Pengurniaan Darjah Kebesaran Bintang dan Pingat (DKBP) Persekutuan Sempena Ulang Tahun Hari Keputeraan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong XIV Tahun 2015

YBHG. TAN SRI DR. REBECCA FATIMA STA MARIA

DI ATAS PENGURNIAAN DARJAH KEBESARAN PANGLIMA SETIA MAHKOTA (P.S.M.) SEMPENA ULANG TAHUN HARI KEPUTERAAN SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG XIV TAHUN 2015 PADA 6 JUN 2015

IKHLAS DARIPADA
SELURUH WARGA KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI

"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"
Malaysia registered a productivity growth of 3.5% last year to a productivity level of RM61,708 per employee from RM60,437 in 2013. Based on the Productivity Report 2014/2015 launched on Thursday by International Trade and Industry Minister, Datuk Sri Mustapa Mohamed, the growth signified that the country’s labour productivity was a strong contributing factor to the gross domestic product growth of 6% in 2014.

Speaking to reporters at the report launch, he said Malaysia was on track to achieve its goal of having a 3.7% annual productivity growth rate by 2020. “The industry productivity growth remains focused on various key economic sectors, among others construction, targeting 13.2%, mining (6.2%) and agriculture (3.9%),” he said.

Meanwhile, Mustapa stressed that amid the current global economic environment, productivity growth coupled with innovation were the key to national prosperity. He urged Malaysians to change their mindset to ensure that a culture of productivity is embedded in the people and in all sectors.

“A holistic nationwide productivity movement involving the Government, industry and individuals will ensure the country’s long-term economic well-being. We need to benchmark successful experiences of other countries such as Canada, Japan and Singapore,” he said.

Additional information: According to the Productivity Report 2014/2015, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector increased to a level of RM90,556 from RM87,248 during the previous year. Meanwhile, productivity in the services sector grew 2.2% in 2014 to RM63,897 compared with RM62,492 in 2013.

According to the report, China, Myanmar, Indonesia, Thailand, Bulgaria and India have been observed closing the gap with Malaysia at an increasing rate since 2000. “There is a possibility that these countries will surpass Malaysia’s performance in the near future.

“To catch up, Malaysia needs to identify leading indicators of real growth opportunity, particularly where there are gaps between our current performance and the global benchmark. The country must strengthen its workforce, invest in technology and boost the productivity of our industries if it is to accelerate its journey to challenge the productivity frontier,” said the Malaysia Productivity Corp.

Source: The Star, 4 June 2015
MALAYSIA

External Trade Performance, 2014 - Apr 2015

RM billion

150
100
50
0
121.8 107.4 120.4 123.7 123.9 129.0 126.2 114.2 101.8 125.1 113.9

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr
2014 2015

Exports Imports Total trade

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Balance of Trade
Jan 2014 - Apr 2015

RM billion

15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
6.4 10.4 9.5 8.7 5.6 4.1 3.6 3.9 9.3 1.1 9.2 9.0 4.5 7.8 6.9

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr
2014 2015

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

### Major Trading Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2014 Jan-Apr</th>
<th>2015 Jan-Apr</th>
<th>%Change 2015/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.R.China</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>-9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>-6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Import by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) 2014 (Jan-Apr) & 2015 (Jan-Apr)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2014 Jan-Apr</th>
<th>2015 Jan-Apr</th>
<th>%Change 2015/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Imports</td>
<td>128.7</td>
<td>126.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Goods</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Goods</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption Goods</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-exports</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>-27.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Others include Dual Goods, Goods nes and Transaction below RM5,000

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia


"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"
Exports and Imports by Sector
Jan - Apr 2015

**Total Exports**
RM 243.6 bil

- **Manufactured Goods**
  RM 192.0 bil, 78.8%
- **Agriculture Goods**
  RM 13.2 bil, 6.0%
- **Mining Goods**
  RM 31.0 bil, 12.7%
- **Others**
  RM 1.5 bil, 0.6%

**Total Imports**
RM 215.4 bil

- **Manufactured Goods**
  RM 187.3 bil, 87.0%
- **Agriculture Goods**
  RM 12.9 bil, 6.0%
- **Mining Goods**
  RM 10.4 bil, 4.8%
- **Others**
  RM 4.7 bil, 2.2%

Exports and Imports of Manufactured Good
Jan - Apr 2015

**Total Exports**: RM 191.98 bil

- **Manufactured Goods**
  RM 192.0 bil, 78.8%
- **Agriculture Goods**
  RM 19.2 bil, 7.9%
- **Mining Goods**
  RM 31.0 bil, 12.7%
- **Others**
  RM 1.5 bil, 0.6%

**Total Imports**: RM 187.32 bil

- **Manufactured Goods**
  RM 187.3 bil, 87.0%
- **Agriculture Goods**
  RM 122.0 bil, 68.3%
- **Mining Goods**
  RM 31.0 bil, 16.5%
- **Others**
  RM 1.5 bil, 0.6%

**Source**: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

### Approved Investments, Jan-Mar 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Potential Employment</th>
<th>Approved Investments (RM million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sector</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>1,492.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Sector</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>27,553</td>
<td>33,664.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services Sector</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>20,205</td>
<td>22,289.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>797</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,118</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,446.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Approved Investments in Manufacturing Projects by State, Jan - Mar 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Domestic Investment</th>
<th>Foreign Investment</th>
<th>Total Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johor</td>
<td>RM25.3bil.</td>
<td>RM0.6bil.</td>
<td>RM25.9bil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>RM0.4bil.</td>
<td>RM2.5bil.</td>
<td>RM2.9bil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selangor</td>
<td>RM0.8bil.</td>
<td>RM1.2bil.</td>
<td>RM2.0bil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedah</td>
<td>RM154.3mil.</td>
<td>RM81.5mil.</td>
<td>RM165.8mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaka</td>
<td>RM70.3mil.</td>
<td>RM53.3mil.</td>
<td>RM123.6mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarawak</td>
<td>RM549.7mil.</td>
<td>RM6.6mil.</td>
<td>RM556.2mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>RM173.9mil.</td>
<td>RM20.8mil.</td>
<td>RM194.7mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perak</td>
<td>RM171.5mil.</td>
<td>RM20.1mil.</td>
<td>RM191.6mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negeri Sembilan</td>
<td>RM116.7mil.</td>
<td>RM18.4mil.</td>
<td>RM135.1mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>RM54.2mil.</td>
<td>RM5.0mil.</td>
<td>RM59.2mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terengganu</td>
<td>RM2.3mil.</td>
<td>RM0.0mil.</td>
<td>RM2.3mil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>RM1.5mil.</td>
<td>RM0.0mil.</td>
<td>RM1.5mil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Economic freedom is the fundamental right of every human to control his or her own labor and property. In an economically free society, individuals are free to work, produce, consume, and invest in any way they please. In economically free societies, governments allow labor, capital, and goods to move freely, and refrain from coercion or constraint of liberty beyond the extent necessary to protect and maintain liberty itself.

U.S. Global Trade (Goods and Services)  
April 2015

- Exports: 189.9 billion
- Imports: 230.8 billion
- Total Trade: 420.7 billion

U.S. Trading Partners, April 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Country / Region</th>
<th>USD Billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South and Central America</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis
Central Asia Economies

**Kazakhstan**
- Population: 17.4 mil (2014)
- GDP (US$ billion): 212.3 (2014)
- Inflation Rate: 6.7% (2014)
- Unemployment Rate: 5.2% (2014)
- Malaysia’s Trade with Kazakhstan (US$ million): 66.9

**Kyrgyzstan**
- Population: 5.7 mil (2014)
- Inflation Rate: 7.5% (2014)
- Unemployment Rate: 7.6% (2014)
- Malaysia’s Trade with Kyrgyzstan (US$ million): 6.9

**Tajikistan**
- Population: 8.3 mil. (2014)
- Inflation Rate: 6.1% (2014)
- Unemployment Rate: 8.0% (2013)
- Malaysia’s Trade with Tajikistan (US$ million): 5.4

**Turkmenistan**
- Population: 5.8 mil (2014)
- GDP (US$ billion): 47.9 (2014)
- Inflation Rate: 6.0% (2014)
- Unemployment Rate: 10.6% (2013)
- Malaysia’s Trade with Turkmenistan (US$ million): 23.0
- Ease of Doing Business rank: na

**Uzbekistan**
- Population: 30.6 mil (2014)
- GDP (US$ billion): 62.6 (2014)
- Inflation Rate: 8.4% (2014)
- Unemployment Rate: 10.7% (2013)
- Malaysia’s Trade with Uzbekistan (US$ million): 92.7

Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, World Development Indicators and Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top Ten World’s Biggest Oil Companies, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Barrels of Oil per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saudi Aramco</td>
<td>12 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gazprom</td>
<td>8.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Iranian Oil Co.</td>
<td>6.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exxon Mobil</td>
<td>4.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rosneft</td>
<td>4.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PetroChina</td>
<td>4.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BP</td>
<td>3.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Royal Dutch Shell</td>
<td>3.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Petroleos Mexicanos</td>
<td>3.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kuwait Petroleum Corp.</td>
<td>3.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: http://www.forbes.com/
Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with US Dollar and Chinese Yuan

Gold Prices, 30 January - 5 June 2015

Silver Prices, 30 January - 5 June 2015

Source: Bank Negara, Malaysia

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

Source: Bank Negara, Malaysia

Source: http://www.hardassetsalliance.com/charts/silver-price/usd/oz

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

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AANZFTA</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIFTA</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJCEP</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATIGA</td>
<td>3,719</td>
<td>4,001</td>
<td>4,231</td>
<td>3,331</td>
<td>4,009</td>
<td>4,872</td>
<td>4,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACFTA</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>1,571</td>
<td>1,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKFTA</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICECA</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNZFTA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCFTA</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAFTA</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJEPA</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPCEPA</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSP</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Japan, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Norway, Cambodia and Kazakhstan.

AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)
ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)
AJCEP: ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (Implemented since 1 February 2009)
ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2003)
AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2006)
AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)
MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2006)
MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)
MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)
MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)
MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)
MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia
### Commodity Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>5 June 2015 (US$)</th>
<th>% change*</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% change*</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>% change*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude Petroleum (per bbl)</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Palm Oil (per MT)</td>
<td>660.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>621.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw Sugar (per MT)</td>
<td>263.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)</td>
<td>1,615.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)</td>
<td>2,143.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (per MT)</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)</td>
<td>280 (high)</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>370.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>260 (low)</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point
* Refer to % change from the previous week’s price
i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated
n.a Not available

### Highest and Lowest Prices, 2014/2015

#### Crude Petroleum (5 June 2015)
- **Highest**: US$58.0 per bbl
- **Lowest**: US$44.8 per bbl
- **2015**
  - 29 May 2015: 60.3
  - 13 Mar 2015: 44.8
- **2014**
  - 13 June 2014: 107.6
  - 26 Dec 2014: 54.6

#### Crude Palm Oil (5 June 2015)
- **Highest**: US$660.0 per MT
- **Lowest**: US$621.0 per MT
- **2015**
  - 16 Jan 2015: 701.0
  - 6 Feb 2015: 621.0
- **2014**
  - 14 Mar 2014: 982.5
  - 26 Dec 2014: 664.0

### Average Domestic Prices, 5 June 2015

#### Billets (per MT)
- RM1,400 - RM1,500

#### Steel Bars (per MT)
- RM1,750 - RM1,800

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

Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.
Commodity Price Trends

Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.
The Blue Ocean Strategy, team growth and continuous development – these are the three primary factors adopted by Tacara Sdn Bhd which have made the company what it is today.

The Tawau-based company was set up in July 1995 as the first food grade natural carrageenan biopolymer producer in Malaysia. In just a few years, it grew to become a large successful company with annual sales of RM15 million recorded in 2009 alone with profits of RM1.3 million.

Like most companies, Tacara (which stands for Tawau Carrageenan) depended on financial assistance in the early stages of its operations. According to its owner, Pang Kyun Fung, the company received help from the Malaysian Technology Development Corporation (MTDC). This, he says, relieved its financial constraints significantly.

It’s goal is to produce world class natural carrageenan for global markets through implementation of the highest ethical standard stringently maintained by its employees.

Carrageenan comes from algae or seaweeds and can be used as a thickening agent in place of animal-based products like gelatin, which is extracted from animal bones. Carrageenan is a common ingredient in food such as milk products like yoghurt or chocolate milk. Many vegetarians use carrageenan in place of products like gelatin since it is 100 per cent vegetarian.

Tacara produces a range of natural carrageenan biopolymer products for the food and non-food industries. Pang says that the company’s research and development team is working closely with local and foreign institutions and technical experts to focus on developing new and innovative ways to utilise carrageenan.

Together with end users and manufacturers, Tacara provides product solutions and technical support. The company has attained various awards and accolades for its achievements since its establishment.

The recognition includes the Small and Medium Industry’s Award for Export Excellence (in October 2003), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry’s Award for Industry Excellence (in December 2004), Halal certificate and the KOSHER certificate. Pang says for its short-term plan, Tacara will explore new applications for existing products, while for the long term, it hopes to establish marketing and blending companies overseas.

In the field of technology and equipment sharing, it encourages involvement of supporting industries. “To prepare for future challenges, we will conduct continuous research and development,” he said.
MITI Programme
Launching of Productivity Report 2014/15

"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"
MITI Weekly Bulletin Conveys its Deepest Condolences to the families and loved ones of the victims of the Sabah earthquake
6 June 2015
Comments & Suggestions

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