



We, the Asia Pacifc Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT), met virtually from 4-5 June 2021. Our meeting was chaired by Hon Damien O'Connor, New Zealand's Minister for Trade and Export Growth. We welcomed the participation of the Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Chair of the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), the Pacifc Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Pacifc Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat.

We, the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade, are united behind the essential role of trade in tackling the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and in enabling a strong economic recovery for all our people. In these times of uncertainty, we are seized of the importance of implementing our Putrajaya Vision 2040, and we agree that bold action is necessary in the following three areas:

1. Trade as a tool to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic

Defeating COVID-19 is the top priority for every economy. Recognising the role of extensive COVID-19 immunisation as a global public good, we urgently need to accelerate the production and distribution of safe, effective, quality-assured, and affordable COVID-19 vaccines. As ministers, we are focused on trade and investment's role in ensuring widespread and equitable access to such vaccines and related goods.

A PEC is playing a key role in this effort, consistent with the Putrajaya Vision 2040. In July 2020 we announced a Declaration on Facilitating the Movement of Essential Goods, which was a strong demonstration of our willingness and ability to work together to facilitate trade. However, there is more work to do.

Today, we are pleased to announce a standalone statement on COVID-19 Vaccine Supply Chains (Annex 1), which outline sour approach to ensuring the trading environment supports the safe and efficient distribution of COVID-19 vaccines and related goods. We welcome the Best Practice Guidelines for APEC Customs Administrations as an operational and practical contribution to help facilitate the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines and related goods. To continue APEC's strong work in responding to the challenges of COVID-19, APEC economies will also agree to consider how to facilitate trade in medical supplies such as those included in the World Customs Organization (WCO) COVID-19 list, and report to us before our APEC Ministerial Meeting in November.

It is vital that services trade continues to fow during the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, we highlight the integral role freight and logistics suppliers can play in the production, distribution, and sale of vaccines and medical supplies. We are pleased to announce the statement on Services to Support the Movement of Essential Goods (Annex 2). We task officials to update us on the progress of this work annually, as part of the review on the 2020 Declaration on Facilitating the Movement of Essential Goods. We also recognise the importance of providing predictability for service suppliers beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the work underway to review APEC 's role in growing services competitiveness across the region, we agree to prioritise work to identify and subsequently consider removing unnecessary barriers to trade in services, particularly those services that expedite and facilitate the fow of essential goods.

Noting the detrimental impact of border and travel restrictions on our people and our economies, we must pave the way for the safe resumption of cross-border travel, without undermining efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. We task officials to share information on cross-border travel measures, including through established APEC digital platforms, and to identify initiatives and protocols related to establishing safe passage within the region, in line with ongoing multilateral discussions. We direct officials to discuss how APEC can better support air crews, facilitate business mobility across the region, and advance discussions on digital solutions to facilitate safe travel in the region, and report on progress before our APEC Ministerial Meeting in November.

We welcome the varied and continuous efforts a swell as the contribution of additional resources across APEC to combat the pandemic, and note the newly established relevant ASF sub-fund in this regard.

2. Rules-based multilateral trading system

Recalling the role of the rules-based multilateral trading system in catalysing our region's extraordinary growth, we are determined to cooperate to ensure the 12 WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12) is successful and delivers tangible results for all. We will cooperate to further enhance the role of the WTO in establishing rules that support a free, fair, predictable, non-discriminatory, transparent, and open trade and investment environment.

The WTO must demonstrate that global trade rules can help address the human catastrophe of the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitate the recovery. A PEC economies will work proactively and urgently in Geneva to support text-based discussions, including for a temporary waiver of certain intellectual property protections on COVID19 vaccines,

as soon as possible and no later than MC12. As we seek to facilitate the recovery from the COVID19 pandemic, we support efforts to deliver pragmatic and effective solutions on trade and health that reinforce APEC's work on essential goods, minimise disruption to, and enhance the resilience of supply chains, and demonstrate the positive role that trade can play in responding to global health emergencies. As APEC economies, we will play our part by ensuring that emergency measures designed to tackle COVID-19 are targeted, proportionate, transparent, temporary, and consistent with WTO rules and will support efforts to unwind remaining trade restrictive measures when appropriate.

We continue to support ongoing necessary reform work to improve the WTO's functioning. To that end, we recognise the importance of making progress on enhancing transparency. We engaged in frank and constructive discussions, and are committed to continuing these discussions regarding improved functioning of the WTO's negotiating and dispute settlement functions. We urge WTO members to seek a shared understanding of the types of reform needed by MC 12.

One of the most important contributions that the WTO will make this year to streng then its credibility as a forum for negotiating new rules and to safeguard our natural resources, is the successful conclusion of the decades-long fsheries subsidies negotiations. As a group, APEC economies support the WTO Director General's calls for the WTO fsheries subsidies negotiations to achieve a comprehensive and meaningful agreement with effective disciplines on harmful fsheries subsidies by 31 July 2021.

We must support the WTO and its membership to modemise trade rules for the twenty-frst century. We recognise the positive role that existing plurilateral negotiations and discussions are playing in progressing outcomes. A PEC member participants in the Joint Statement Initiatives (JSI) on e-commerce; domestic regulation in services, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); and investment facilitation for development call for substantial progress in the relevant initiatives. We take note of the calls by the A PEC economies who endorsed the Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowement for an ambitious outcome at MC 12.

A PEC has been at the vanguard of ensuring that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive, and we are determined this should continue. We agree on the importance of promoting economic policies and growth that contribute to tackling climate change and other serious environmental challenges a ligned with global efforts, such as the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the goals of the Paris Agreement. In this context, we recognise member economies' energy transitions to a low emissions future will refect the different circumstances in each economy. We are committed to advancing trade and environment issues at the WTO. We reaffirm the importance of trade measures taken to combat climate change being non-discriminatory and consistent with WTO rules.

We recognise that since APEC Economic Leaders endorsed the APEC List of Environmental Goods in 2012, new environmentally friendly goods, technologies and innovations have emerged that are not covered by the original list. We are ready to take concrete steps that build on this legacy, to further APEC's contribution to addressing the most serious environmental challenges. We instruct officials to review the implementation of the original list in contributing to green growth, addressing climate change and securing sustainable economic development objectives, and to update the list in terms of Harmonised System (HS) tariff classifications for reference purposes by the APEC Ministerial Meeting in November. At that time, we will consider instructing officials on further potential work to update the list. We also support APEC efforts to discuss the impact of non-tariff measures on trade in environmental goods.

We reaffrm A PEC Economic Leaders' commitments to work on environmental services and welcome recent A PEC reportson the ways in which A PEC economies could support increased trade in environmental services.

We task officials to advance work on enhancing trade in environmental services, including by identifying environmentally related services across service sectors, and to report on progress at our APEC Ministerial Meeting in November. To ensure that services can contribute to long-term sustainability, we agree that economies will then take forward discussions on how to increase trade in environmental and environmentally related services, including by supporting liberalisation, facilitation, and cooperation. We instruct officials to report on the outcomes of these discussions at the 2022 MRT.

We recognise the importance of the global agricultural and food systems, underpinned by WTO rules, bringing food, fbre, and other critical products to people all over the world, supporting global food security and sustainable economic development. While the agriculture sector has been resilient and international markets have remained relatively stable during the pandemic, it remains one of the most protected sectors in global trade.

We agree on the need for a meaningful outcome on agriculture at MC 12, refecting our collective interests and sensitivities, with a view towards achieving substantial progressive reductions in support and protection as envisaged in the continuation of the reform process provided in Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture and existing mandates.

Market-distorting subsidies undermine a level-playing feld. We are also increasingly concerned about those subsidies that have a negative environmental impact. We recall A PEC 's 2015 commitment to rationalise and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while recognising the importance of providing those in need with essential energy services.

We task our officials to explore options, for those members that are in a position to do so, to undertake a potential voluntary standstill on inefficient fossil fuel subsidies for progress to be reported to ministers in November. We support capacity-building initiatives to advance progress towards the commitment, including further voluntary peer reviews.

A PEC's work needs to deliver for all members of society, including women, MSMEs, and others with untapped economic potential. In this regard, we note recent initia tives in A PEC to unlock the economic potential of Indigenous peoples. It is our responsibility to ensure our economic policies and trade and investment environment also promote equality of opportunity and advance economic inclusion.

A PEC should move at a faster pace to support businesses of all types, particularly MSMEs and start-ups, to access domestic and international markets. Our economic and technical cooperation and capacity building can reduce administrative barriers, promote education, training and skills development; enhance access to technology, fnance and cross-border payment mechanisms; and ensure access to market and regulatory information.

A PEC is also making useful contributions toward sidentifying policies and implementing structural reforms in support of inclusive and sustainable transitions to the future of work. To this end, we strongly support the ongoing work to implement the La Serena Road map for Women and Inclusive Growth across A PEC's work agenda, which supports the economic empowerment of women. We encourage work that empowers women and others with untapped economic potential to access capital and markets, including through trade.

3. Shaping our future prosperity

It is critical that the economic settings in each of our economies enable trade and investment to become driving forces for our long-term economic prosperity, as we respond to the economic crisis. We welcome APEC's efforts to refresh its structural reform agenda, which will outline pillars of work including creating an enabling environment for open, transparent, and competitive markets and boosting business recovery and resilience against future shocks to promote strong, balanced, inclusive, innovative, and sustainable growth.

The pandemic has accelerated the process of digitalisation, with the adoption of digital solutions no longer optional but necessary. We instruct officials to respond to ABAC's urgent call to accelerate progress on the APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap work programme. We must create an enabling, inclusive and non-discriminatory digital economy that fosters the application of new technologies, allows businesses and entrepreneurs to thrive, facilitates the fow of data, strengthens consumer and business trust, and allows goods and services to move seamlessly across borders. At the same time, it is important to bridge the digital divide by facilitating access to information and communication technologies and the skills everyone needs to thrive in the digital economy where no one is left behind. Our work on the digital economy is critical for our future economic prosperity and is refected in the APEC connectivity agenda and initia tives to build and safeguard an open, healthy, competitive, seamless and comprehensively connected and integrated Asia Pacific region.

As a concrete step that can also make a significant contribution to our response to COVID-19, we will accelerate implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, particularly those articles relating to: the accelerated use of digitalisation for border processes; pre-arrival processing of electronic declarations; electronic documents, electronic certification, electronic payments; expedited shipments; and border agency cooperation. APEC is well-placed to support economies in these efforts. This will further enhance the efficiency of supply chains. We agree to embed digital trade facilitation measures taken by APEC members during COVID19. We task officials to report on progress when we meet again at the APEC Ministerial Meeting in November.

We support ongoing efforts to conclude, ratify, implement and upgrade bilateral and regional trade agreements that beneft and protect our people, enhance predictability and transparency for our businesses, complement the multilateral trading system, and contribute to deeper economic integration in the region. These undertakings are strengthened by APEC 's extensive work to support high quality and comprehensive trade and investment outcomes in the Asia-Pacific, particularly our ongoing implementation of the Lima Declaration on the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). We note ABAC's call to ensure FTAAP remains the organising principle for regional economic integration. We also recognise the importance of regional, sub regional and remote area connectivity through quality infrastructure development and investment, based upon relevant APEC work.

Last year APEC Economic Leaders proclaimed the Putrajaya Vision for an open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacifc community by 2040, and we urge officials to fnalise their design of a concrete implementation plan across all elements of the vision by the time of the 2021 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.

We thank New Zealand for hosting the APEC MRT meeting and look forward to reviewing progress when we meet again in November.

APEC Trade Ministers Issue Joint Statement 4-5 June 2021 http://www.apec.org

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES, 2020

In 2020, Malaysia's exports of services recorded RM92.6 billion as compared to RM170.2 billion in the preceding year as the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the key services components, namely Travel and Transport. The impact of COVID-19 is more severe than the SARS epidemic in 2003. Simultaneously, imports of services decreased to RM140.1 billion as against RM181.1 billion in 2019. Malaysia's total trade in services contracted by 33.8 percent to RM232.7 billion as against RM351.3 billion in a year ago. Total trade in services as a contribution of Gross Domestic Product (GDP at current prices) accounted for 16.1 percent in 2020.

"In 2020,
Malaysia's International Trade
in Services recorded the
highest deficit ever
at RM47.4 billion"

EXPORTS RM92.6b (2019: RM170.2b)

IMPORTS RM140.1b

(2019: RM181.1b)

DEFICIT RM47.4b

(2019: RM10.9b)

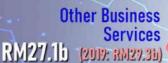
TOTAL TRADE RM232.7b

(2019: RM351.3b)



EXPORTS

RTS IMPORTS



Transport RM13.7b (2019: RM21.7b)



Telecommunications, Computer and Information RM13.4b (2019: RM12.4b)



Travel

RM12.6b

(2019: RM82.1b)





Transport RM41.0b (2019: RM47.6b)



Other Business Services RM29.8b (2019: RM32.9b)



Travel RM20.2b (2019: RM51.3b)



Telecommunications, Computer and Information RM16.8b (2019: RM14.6b)

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS



Singapore
X: RM18.9b | M: RM23.4b



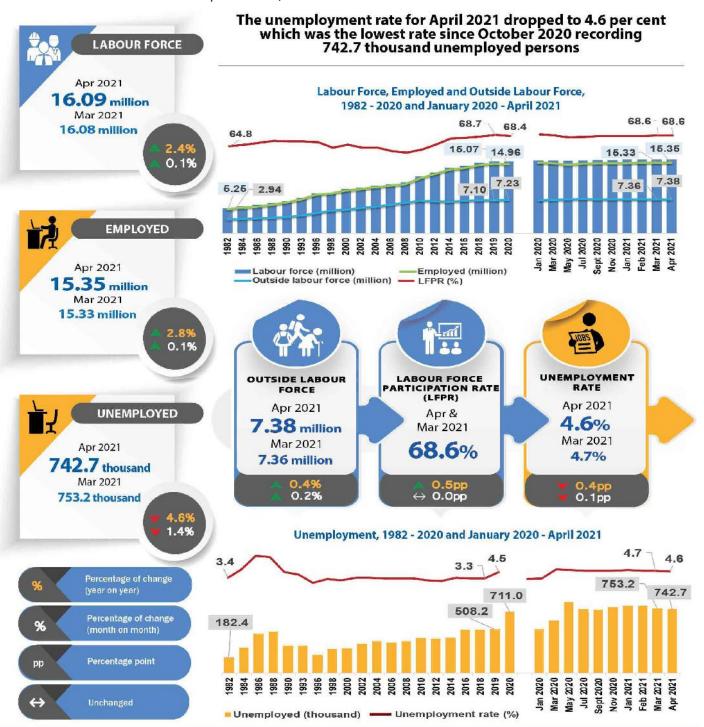
Notes: b billion, X Exports, M Imports

Source: International Trade in Services, Department of Statistics Malaysia

LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 2021

In April 2021, the number of employed persons remained in an increasing trend with month-on-month changes of 0.1 per cent or equivalent to 22.7 thousand persons to record 15.35 million persons (March 2021: 15.33 million persons). The employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment remained unchanged at 65.4 per cent in April 2021.

The unemployment rate continued to decline in April 2021, lessening by 0.1 percentage point to 4.6 percent as against the previous month (March 2021: 4.7%). The number of unemployed persons reduced by 10.5 thousand persons (-1.4%) month-on-month to register 742.7 thousand persons (March 2021: 753.2 thousand persons).



EXTERNAL TRADE BY STATE, 2020







Electronic integrated circuits RM189.3 b (19.3%)



Other electrical & electronic RM86.6 b (8.8%)



Refined petroleum products RM53.7 b (5.5%)



EXPORTS



Electronic integrated circuits RM106.9 b (13.4%)

Refined petroleum products RM56.2 b (7.1%)

Other electrical & electronic products RM43.7 b (5.5%)

TOP 3 EXPORT DESTINATIONS AND IMPORT SOURCES



China RM158.6 b (16.2%)



RM171.2 b (21.5%)





Singapore RM142.2 b (14.5%)



Singapore RM73.6 b (9.2%)





United States RM108.8 b (11.1%)

United States RM69.4 b (8.7%)



Export and import activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.

Imports or exports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

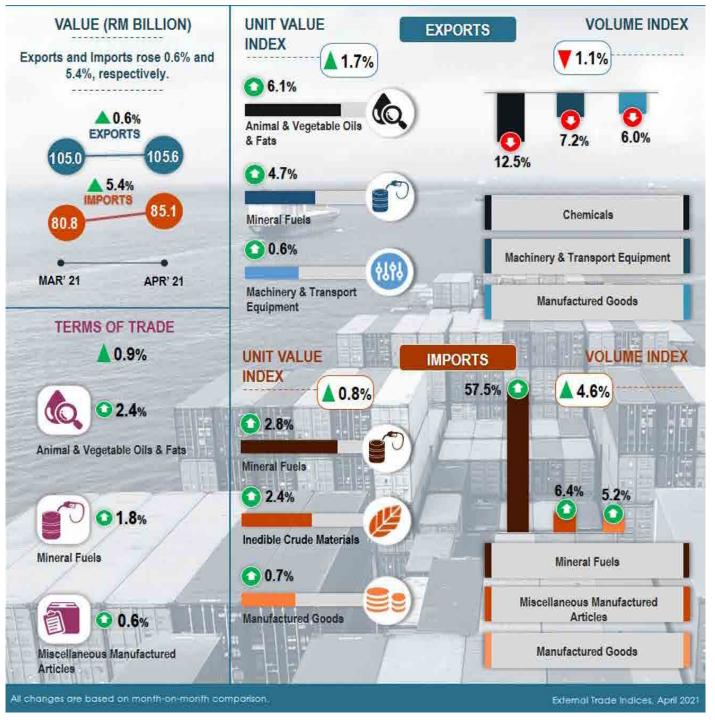
Numbers in brackets are contribution to the value of exports or imports. This data is provisional and subject to revision in later issues.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES, APRIL 2021

The export unit value index posted a positive growth at 1.7% in April 2021, in line with the rise in Malaysia's export value as compared with the previous month. The growth was refected by the increases in the index of animal & vegetable oils & fats (+6.1%), mineral fuels (+4.7%) and machinery & transport equipment (+0.6%). The export volume index recorded a decline of 1.1% in the same month, which was attributed to the decreases in the index of chemicals (-12.5%), machinery & transport equipment (-7.2%) and manufactured goods (-6.0%).

On the other hand, the import volume index grew 4.6% in April 2021 as compared to the preceding month. The up trend in the import volume index was in accordance with the growth in Malaysia's import value, contributed by the expansion in the index of mineral fuels (+57.5%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (+6.4%) and manufactured goods (+5.2%). Meanwhile, the import unit value index also increased 0.8% in April 2021 as compared with the previous month. The increment was contributed by the increases in the index of mineral fuels (+2.8%), inedible crude materials (+2.4%) and manufactured goods (+0.7%).



WORLD LARGEST EXPORTER OF CRUDE PALM KERNEL AND BABASSU OIL

In 2020, Malaysia's export of Crude palm kernel and babassu oil recorded US\$ 366.0 Million which was 42.6% share of the world exports.

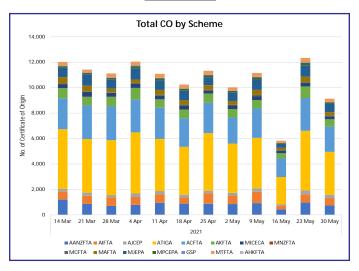


- *HS151321
- % refer to share in world exports

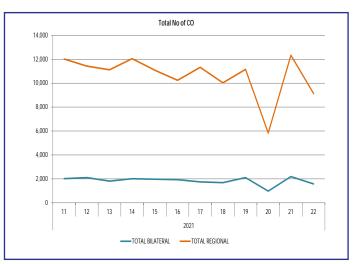


Number of PCO as at 30 May 2021 Weekly / Monthly/ Annually

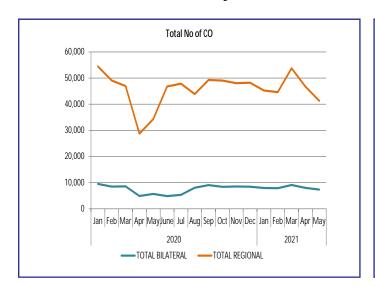
Weekly Total Scheme



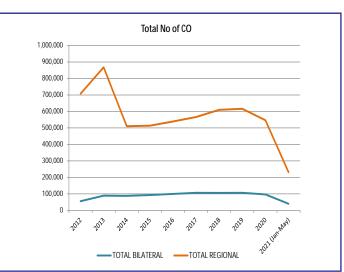
Weekly



Monthly



Annually



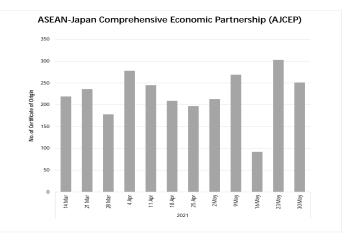
Note: *Provisional Data Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Regional FTA Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)





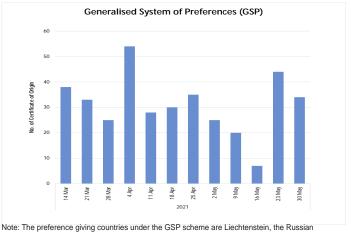








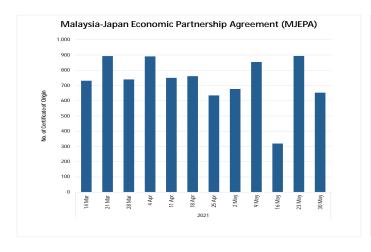




Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Norway and Cambodia

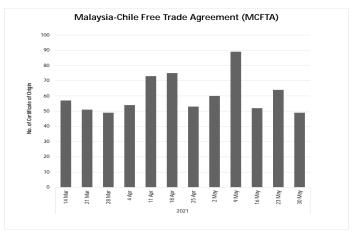
Note: *Provisional Data Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

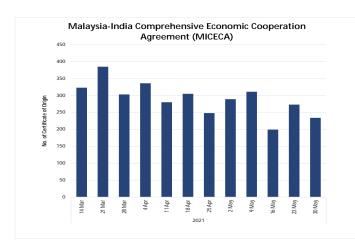
Bilateral FTA Number and Value of Preferential Certif cates of Origin (PCOs)



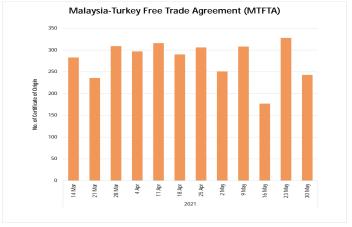








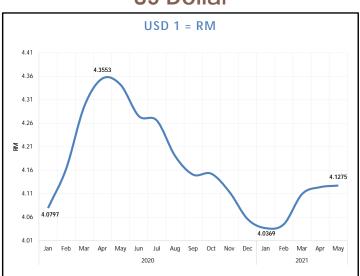




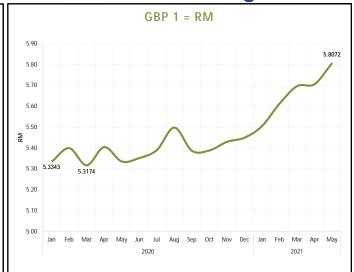
Note: *Provisional Data

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2020 - May 2021

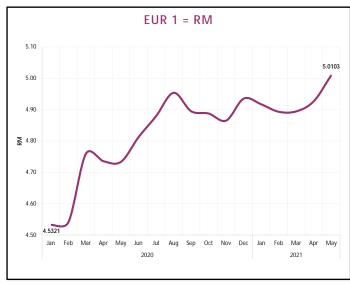
US Dollar



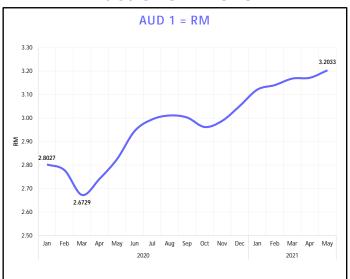
Pound Sterling



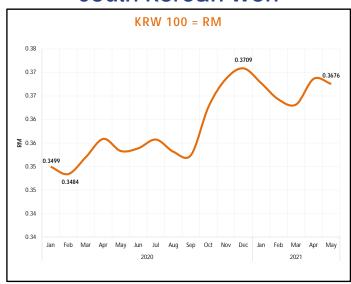
Euro



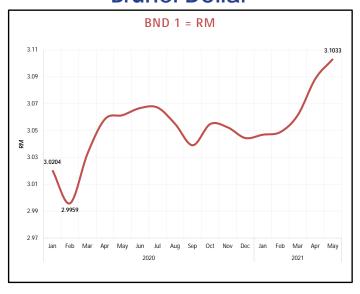
Australian Dollar



South Korean Won



Brunei Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices





3.2%* US\$71.9 **4 June 2021** Highest 2020/2021

4 Jun 2021 : US\$71.9 03 Jan 2020 : US\$68.6

15 Jan 2021 : US\$55.1 24 Apr 2020 : US\$21.4

Lowest 202<u>0/2021</u>

Average Price 2020 : US\$43.5

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



V0.5%*
US\$1,034.4
4 June 2021

Highest 2020/2021

7 May 2021 : US\$1,156.0 24 Dec 2020 : US\$944.2

22 Jan 2021 : US\$884.7 8 May 2020 : US\$473.0

Lowest 2020/2021

Average Price 2020ⁱ: US\$668.3

RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



1.8%* US\$1,680.0 **4 June 2021**

Average Price 2020 i: US\$1,333.4

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



0.1%*
US\$1,471.7

4 June 2021

Average Price 2020 i: US\$1,576.6

SUGAR -per lbs-



4 June 2021



Average Price 2020 i: US¢12.9

COAL -per MT-



▲ 0.6%* US\$85.8

4 June 2021

Average Price 2020 i: US\$47.7

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



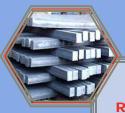
73.7%*US\$520.0
(high)

7.3%* US\$498.0 (low)

4 June 2021

Average Price 2020 i: US\$307.9 (high) Average Price 2020 i: US\$284.7 (low)

Domestic Prices 4 June 2021



Billets (per MT) RM2,700- RM2,800 Steel Bars (per MT) RM3,100 - RM3,250

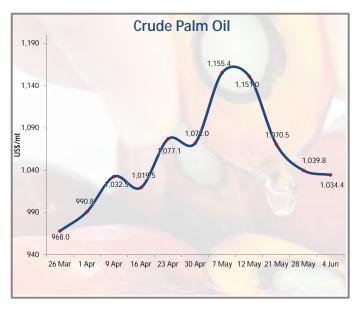
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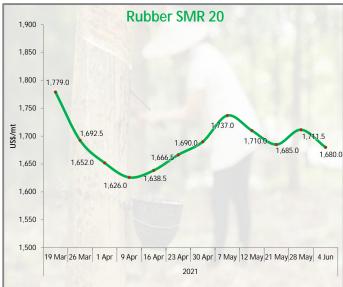
Notes: All gures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

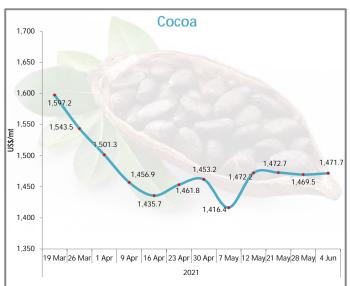
- * Refer to % change from the previous week's price
- i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

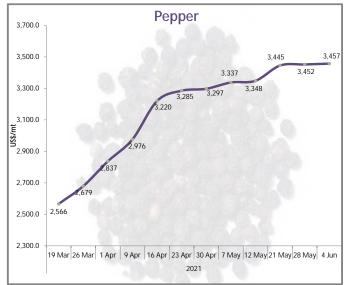
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

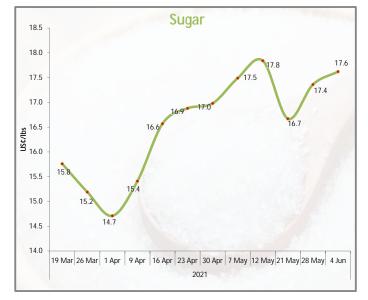
Commodity Price Trends

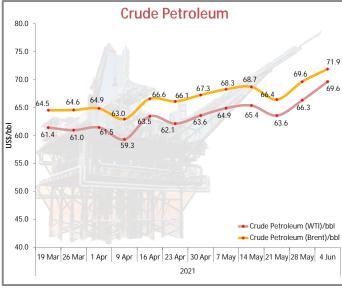






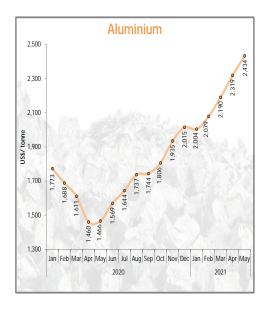


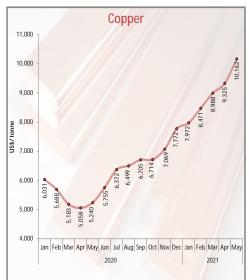


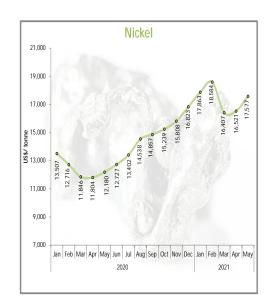


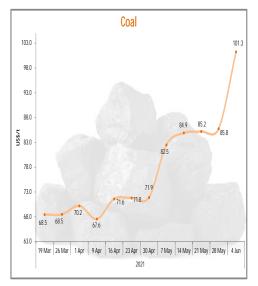
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

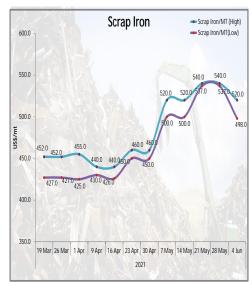
Commodity Price Trends

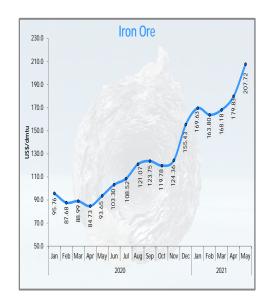


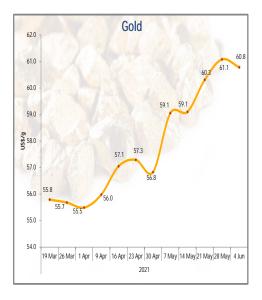


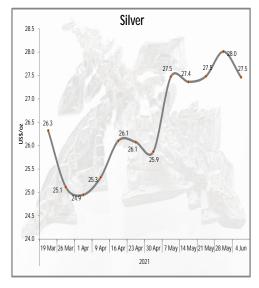


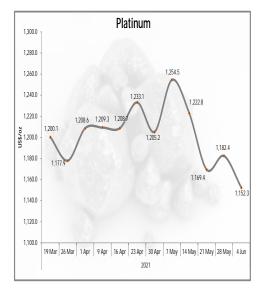












Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, , Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT)

Type of international investment agreement (IIA) made between two countries regarding promotion and protection of investments made by investors from one country in the other country's territory, which commits the host country government to grant certain standards of treatment and protection to foreign investors (nationals and companies of the other country) and their investments.

Index Measures

This index measures, for each product, the degree of export market concentration by country of origin. It tells us if a large share of commodity exports is accounted for by a small number of countries or, on the contrary, if exports are well distributed among many countries. The index ranges from 0 to 1 with higher values indicating more market concentration.

International Investment Agreement (IIA)

Are treaties with investment provisions (e.g. a free trade agreement with an investment chapter) between two or more countries include commitments regarding cross-border investments (foreign investment or FDI), typically for the purpose of protection and promotion of such investments. They include two types of agreements: (1) bilateral investment treaties and (2) treaties with investment provisions.

Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Tariffs

Are a tariff level that a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of the WTO charges on a good to other members, i.e. a country with a most favoured nation status. It applies to imports from trading partners-members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), unless the country has a preferential trade agreement. It is the lowest possible tariff a country can assess on another country.

Manufacturing Value Added (MVA)

Is the net-output of all resident manufacturing activity units. It is obtained by adding up their outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. Manufacturing can broadly be understood as "the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products", consisting of sector C in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) revision 4.

Source: UNCTAD



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY



INDUSTRY4*WRD* RELATED INCENTIVES

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

LOANS

Soit 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: Al. Robotics, Automation etc. provides a 2% interest
- rate subsidy
- www.bomb.com.my

Ceming Seen!

- 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

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 vears
- 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



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?



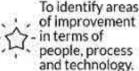


- Incorporated under the Companies Act (1965/2016)/ Registration of Business Act (1956)
- Hold a valid license
- In operation for more than 3 years

What are the benefits?









Receive comprehensive readiness report.



Incentives for RA

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













Process Flow

A FEW SIMPLE STEPS

Evaluation by Committees



Onsite Assessment

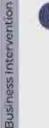


Receive RA Report

Enquiries

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







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

MCO LOCKDOWN (1 JUNE - 14 JUNE 2021)

- 1. MCO LOCKDOWN MEDIA RELEASE
 - 2. MITI MEDIA RELEASE ON CIMS
 - 3. ALL THE CONTACTS YOU NEED



4. REGISTRATION FOR BUSINESS OPERATION



5. **SOPs**



5. FAQ & ENQUIRY





BUSINESS DURING TOTAL LOCKDOWN











SAFE@WORK

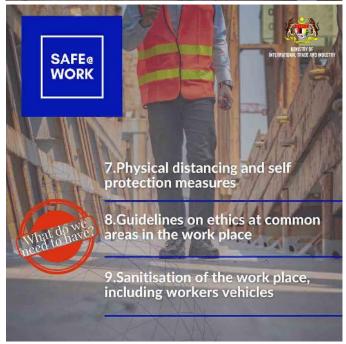












MITI Tower, No.7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah . 50480 Kuala Lumpur Tel:+603-8000 8000 Fax: +603-6202 9446

SAFE@WORK







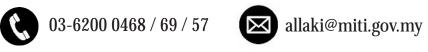


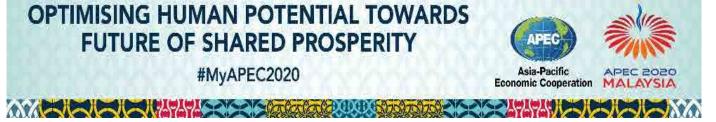


Bagi sebarang pertanyaan/aduan berkaitan operasi sektor ekonomi, sila hubungi talian hotline MITI seperti di atas.

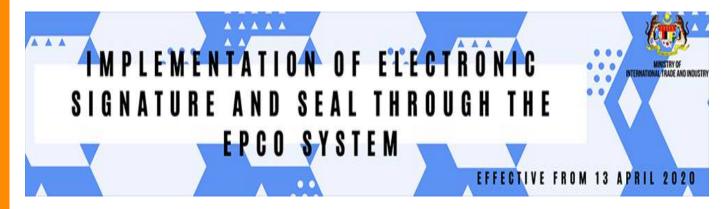


For more information, please contact:





For more information, kindly click the following links: https://www.myapec2020.my/en/



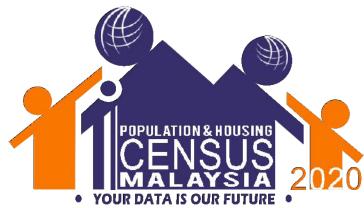
For more information, kindly click the following links: https://bit.ly/2RUyG81



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







WE ARE GOING FULLY ONLINE!

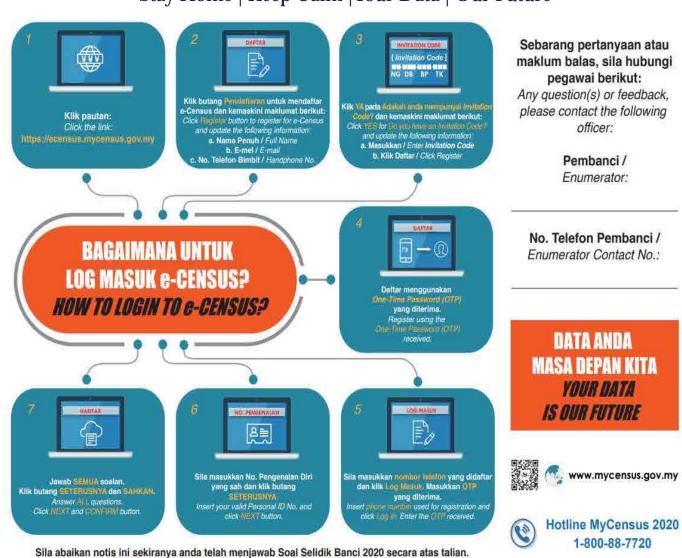
Due to the recent announcement of Movement Control Order (MCO/PKP) 3.0 by the Government, the Population and Housing Census 2020 will continue online until 30th June 2021. Please be counted by participating in e-Census at:

http://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my

Please contact @MyCensus2020 helpdesk for further assistance.

Hotline: 1-800-88-7720

Stay Home | Keep Calm | Your Data | Our Future



Kindly disregard this notice if you have answered the MyCensus 2020 questionnaire online.

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



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