 months on account of softer demand for manufactured goods. The decrease was due to lower exports of optical and scientific equipment, E&E products, transport equipment as well as iron and steel products. Higher exports however were recorded for other manufactures mainly SSD, rubber products as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture

products. Imports from the US was down by 5.3% to RM5.52 billion.

In comparison with February 2020, trade, exports and imports were lower by 6.6%, 7.3% and 5.7%, respectively.

During Q1 2020, trade with the US rose by 10.9% to RM42.06 billion compared to the same period last year. Exports grew by 9.5% to RM23.99 billion backed by higher exports of E&E products, wood products, other manufactures (SSD) and rubber products. Imports from the US increased by 12.8% to RM18.07 billion.

EU – Trade Up 2.3% m-o-m

In March 2020, trade with the European Union (EU) which contributed 7.9% to Malaysia's total trade registered a decrease of 18% y-o-y to RM11.67 billion. Exports amounted to RM6.75 billion, contracted by 14.2%, due to lower exports of E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as optical and scientific equipment. Meanwhile, exports of petroleum products, palm oil and palm oil-based products as well as processed food recorded a double-digit growth, totalling RM1.6 billion of Malaysia's exports to the region. Imports from the EU were valued at RM4.93 billion, lower by 22.8%.

Among the top 10 EU markets which accounted for 91.4% of Malaysia's total exports to the EU, exports to 4 countries recorded positive growth namely, Czech Republic (↑27.7%), Slovenia (↑38.2%), Belgium (↑4.8%) and Italy (↑1.3%).

Compared to February 2020, trade, exports and imports expanded by 2.3%, 0.6% and 4.9%, respectively.

Trade with the EU for January-March 2020 decreased by 11.1% to RM35.88 billion. Exports amounted to RM20.66 billion, declined by 9.7% due to lower exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal, machinery, equipment and parts as well as transport equipment. However, exports of petroleum products, palm oil and palm oil-based products, rubber products as well as processed food recorded increases. Imports from the EU slipped by 12.8% to RM15.22 billion.

Japan - Trade Continued to Rise for 2 Consecutive Months

In March 2020, trade with Japan continued to expand for 2 consecutive months, rising by 3.8% y-o-y to RM11.39 billion and accounted for 7.7% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports decreased marginally by 0.5% to RM5.89 billion owing to lower exports of E&E products, wood products and petroleum products. However, expansion in exports were recorded for LNG and crude petroleum which collectively contributed 38% of Malaysia's exports to Japan. Imports from Japan rose by 8.8% to RM5.5 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports rose by 6.1%, 5.2% and 7.1%, respectively.

For Q1 2020, trade with Japan increased by 2% to RM33.32 billion in comparison to the same period of 2019. Exports increased by 0.4% to RM18.05 billion,

supported by higher exports of LNG, crude petroleum, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from Japan were higher by 4% to RM15.26 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners

In March 2020, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners which made up 66.5% of Malaysia's total trade recorded a decline of 3.3% y-o-y to RM98.35 billion. Exports to FTA partners were valued at RM55.23 billion, a decrease of 3.5% and imports contracted by 3.1% to RM43.12 billion.

Significant increases in exports however were recorded to the ROK, by 11.8% to RM3.09 billion primarily on account of expansion in exports of E&E products, New Zealand (↑10.5% to RM434.7 million, crude petroleum) and Pakistan (↑4.3% to RM504.3 million, petroleum products).

Compared to the previous month, trade, exports and imports logged a double-digit growth of 11.7%, 10.4% and 13.4%, respectively.

Trade with FTA partners for Q1 2020 which constituted 65.8% of Malaysia's total trade amounted to RM289.72 billion, grew by 0.2% compared to Q1 2019. Exports rose by 0.6% to RM162.24 billion while imports declined marginally by 0.3% to RM127.48 billion.

Import Performance

Total imports in March 2020 decreased by 2.7% to RM67.78 billion from March 2019. The three main categories of imports by end use which accounted for 73% of total imports were:

- Intermediate goods, valued at RM38.78 billion or 57.2% share of total imports, increased by 2%, buoyed by higher imports of primary fuel and lubricants particularly mineral fuels and oils;

- Consumption goods, valued at RM6.31 billion or 9.3% of total imports, rose by 7%, supported by higher imports of processed food & beverages mainly for household consumption, particularly meat; and

- Capital goods, valued at RM4.36 billion or 6.4% of total imports, down by 47.5%, due mainly to lower imports of transport equipment for industrial, particularly aircraft and parts.

During January to March 2020, imports amounted to RM201.69 billion, grew by 1.3% from the same period of 2019. Imports of intermediate goods totalled RM116.02 billion, increased by 8.1%, consumption goods (RM17.78 billion, ↑4.8%) and capital goods (RM17.5 billion, ↓26.8%).

Ministry of International Trade and Industry
04 May 2020



ALL PARTIES MUST STAND UNITED IN COMBATting COVID-19 AND RESTARTING THE ECONOMY

Effective today companies from almost all sectors of the economy are allowed to operate following the Government's decision on 29 April 2020. Nevertheless, the Government is aware that several States are not co-operating in implementing the Government's decision. The decision to reopen the economic sectors under the terms of the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) was taken with utmost care, caution and responsibility supported by data and findings by the Ministry of Finance, MITI, Bank Negara Malaysia and Khazanah Nasional Berhad.

The findings were presented for discussion with the Mentris Besar and the Chief Ministers at the meeting of the National Security Council on 28 April 2020. Based on the discussions during the meeting, the State Governments realised that should the MCO continue until June 2020, the cumulative loss of the national income is estimated to reach RM146 billion or a shortfall of 10.3 per cent of the GDP. This would wipe out the economic success that has been achieved for the last four years.

In this regard, the meeting agreed to reopen the economic sectors during the CMCO beginning 4 May 2020. In order to ensure effective implementation of this decision, the Federal Government will provide a set of comprehensive and stringent Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for use by all parties and these SOPs have been provided to the State Governments to be applied by all parties and these SOPs will be supplied to the State Governments. For purposes of clarification, the SOPs have already been given to all State Governments on 2 May 2020, that is, before the date of the enforcement of CMCO.

The allegation that the Government restarted the economy hastily is false and baseless. The Government had undertaken incremental measures to open up the economy from March 18 to April 28 through the MCO Stages 1 to 3, mandating compliance with health requirements. These careful and prudent actions have yielded good results particularly in terms of the increase in the opening of the economic sectors without jeopardising the Government's efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19.

The Government has implemented the MCO in accordance with the provisions of the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Act 1988 [Act 342] to ensure the effective control of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of the MCO involves the entire country, including the states in Peninsular Malaysia as well as the Federal Territories, Sarawak and Sabah. This decision takes into account the importance and imperatives of the health and well-being of the rakyat and the need to regenerate the economy.

I wish to reiterate that the Government makes decisions to restart the economy based on the benchmarks of the World Health Organisation (WHO) which outlines six main criteria: safety control, movement control, capacity of the health system, protection of high-risk groups, new normal practices and community-based preventive measures. The Government's initiative to address the COVID-19 pandemic is recognised as one of the best in the world. Our national health system has the capacity and capabilities to undertake efforts to protect the health of the rakyat and to curb the spread of COVID-19.

In this regard, the Government views seriously the position taken by the various State Governments in refusing to execute the decision. Their actions are not founded on lawful authority and are contrary to the policy of the Federal Government, all the more so in view of the fact that the Federal Government policy has already been made into law and enforceable throughout the country. The regulations made under Act 342 are specific laws for the purpose of preventing and controlling the spread of COVID-19. As such, it prevails over the provisions of other written laws in respect of the prevention and control of infectious diseases.

The regulations of the CMCO effective today, inter alia, stipulates activities that are prohibited during the CMCO period. It should be noted that only activities that are prohibited will constitute an offence whereas activities other than those prohibited, are allowed during the CMCO period. In this regard, the CMCO differs from the previous MCO Stage 1, 2, 3 and 4 in that under the CMCO there is leeway given for its implementation so as to enable almost all economic sectors to restart in a controlled and prudent setting.

The Government has conducted various engagement sessions with the stakeholders of the economic sectors particularly, industry associations, local and international Chambers of Commerce as well as Small and Medium Enterprises in order to gauge the impact on business sustainability, supply chain and employment. Therefore, the Government's decision to allow almost all sectors of the economy to operate in order to revive and revitalize the economy is expected to have a positive impact on the economic growth and financial position of the country, not only at the Federal Government but also for the states.

The Government takes note of the media statements issued by various industry associations including the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers and the Malay Chamber of Commerce of Malaysia in respect of their call that there should be no direct restrictions from State Governments to stop companies to resume their operations from 4 May 2020. Should the State Governments refuse to co-operate in implementing Act 342 which has been gazetted into law enforceable throughout the country, the State Governments may face the possibility of legal action from various parties particularly the industry players.

It should be stressed that the Federal Government's decision is valid according to law. Act 342 was legislated and made enforceable effective 1 April 1989 following the agreement by all states then, including Sabah and Sarawak to bring about a uniformed law for the purpose of preventing and controlling infectious diseases in Malaysia and enforceable throughout the country.

Hence, the State Governments are urged to co-operate in executing the Federal Government's decision to regenerate the economy. The Government is confident that we, as a team, will succeed in winning the 'war' against the COVID-19 pandemic. We have worked shoulder to shoulder in implementing the MCO in our efforts to contain COVID-19. Now, we need to remain united and strengthen our collaboration towards our economic sustainability, securing our livelihoods and the well-being of the rakyat.

YB Dato' Seri Mohamed Azmin Ali
Senior Minister
Minister of International Trade & Industry
Monday, 4 May 2020



Kementerian
Perdagangan Antarabangsa & Industri (MITI)

MEMULAKAN (RESTARTING) EKONOMI DEMI KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT DAN KEMAMPAKAN EKONOMI



Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI) mengalu-alukan pengumuman YAB Perdana Menteri, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin yang membenarkan hampir kesemua sektor ekonomi beroperasi mulai hari Isnin, 4 Mei 2020. Keputusan Kerajaan akan memberi impak positif kepada ekonomi negara dan kesejahteraan rakyat. Pembukaan sektor-sektor ekonomi akan menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK), pelaburan langsung asing dan tempatan, menjana prospek eksport serta kelangsungan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) termasuk kemampuan pekerjaan.

Kerajaan membuat keputusan ini dengan penuh teliti, berhati-hati dan bertanggungjawab. Kerajaan telah memberi pertimbangan yang terperinci berdasarkan kepada data dan kajian yang dibentangkan berkaitan dengan situasi kesihatan serta kedudukan terkini ekonomi dan kewangan negara. Dengan mengambil kira perkembangan kesihatan dan keperluan menjana semula ekonomi, Kerajaan telah melaksanakan langkah-langkah pembukaan ekonomi secara berperingkat mulai 18 Mac hingga 28 April di dalam Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) Tahap 1 hingga 3 dengan pematuhan syarat-syarat kesihatan di dalam Prosidur Operasi Standard (SOP). Tindakan yang teliti dan berhati-hati ini telah menunjukkan hasil yang baik khususnya dalam aspek penambahan sektor ekonomi yang dibuka dan pada masa yang sama, tidak menjejaskan usaha Kerajaan dalam membendung penularan COVID-19.

Kerajaan membuat keputusan berdasarkan tanda aras Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO) yang mengariskan enam kriteria utama iaitu kawalan keselamatan, kawalan pergerakan, kemampuan sistem kesihatan, kemampuan melindungi golongan berisiko tinggi, mengamalkan kebiasaan baharu (new normal) dan kemampuan melaksanakan langkah pencegahan dalam komuniti.

Pada masa yang sama, sekumpulan pakar perubatan dari Republik Rakyat China yang terlibat dalam penyelidikan dan pengurusan pandemik COVID-19 telah tiba di Malaysia dua minggu lalu. Mereka telah memberikan pendapat pakar dan berpandangan bahawa Malaysia bersedia memulakan aktiviti ekonomi.

Semestinya kejayaan membendung penularan COVID-19 adalah hasil sokongan dan kerjasama rakyat di pelbagai peringkat: pekerja-pekerja, majikan dan persatuan-persatuan bukan kerajaan serta keseluruhan jentera Kerajaan di peringkat Persekutuan dan Negeri.

Mengambil kira keberkesanan memerangi wabak COVID-19, kini tiba masanya untuk memberi fokus menyeluruh dalam memulakan (restarting) dan merangsang semula sektor ekonomi negara bagi menjamin kesejahteraan rakyat dan kemampuan ekonomi.

Sekiranya Kerajaan tidak mengambil langkah ini, sumber pendapatan negara akan menyusut, pertumbuhan ekonomi akan terencat dan pendapatan perniagaan dan individu juga akan terjejas. Malahan, kebanyakan perniagaan terpaksa ditutup. YAB Perdana Menteri telah menegaskan bahawa sekiranya Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) diteruskan untuk sebulan lagi, KDNK negara akan mencatatkan kerugian sebanyak RM35 bilion dan akan menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan kerugian RM98 bilion. Penyusutan nilai eksport bagi sektor pembuatan sahaja adalah dianggarkan sebanyak RM32 bilion bagi setiap dua minggu PKP beroperasi.

Justeru, keputusan Kerajaan bagi membenarkan hampir kesemua sektor ekonomi beroperasi dijangka akan memberikan impak positif ke atas pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pendapatan negara serta kelangsungan pekerjaan rakyat. Kerajaan juga berharap dengan pembukaan sektor-sektor ekonomi ini, komuniti perniagaan khususnya PKS akan dapat memulihkan semula operasi perniagaan mereka, mengukuhkan aliran tunai, membina semula rantai bekalan dan menangani risiko kehilangan pasaran eksport (reshoring). Pada masa ini, PKS menyumbang 66 peratus kepada tenaga kerja di Malaysia. Maka, tindakan Kerajaan pasti dapat menjamin kelangsungan pekerjaan dan pendapatan pekerja.

Langkah Kerajaan juga merupakan satu pendekatan yang proaktif dan bersesuaian bagi memastikan ekonomi negara terus kekal mampan dan berdaya saing. Keberkesanan langkah-langkah ini juga memerlukan sokongan padu daripada pelbagai pihak, terutamanya sektor swasta, persatuan-persatuan industri dan dewan-dewan perniagaan.

Dalam melaksanakan strategi pemulihan ekonomi, komuniti perniagaan perlu menyesuaikan diri dengan amalan kebiasaan baharu (new normal). Amalan yang menjadi kebiasaan sebelum ini mungkin tidak lagi terpakai. Syarikat-syarikat yang sebelum ini banyak bergantung kepada tenaga buruh kini perlu mengurangkan kebergantungan mereka dan memberi tumpuan lebih kepada automasi serta penggunaan teknologi yang meluas. Di samping itu, proses pendigitalan juga perlu dipercepatkan bagi mengurangkan “human contact” di dalam premis-premis perniagaan.

Pendigitalan kini bukan lagi satu pilihan tetapi satu keperluan bagi memastikan kelangsungan perniagaan dalam jangka masa panjang. Dalam tempoh beberapa bulan yang lepas, penggunaan komunikasi digital telah membantu memudahcara perhubungan rakyat. Mesyuarat digital dan webinar telah menjadi kebiasaan dan platform digital juga merupakan elemen yang penting dalam melancarkan proses perniagaan. Secara tidak langsung, ini telah membantu mentransformasikan negara menjadi sebuah ekonomi digital. Selain itu, terdapat juga organisasi yang telah berjaya memanfaatkan potensi Kecerdasan Buatan

(AI) dan Internet of Things (IoT). Syarikat-syarikat yang terpaksa bergantung kepada tenaga buruh yang intensif tidak boleh alpa tentang aspek perlindungan pekerja, termasuk isu-isu berkaitan kesihatan, kebersihan dan keselamatan. Majikan dan pekerja juga digalakkan untuk memuat turun aplikasi MySejahtera dan MyTrace bagi tujuan pengesanan kontak.

Sehubungan itu, sektor-sektor ekonomi yang akan beroperasi mulai 4 Mei ini WAJIB mematuhi syarat-syarat Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) yang telah ditetapkan bagi industri masing-masing. Kegagalan mematuhi SOP adalah satu kesalahan dan boleh menyebabkan tindakan undang-undang diambil ke atas syarikat dan firma berkenaan. Perlu ditegaskan bahawa kerajaan tidak teragak-agak untuk melaksanakan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Diperketatkan (PKPD) sekiranya terdapat kenaikan mendadak kes-kes baru di mana-mana kawasan.

Untuk menjamin keberkesanan pematuhan kepada SOP, penguatkuasaan yang menyeluruh dan ketat akan dilaksanakan oleh agensi-agensi penguatkuasa di peringkat Persekutuan dan Negeri. Walau bagaimanapun, kejayaan usaha ini juga melibatkan “self enforcement” oleh setiap Kementerian dan juga “community enforcement” demi menjamin kesihatan dan keselamatan rakyat.

Dengan adanya pelaksanaan langkah-langkah untuk mengimbangi kesejahteraan dan kesihatan rakyat serta kemampanan ekonomi, Kerajaan berharap semua pihak termasuk pengusaha dan majikan yang dibenarkan untuk beroperasi dapat menyesuaikan diri dengan amalan kebiasaan baharu terutamanya mematuhi penjarakan sosial, kebersihan diri dan tempat kerja serta garis panduan yang ditetapkan dari masa ke semasa.

YB Dato' Seri Mohamed Azmin Ali
Menteri Kanan
Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa & Industri
Sabtu, 2 Mei 2020

PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN BERSYARAT (PKPB)

Senarai Aktiviti Yang Dilarang

SENARAI AKTIVITI YANG DILARANG



1 HIBURAN DAN RIADAH

- Penggung Wayang
- Bunking
- Pusat Karaoke
- Pusat Refleksiologi
- Taman Tema
- Pusat Hiburan
- Muzium
- Kelab Malam



2 PERAYAAN, PERARAKAN DAN PERHIMPUNAN

- Perarakan Keagamaan
- Aktiviti agama berjemah di Masjid/Rumah Ibadat
- Sambutan Hari Ulang Tahun Pasukan-Pasukan Keselamatan (Perarakan)
- Sambutan Hari Raya kecuali dengan ahli keluarga terdekat
- Perhimpunan bulanan Jabatan kerajaan dan swasta
- Majlis perasmian



3 PERSIDANGAN DAN PAMERAN

- Pameran Kerjaya
- Pameran Perkahwinan
- Promosi dan Rakaj Pelancaran
- Karnival Jualan
- Semua Jenis Persidangan yang melibatkan kumpulan yang ramai



4 PENDIDIKAN

- Semua sekolah (rendah/menengah) dan IPTA/IPTS kekal ditutup sehingga dimaklumkan kelak
- Sukan semasa sesi persekolahan
- Aktiviti kokurikulum bersemuka
- Sebarang bentuk perhimpunan sekolah
- Sebarang bentuk majlis atau program yang mengumpulkan lebih daripada 10 orang



5 SUKAN

- Pertandingan sukan yang melibatkan perhimpunan penyokong/pemonton yang ramai (stadium)
- Acara berkumpul di luar (outdoor) yang melebihi 10 orang contoh larian, kayuhan basikal, karnival motosikal dan sebagainya
- Segala aktiviti sukan dalam (indoor sports including gymnasium)
- Kolam renang
- Sukan bersentuhan (Contact Sports) contoh ragbi, gusti, boxing, bola sepak, bola keranjang



6 AKTIVITI SOSIAL

- Kenduri-kenduri
- Majlis Berbuka Puasa
- Majlis perkahwinan dan sambutan ulang tahun atau sebagainya
- Rumah terbuka
- Majlis majlis sosial, kemasyarakatan & budaya (i.e. ceramah, gotong-royong, lawatan dan sebagainya)



7 PENGANGKUTAN

- Kapal Pénisiran

Sumber: Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN)

SENARAI AKTIVITI YANG DILARANG (Sambungan)



8 PERNIAGAAN BERPREMIS / PENJAJAAN TANPA PREMIS / PASAR BERBANGCUNAN / PASAR TANPA PREMIS / PERUNCITAN / SERBANEKA MAKANAN & MINUMAN

- Bilangan pelanggan yang terlalu ramai pada satu-satu masa (bertakluk kepada pengiraan radius jarak minimum 1m)
- Bazar Ramadan
- Bazar Hari Raya
- Karnival Jualan



9 KEMUDAHAN PENGINAPAN BERPUSAT PEKERJA (CLQ) / HOSTEL / ASRAMA PEKERJA DI SEKTOR PEMBUATAN DAN LAIN-LAIN SEKTOR

- Terima pelawat
- Bersosial dan bersekutu secara berkumpulan
- Solat berjemah/Aktiviti-aktiviti ibadah lain



10 PEMASANGAN DAN PENYENGGARAAN JENTERA (LIF, ESKALATOR, DANDANG DAN LAIN-LAIN) BAGI SEKTOR PERKHIDMATAN/TOWER CRANE DI TAPAK BINA

- Menjalankan kerja secara berkumpulan lebih dari 10 orang



11 KEDAI PAKAIAN DAN AKSESORI FESYEN

- Aktiviti Fitting pakaian

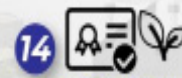


12 DOBI (KHUSUS DOBI LAYAN DIRI)

- Aktiviti melipat pakaian



13 CERAMAH/SEMINAR/KURSUS/LATIHAN SECARA BERSEMUKA



14 AKTIVITI PENSIJILAN BAGI AGRIKOMODITI



15 KEDAI GUNTING RAMBUT DAN SALUN KECANTIKAN

Sumber: Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN)



SENARAI AKTIVITI YANG DILARANG (Sambungan)



16 PERBANKAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN KEWANGAN

- Urus niaga mendapatkan jualan (sales and marketing activities) di luar premis institusi kewangan, atau kawasan awam. Tidak dibenarkan buat masa ini sehingga di umumkan kelak



17 PENGURUSAN PERHUTANAN

- Ekspedisi Hutan
- Latihan Perhutanan



18 PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGUARIAN

- Pemohonan bawahan bagi Perpekaan Teori & Amali Pembedi (Peletupan)



19 PERLADANGAN DAN PERTANIAN

- Hari Bertemu Pelanggan
- Hari Jualan Barang Bekalan Ladang (BBL)
- Pesta makan buah-buahan
- Kursus/Seminar
- Konvokesyen Institut Pertanian
- Lelangan jualan produk ternakan seperti ayam, telur, daging dan sebagainya



20 PERIKANAN

- Aktiviti perikanan rekreasi (termasuk kolam pancing ikan/udang komersial)
- Pusat Taman Laut, pameran dan akuarium



21 SENI KREATIF

- Penggambaran filem/drama/dokumentari /komersial
- Acara/Konsert/Persembahan Kebudayaan
- Program yang melibatkan orang awam di studio atau tempat awam



22 KEBUDAYAAN DAN KESENIAN

- Pameran yang melibatkan interaksi antara pekerja dan pelawat



23 PELANCONGAN DAN PERHOTELAN

- Penggunaan fasiliti hotel seperti Surau, Gimnasium, Spa, Sauna, Lounge, Kolam Renang, Bilik Mesyuarat, Dewan Seminar, Bilik Latihan, Restoran dan Cafe (bagi tujuan buffet)

Sumber: Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN)




STATUS PERMOHONAN SYARIKAT DI CIMS 2.0.



KEMENTERIAN
PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI

**SYARIKAT DI DALAM
SEKTOR-SEKTOR
YANG DIBENARKAN
BOLEH MEMULAKAN
OPERASI PADA 4 MEI 2020**



www.miti.gov.my




KEMENTERIAN
PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI

**SYARIKAT YANG SUDAH
MEMBUAT PERMOHONAN
UNTUK BEROPERASI
SEBELUM INI TIDAK PERLU
MEMBUAT PENGISYTIHARAN
SYARIKAT DI
notification.miti.gov.my**



www.miti.gov.my




KEMENTERIAN
PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI

**BERMULA 4 MEI 2020,
SYARIKAT HANYA PERLU:**

- 1. MENGISYTIHARKAN
MAKLUMAT SYARIKAT**
- 2. BERSETUJU DENGAN IKRAR
AKUJANJI PEMATUHAN SOP**

*Di pautan
notification.miti.gov.my*



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Malaysia's External Trade, March 2020

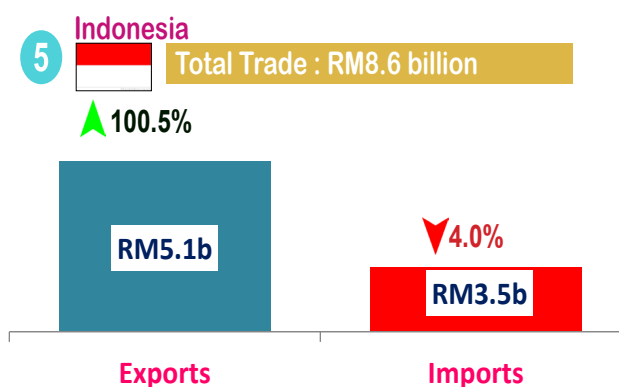
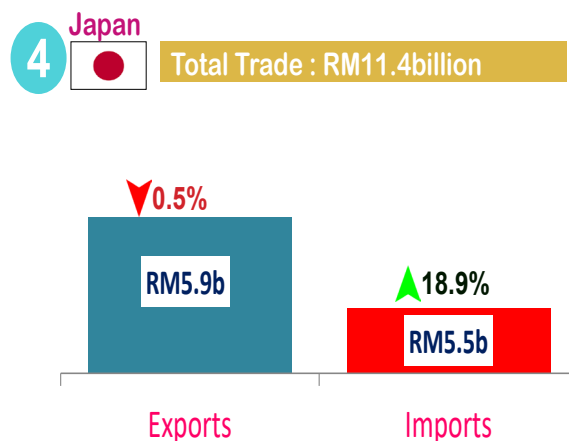
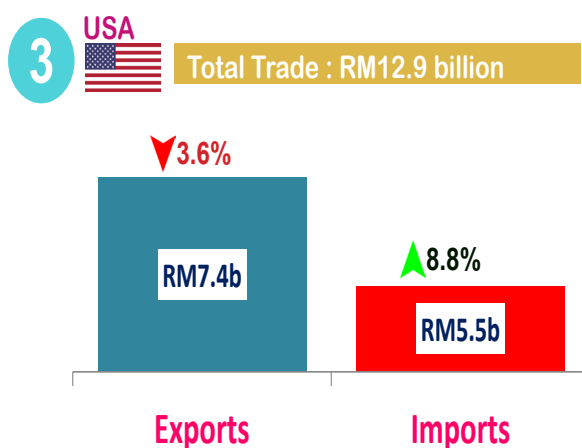
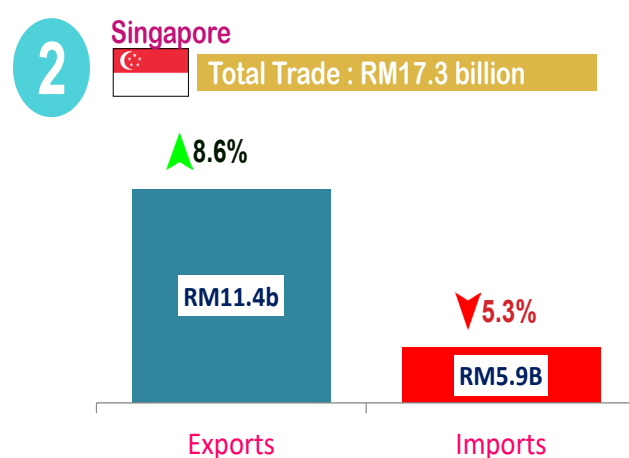
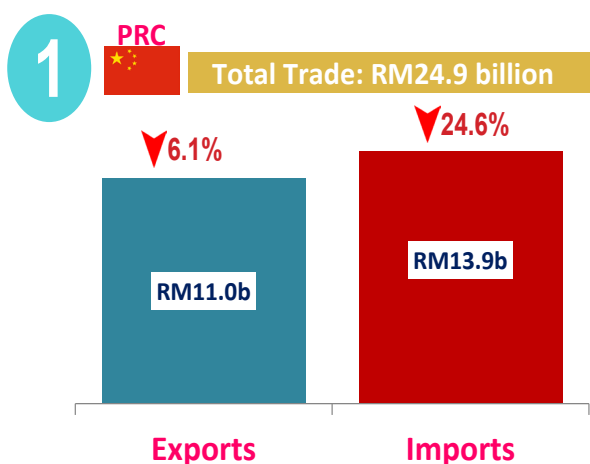
Both exports and imports posted a decrease of 4.7% and 2.7% respectively.



| | Mar 2019 | Mar 2020 | Change |
|---------------|------------|----------|--------|
| | RM billion | | % |
| Exports | 84.1 | 80.1 | -4.7 |
| Imports | 69.7 | 67.8 | -2.7 |
| Trade Balance | 14.4 | 12.3 | -14.2 |
| Total Trade | 0.2 | 0.1 | -3.8 |

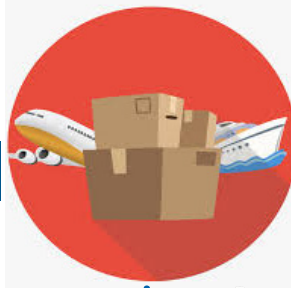
Note: % refer to Y-o-Y Growth

Malaysia's Top Five Trading Partner



Note: % refer to Y-o-Y Growth
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top Three Export Products



E&E Products :RM26.9 billion
▼13.9%

| Destinations | RM Billion | Growth (%) |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Singapore | 4.4 | -5.4 |
| Hong Kong | 4.1 | -5.9 |
| USA | 3.8 | -3.2 |
| PRC | 3.6 | -27.4 |
| Taiwan | 1.6 | 7.5 |



Chemicals & chemical products
▼5.1% **RM4.8 billion**

| Destinations | RM Billion | Growth (%) |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| PRC | 1.4 | -5.7 |
| Indonesia | 0.5 | -5.8 |
| Thailand | 0.4 | 10.5 |
| Singapore | 0.3 | -12.4 |
| Viet Nam | 0.3 | -15.5 |



Transport Equipment:RM3.6 billion
▲112.5%

| Destinations | RM Billion | Growth (%) |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Indonesia | 2.5 | 3,035.5 |
| Thailand | 0.1 | -74.5 |
| PRC | 0.1 | -1.1 |
| Singapore | 0.1 | -7.7 |
| USA | 0.1 | -42.6 |



E&E Products :RM19.3 billion
▲4.2%

| Destinations | RM Billion | Growth (%) |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| PRC | 5.6 | 30.9 |
| Taiwan | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| USA | 2.0 | -22.6 |
| Singapore | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Japan | 1.6 | -7.5 |



Petroleum Products :RM6.7 billion
▲5.6%

| Destinations | RM Billion | Growth (%) |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Singapore | 2.0 | -24.8 |
| ROK | 1.3 | 118.2 |
| PRC | 1.0 | -0.2 |
| UAE | 0.6 | -19.0 |
| Japan | 0.4 | 423.3 |

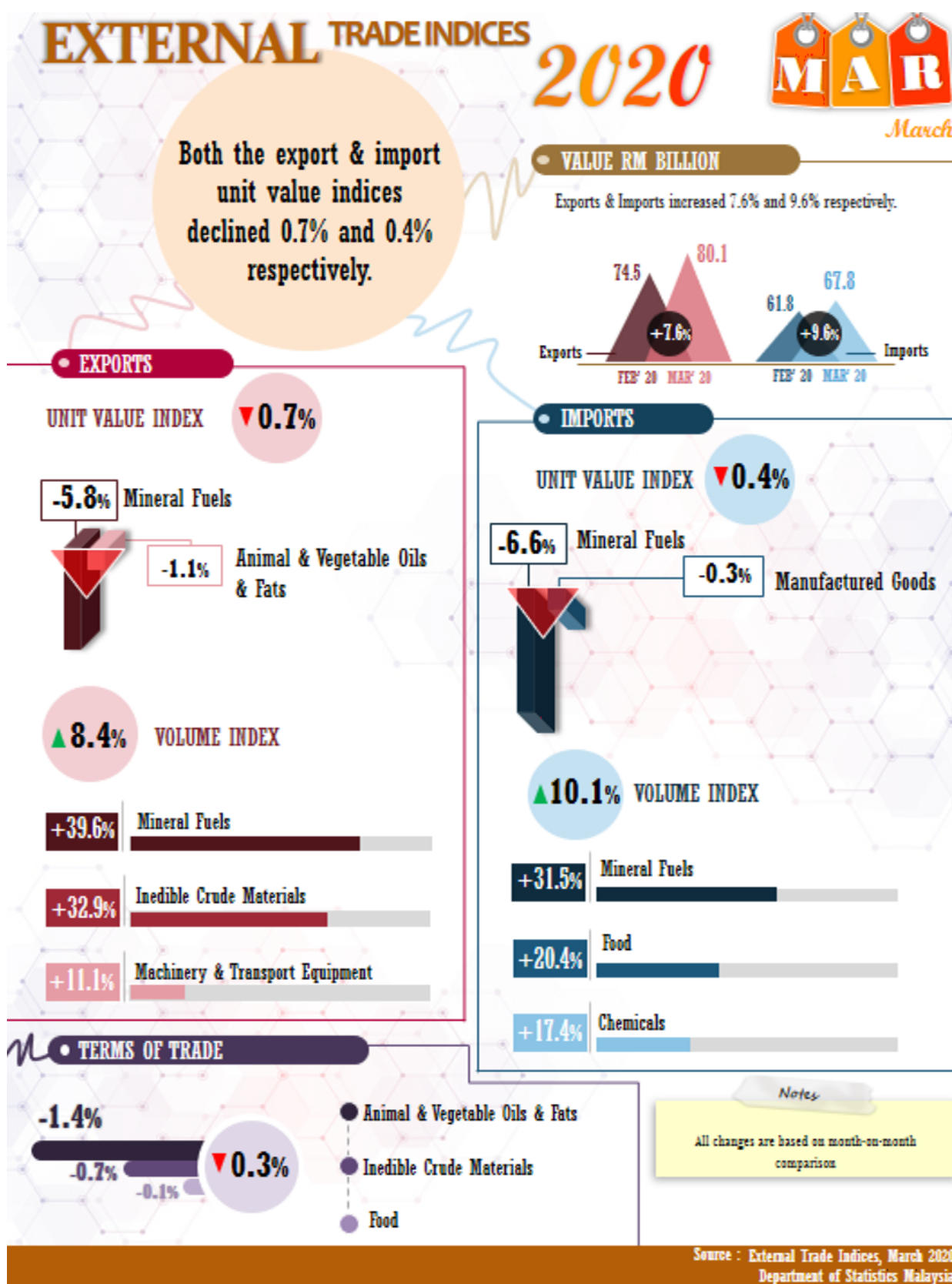


Chemicals & chemical products
▼2.8% **RM6.7 billion**

| Destinations | RM Billion | Growth (%) |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| PRC | 1.4 | 9.0 |
| USA | 0.7 | 5.5 |
| Singapore | 0.5 | -15.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.5 | 17.1 |
| Japan | 0.5 | -5.2 |

Note: % refer to Y-o-Y Growth
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

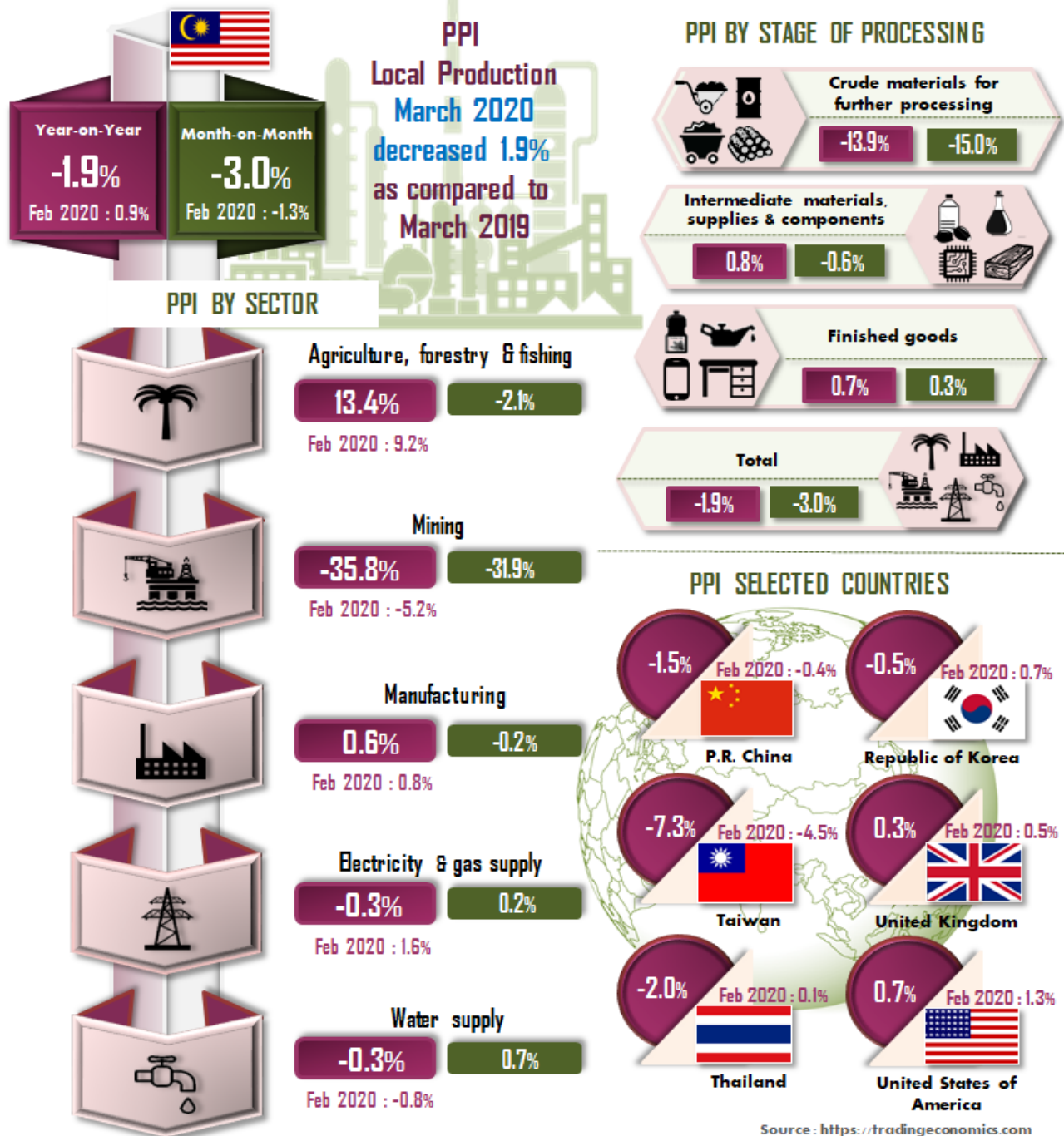
Malaysia's External Trade Indices



Producer Price Index (PPI), March 2020

Local Production

The Producer Price Index (PPI) local production decreased 1.9 per cent in March 2020 to 102.7 as against 104.7 in the same month of the previous year.



Source : Producer Price Index Local Production (2010=100), Department of Statistics Malaysia

WORLD TOP PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Global Exports 2018: US\$636.7 billion ▲ 11.7%

1 Germany



2018:
US\$97.53b
2017:
US\$84.86b
▲ 14.9%

2 Switzerland



2018:
US\$76.87b
2017:
US\$71.71b
▲ 7.2%

3 Ireland



2018:
US\$54.56b
2017:
US\$40.05b
▲ 36.2%

4 Belgium



2018:
US\$50.63b
2017:
US\$45.52b
▲ 11.2%

5 USA



2018:
US\$50.56b
2017:
US\$49.69b
▲ 1.7%

6 Netherlands



2018:
US\$45.79b
2017:
US\$35.84b
▲ 27.7%

7 France



2018:
US\$34.77b
2017:
US\$32.37b
▲ 7.4%

8 United Kingdom



2018:
US\$31.41b
2017:
US\$33.64b
▼ 6.6%

9 Italy



2018:
US\$29.37b
2017:
US\$26.95b
▲ 9.0%

51 Malaysia

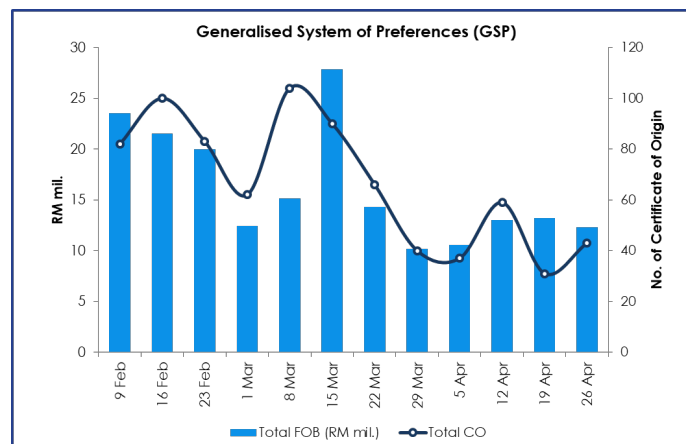
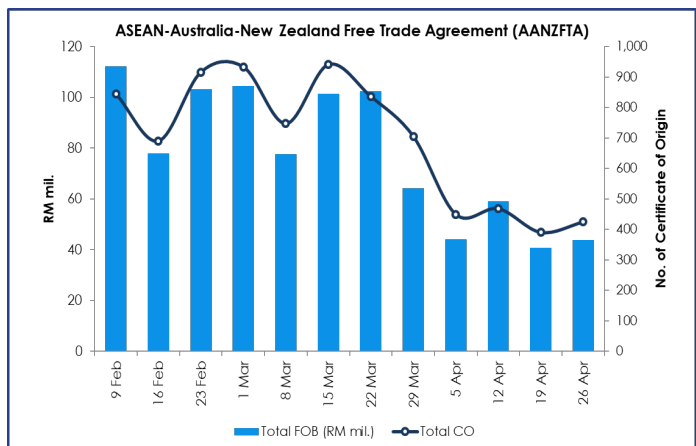
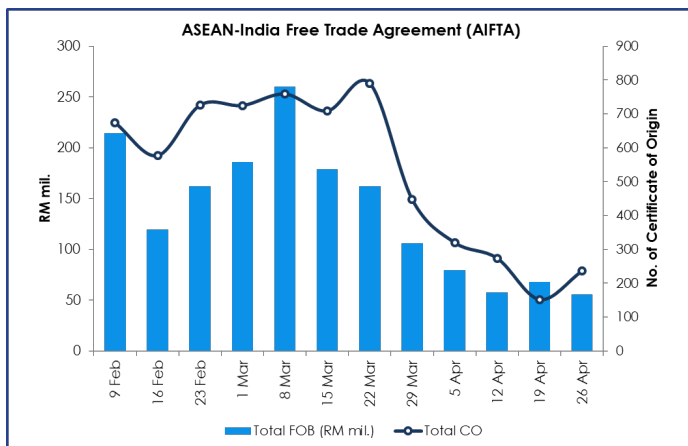
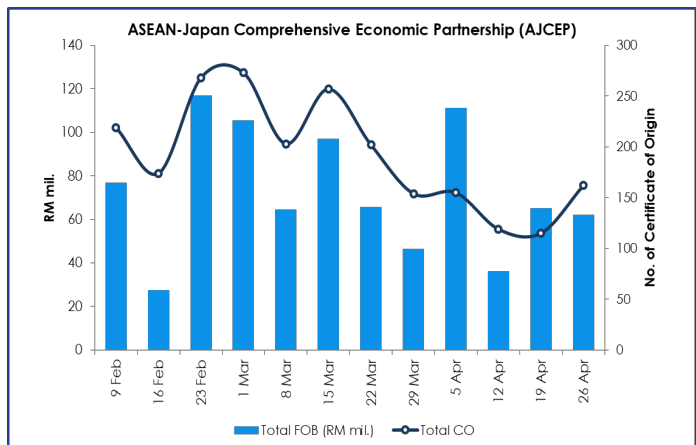
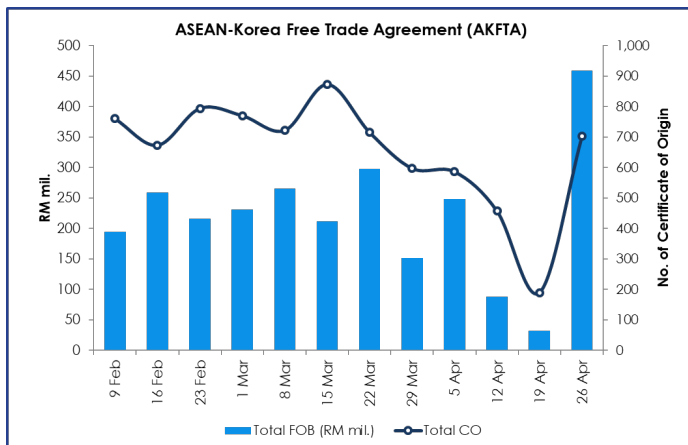
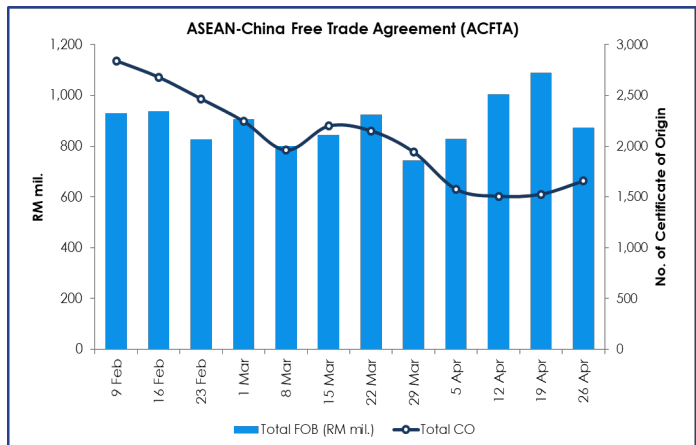
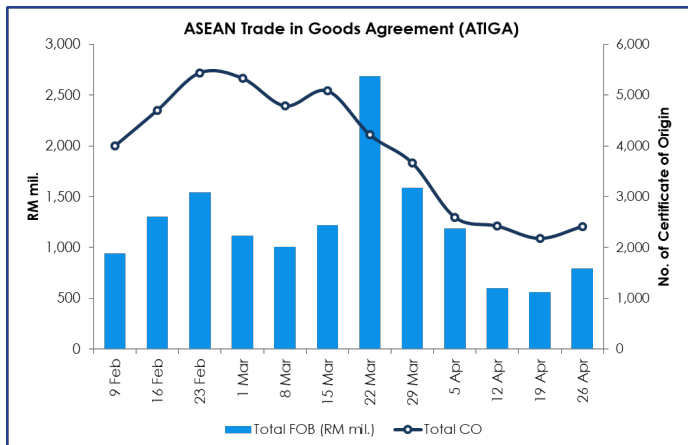


2018:
US\$0.40b
2017:
US\$0.38b
▲ 6.6%

Malaysia's was a fourth exporters among ASEAN members after Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia in 2018

Note: % refer to Y-o-Y Growth
Source: <https://timeseries.wto.org>

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

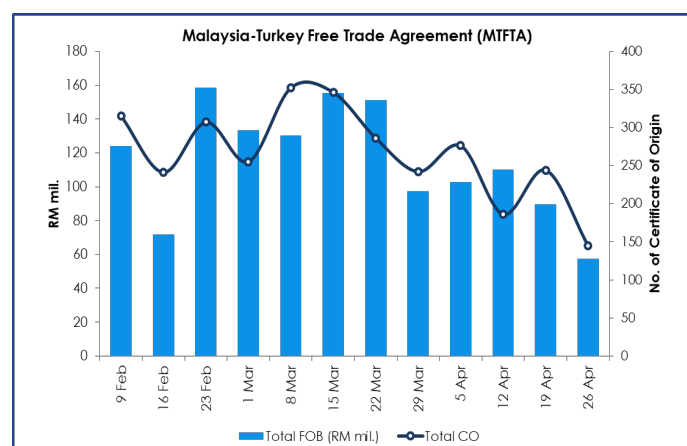
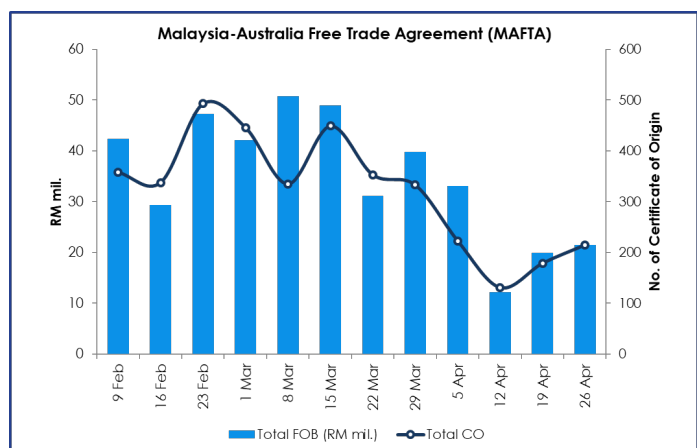
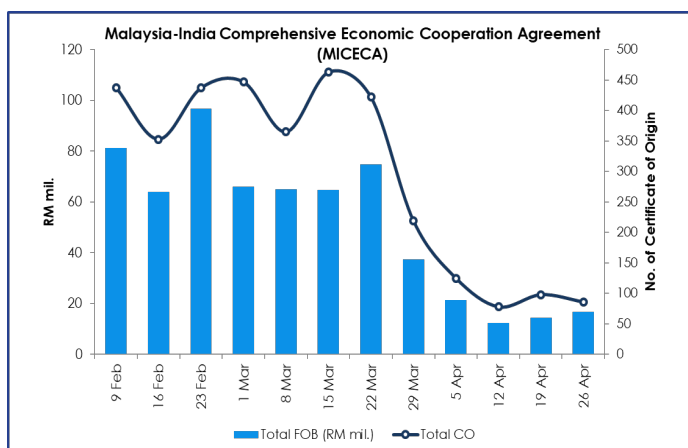
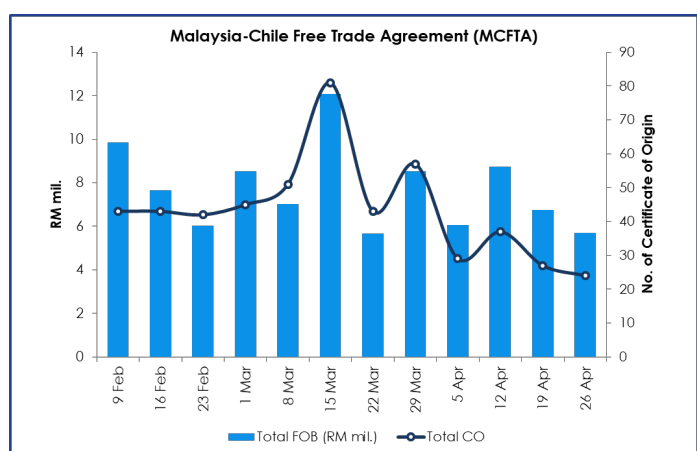
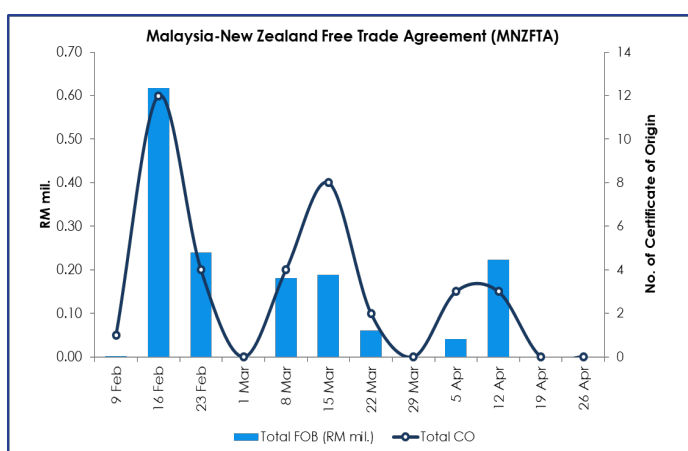
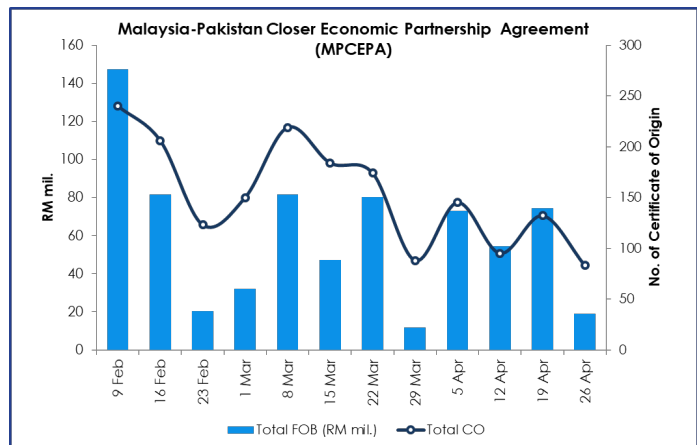
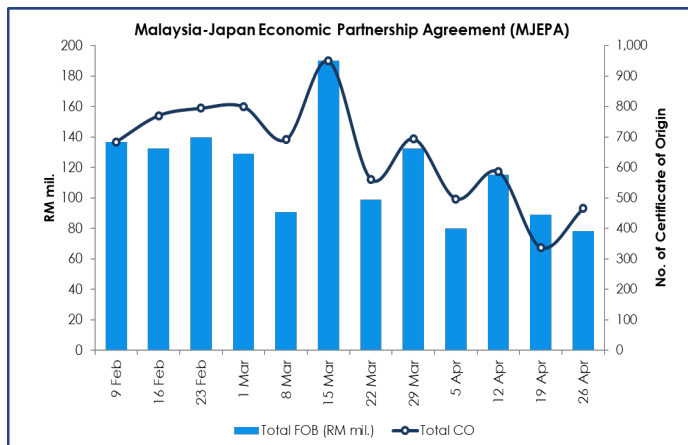


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: *Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

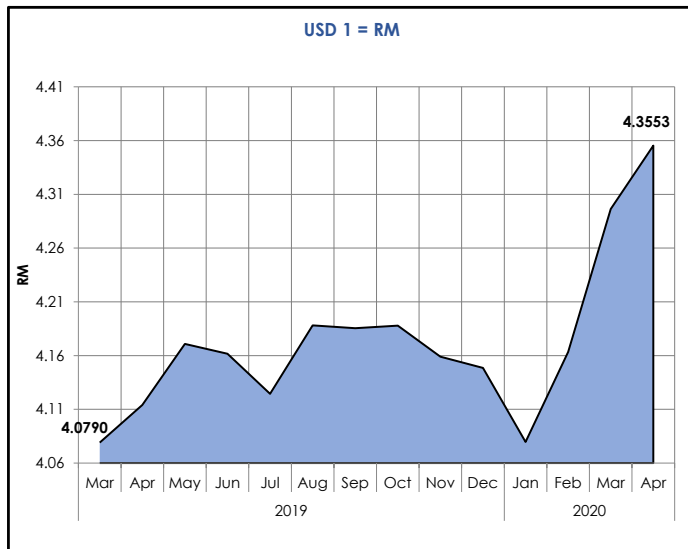
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



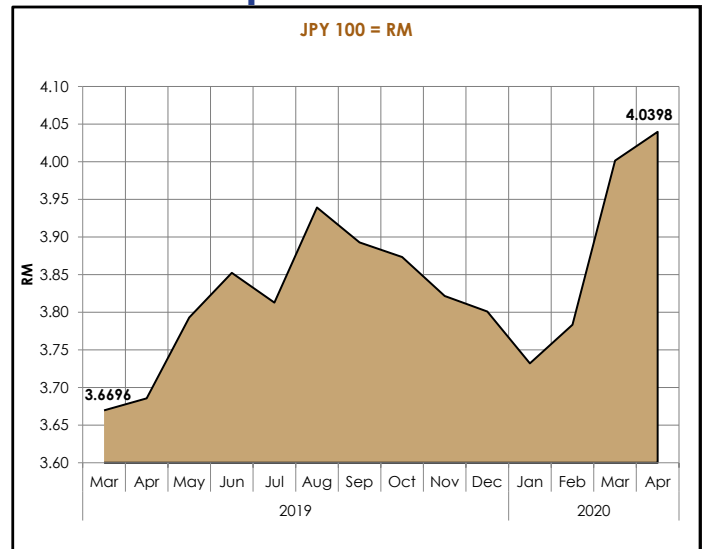
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, March 2019 - April 2020

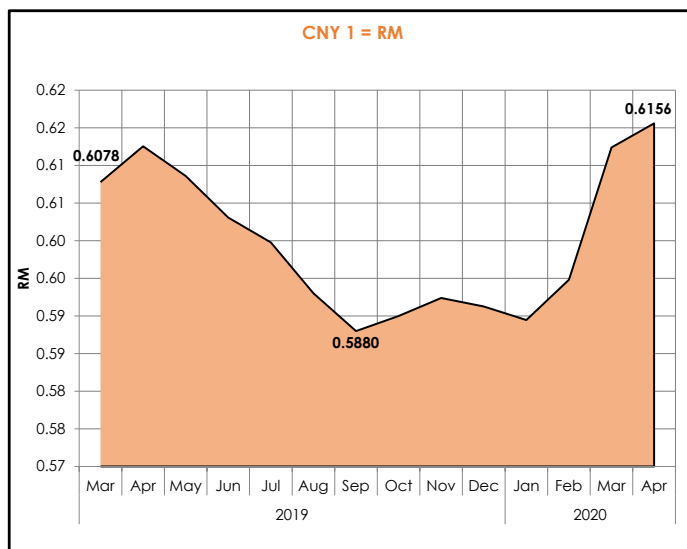
US Dollar



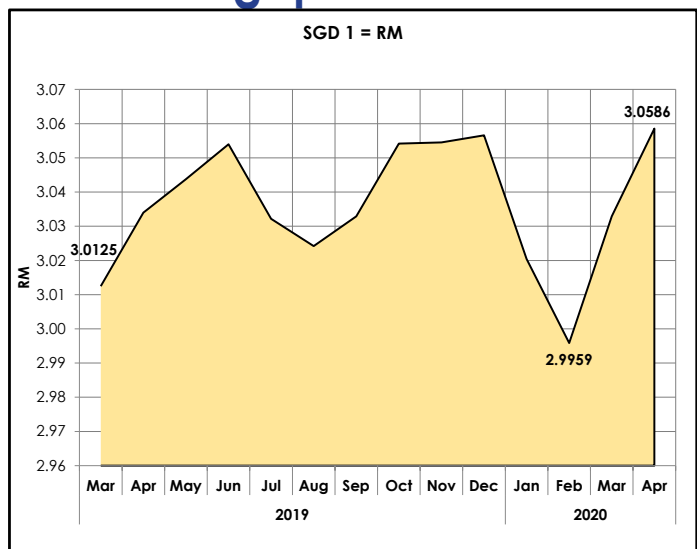
Japanese Yen



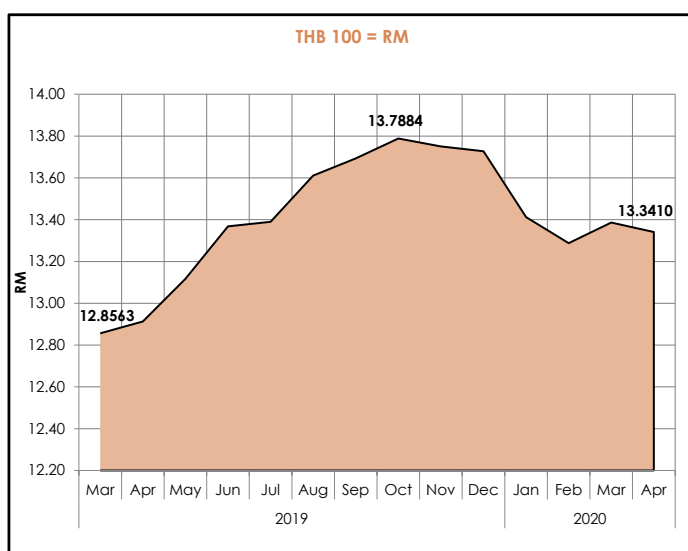
Chinese Yuan



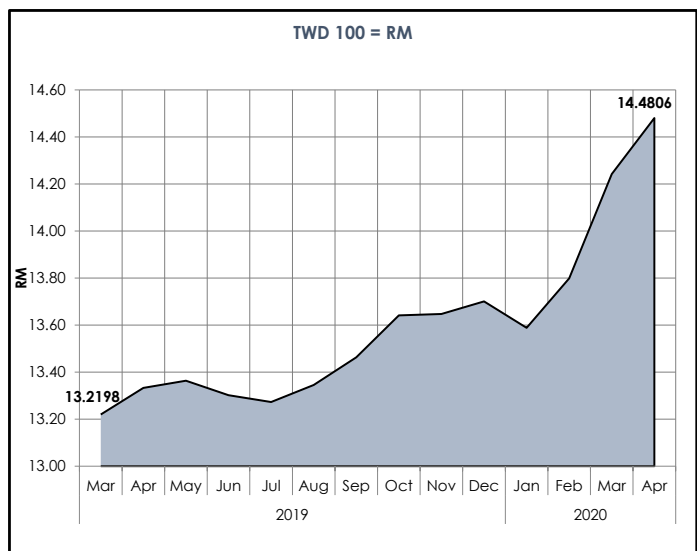
Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▲ **17.9%***
US\$25.3
30 April 2020

Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$64.2

Highest
2019/2020

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

30 Apr 2020 : US\$25.3
09 Aug 2019 : US\$54.5

Lowest
2019/2020

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▼ **2.2%***
US\$484.6
30 April 2020

Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$557.1

Highest
2019/2020

10 Jan 2020 : US\$761.9
27 Dec 2019 : US\$794.5

30 Apr 2020 : US\$486.4
26 Jul 2019 : US\$488.5

Lowest
2019/2020

RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▼ **2.7%***
US\$1,081.5
30 April 2020

Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$1,414.6

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▲ **1.6%***
US\$1,768.4
30 April 2020

Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$1,592.4

SUGAR -per lbs-



▲ **5.7%***
US\$10.4
30 April 2020

Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$12.4

COAL -per MT-



▲ **17.0%***
US\$39.9
30 April 2020

Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$56.5

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

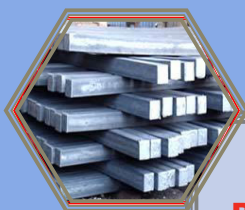


⊖ **%*** ⊖ **%***
US\$275.0 US\$255.0
(high) (low)
30 April 2020

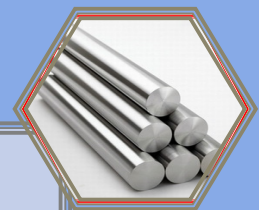
Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$316.9 (high)
Average Price 2019 ⁱ: US\$291.6 (low)

Domestic Prices

13 March 2020



**Billets
(per MT)
RM1,750 - RM1,800**



**Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,020 - RM2,170**

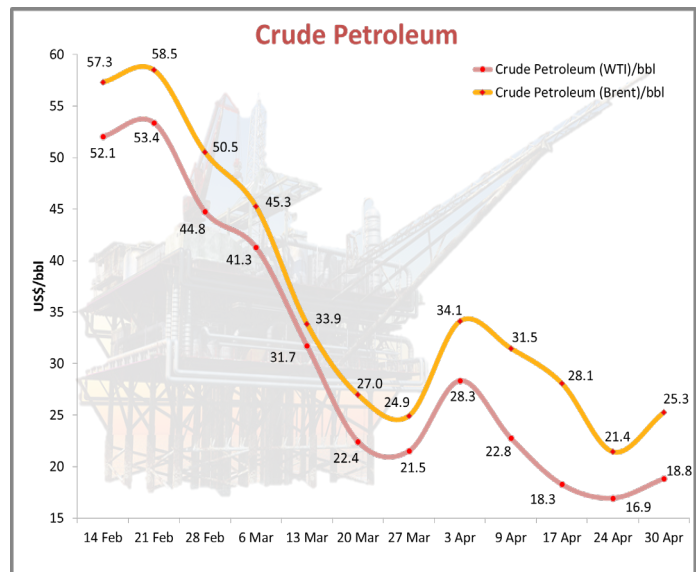
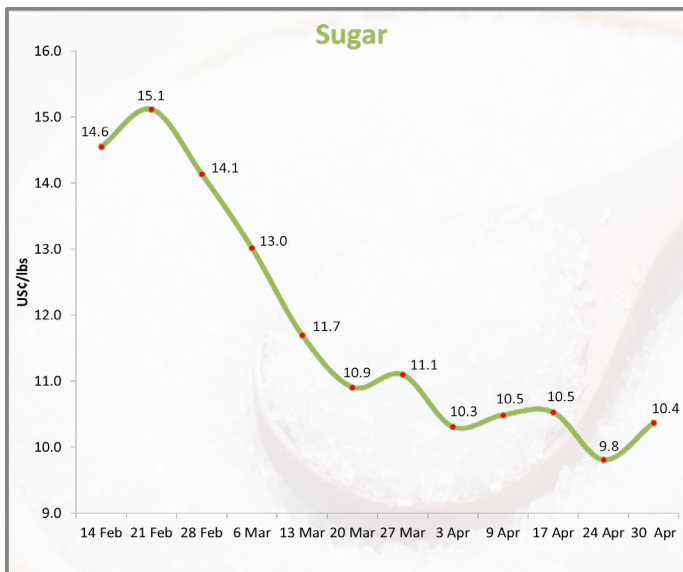
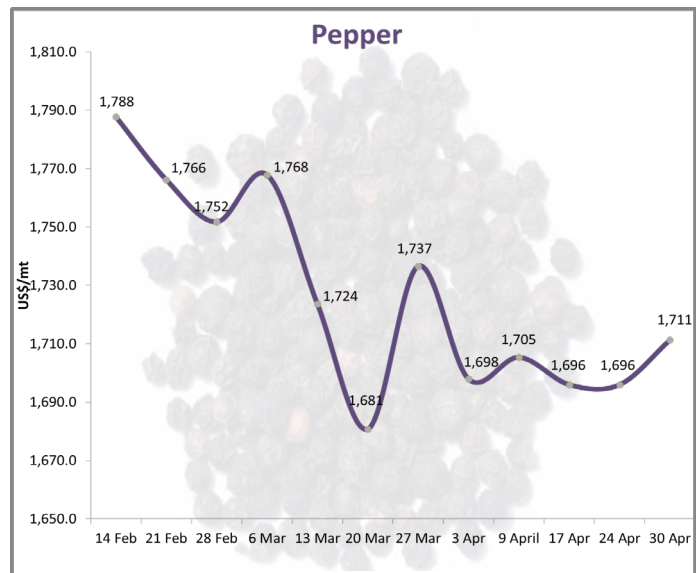
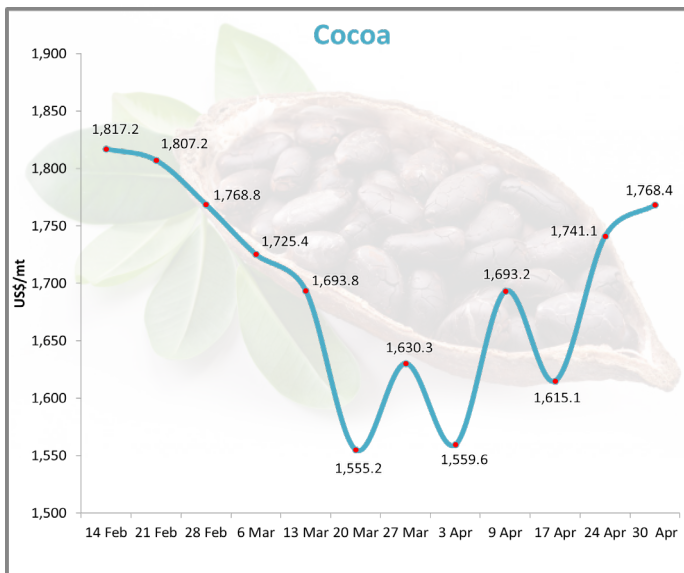
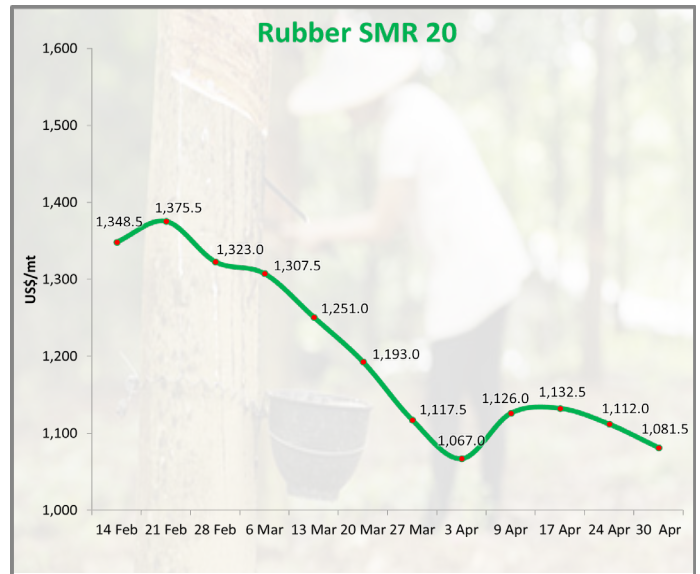
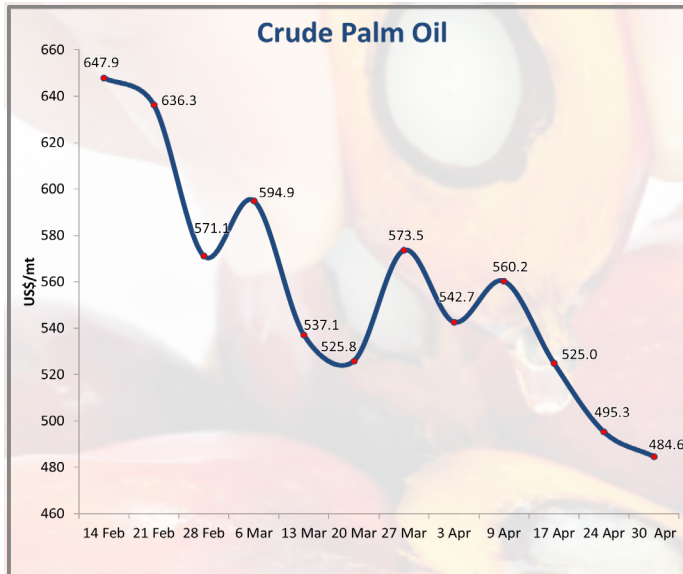
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

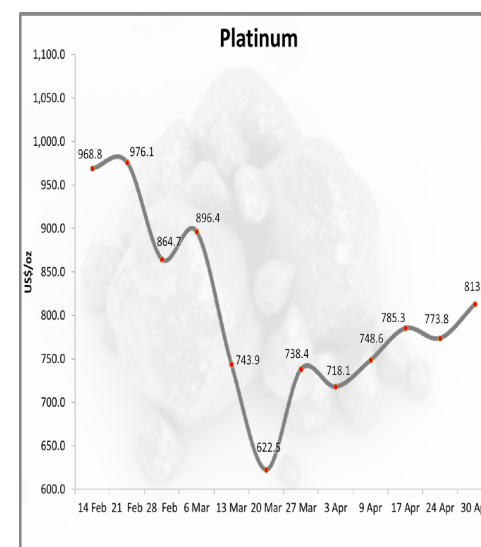
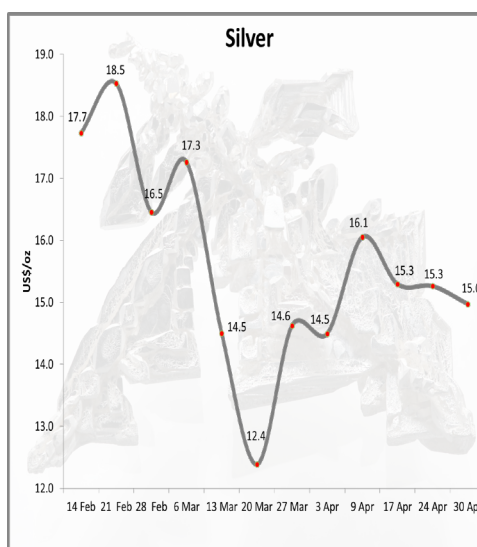
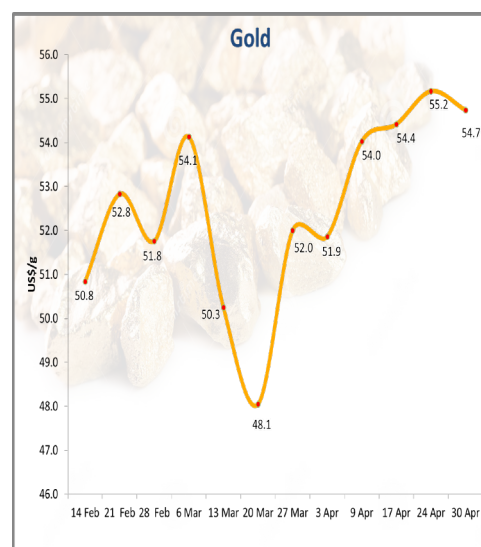
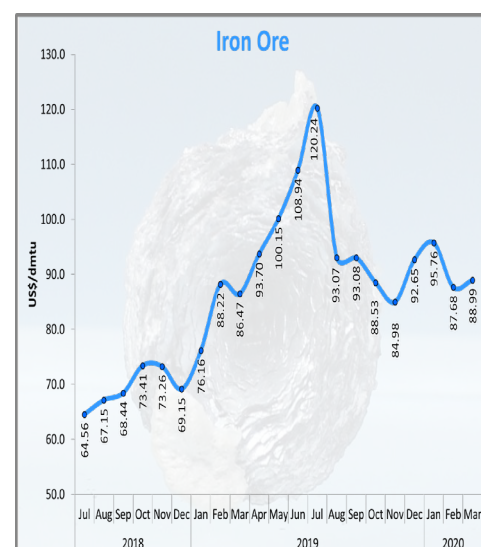
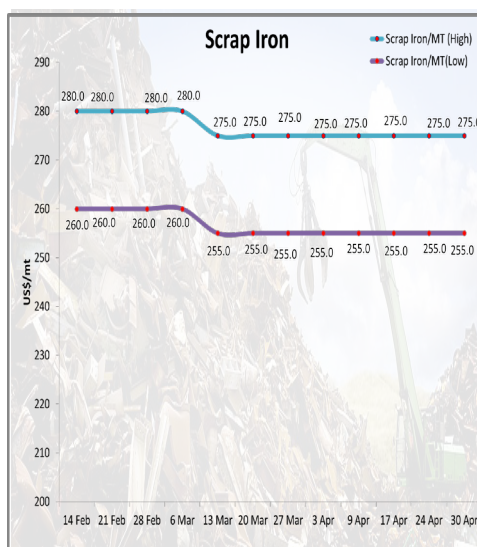
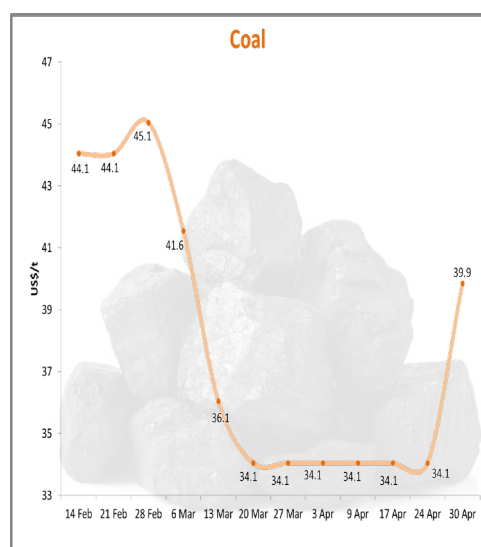
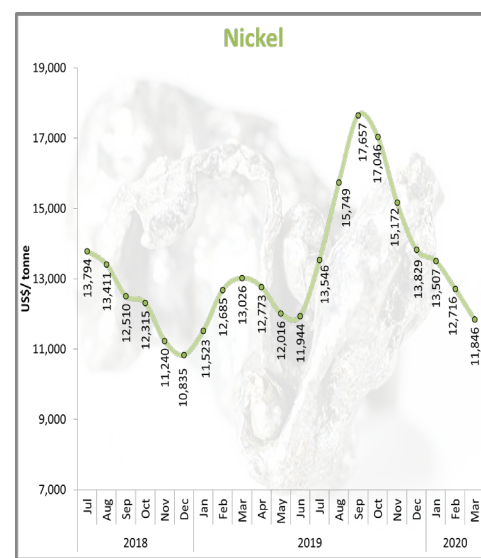
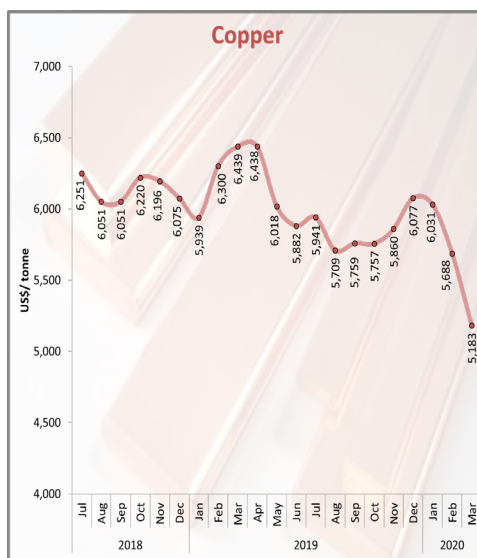
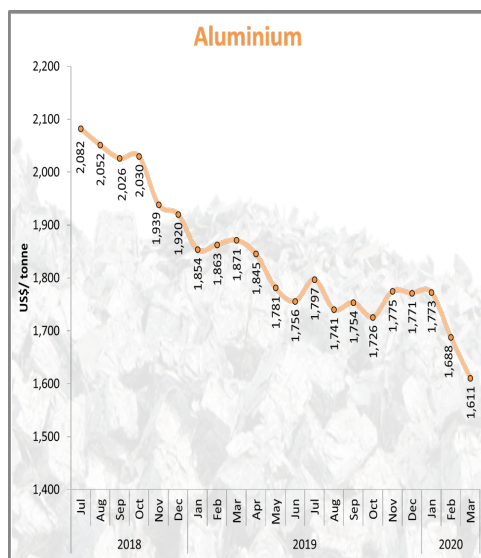
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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 Czarikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.



MEDIA RELEASE

LATEST PROCEDURES FOR ENDORSEMENT OF PREFERENTIAL CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR COMPANIES DURING THE CONDITIONAL MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (CMCO) PERIOD

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) would like to announce the latest procedures for endorsement of the Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) schemes during the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) period that will take effect from 4 May 2020.

The implementation of the current procedures is key to ensure all import and export activities with the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partner countries and the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) donor countries can be continued.

PCO Endorsement for FTA and GSP schemes

In compliance with the CMCO, the PCO endorsement services will be done through back-office at Menara MITI and its Regional offices. Malaysian companies are advised to refer to the following process to endorse their PCO:

| Services | Operation Hours | Process Details |
|--|---|---|
| PCO Submission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form A Form E Form AJ Form AI Form MPCEPA Form MNZFTA Form MCFTA Form MICECA Form MAFTA Form MTFTA | <p>MITI HQ, Malacca, Perak, Pahang, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9.00 am - 1.00 pm</p> <p>MITI Johore and Kelantan Every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday 9.00 am - 1.00 pm</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Company is required to put the PCO in an envelope. Company's name, address and number of PCO submitted must be clearly written on the envelope. The envelope containing the PCO must be placed according to alphabetical order in the labelled cabinet provided at Level 2 of Menara MITI/Regional offices. Only complete PCO will be processed. |



| Services | Operation Hours | Process Details |
|--|--|---|
| Endorsement of PCO through back-office. | Every Working Days 8.30 am - 5.30 pm | MITI officers will continue to do the endorsement process through back-office. |
| Collection of PCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form A Form E Form AI Form AJ Form MPCEPA Form MNZFTA Form MCFTA Form MICECA Form MAFTA Form MTFTA | <p>MITI HQ, Malacca, Perak, Pahang, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak 9.00 am - 1.00 pm</p> <p>Wednesday: for PCO sent on <u>Monday</u>.</p> <p>Friday: for PCO sent on <u>Wednesday</u>.</p> <p>Monday: for PCO sent on <u>Friday</u>.</p> <p>MITI Johore and Kelantan 9.00 am - 1.00 pm</p> <p>Tuesday: for PCO sent on <u>Sunday</u></p> <p>Thursday: for PCO sent on <u>Tuesday</u>.</p> <p>Sunday: for PCO sent on <u>Thursday</u>.</p> | Companies can collect the endorsed PCOs in the labelled cabinet located at Level 2, Menara MITI/Regional offices. |



MINISTRY OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

| Services | Operation Hours | Process Details |
|--|--|---|
| Enforcement of ATIGA e-Form D through the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) platform | N/A | |
| Implementation of electronic endorsement of the Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) by affixing electronic signature and official seal through the ePCO system for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form MJEPA Form AANZ Form AHK Form AK | N/A | <p>Approved PCO will be electronically endorsed and exporters will no longer need to be physically present at the MITI Service Counter for manual endorsement.</p> <p>Exporters only need to print the PCO that has been electronically signed and endorsed from their respective offices.</p> <p>Exporters are required to submit the Duplicate copy of the PCO to MITI Service Counter at Menara MITI or MITI Regional Offices monthly.</p> |
| Consultations and enquiries on CA, PCO and NPCO can be made via DagangNet Careline Service and by email to MITI Officers. | <p>DagangNet Careline: Everyday/24 hours service</p> <p>CA, PCO dan NPCO: Every Working Days 8.30 am-5.30 pm</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations or enquiries related to ePCO system including registration, user manual or technical matters: email: careline@dagangnet.com Careline: 1-300-133-133 Consultations or enquiries on CA, PCO e-mail: pco@miti.gov.my Consultations or enquiries on NPCO e-mail: npcos@miti.gov.my Technical matters specific to ATIGA e-Form D: e-mail: careline@dagangnet.com and apbpm@miti.gov.my Careline: 1-300-133-133 |

For more details, companies can email to pco@miti.gov.my.

-END-

Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)
3 May 2020

About MITI:

MITI is the key driver in making Malaysia the preferred destination for quality investments and enhancing the nation's rising status as a globally competitive trading nation. Its objectives and roles are oriented towards ensuring Malaysia's rapid economic development and help achieve the country's stated goal of becoming a developed nation.

Media enquiries

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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



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>



ANNOUNCEMENT



ANUGERAH KECERMERLANGAN INDUSTRI (AKI) 2019/2020

The closing date for entries is extended to June 30, 2020

For more information, kindly click the following links:

<https://bit.ly/3c9KdZm>



NOTIFICATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF REGISTERED EXPORTER (REX) SYSTEM UNDER GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP) NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND

WE ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGISTERED EXPORTER (REX) SYSTEM UNDER GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP) NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND WILL COMMENCE EFFECTIVE ON **1 JULY 2020**

CLICK THIS LINK FOR REX KIT AND EMAIL THE COMPLETED FORM TO npco@miti.gov.my **SUBMISSION DEADLINE : 15 MAY 2020**

For more information, kindly click the following links: <https://bit.ly/2W1T7CB>



IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE AND SEAL THROUGH THE EPCO SYSTEM

EFFECTIVE FROM 13 APRIL 2020

For more information, kindly click the following links: [34zeWMi](https://bit.ly/34zeWMi)



HOW COMPANY CAN CHECK THE STATUS OF ATIGA E-FORM D TRANSACTIONS IN THE ELECTRONIC PREFERENTIAL CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (EPCO) SYSTEM

For more information, kindly click the following links: <https://bit.ly/2KXgk2p>



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>



Send us your
suggestions



Dear Readers,

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