The goal of Malaysia to become a developed nation by 2020 is fast becoming reality. Malaysia has one of the most competitive economies in Asia and is becoming globally recognised as having a business-friendly environment. The country is committed to achieving sustainable development and inclusive growth, while also recognising the challenges and opportunities posed by a global competitive economy as well as the establishment of the ASEAN community and regional economic integration.

The government has encouraged private sector-driven and people-centered growth through a variety of initiatives and policies that has been very successful. But maintaining these reforms has led the government to go further, and embark on an agenda for good regulatory practice. Producing regulations through a more robust process of analysis and stakeholder engagement enhances efficiency and accountability, and also promotes greater participation, inclusiveness and ownership of the end solution or government intervention.

In 2013, the launch of the National Policy on the Development and Implementation of Regulations reflected the government’s desire to improve the rule-making process. Regulatory impact statements and public consultations were introduced in order to standardise the way that polices, laws and regulations are developed and improve overall regulatory quality. We are grateful to the OECD for its support in introducing and implementing this policy, drawing on the vast experience and expertise of other countries so that Malaysia can learn from best practice and avoid the mistakes of others.

In 2015, Malaysia is proud to be the Chair of ASEAN. Malaysia has made good regulatory practices a priority across the ASEAN community, as it considers them a key ingredient for our regional economic integration and institutional connectivity. Having a coherent and convergent regulatory environment within and across borders will facilitate the movement...
of people, trade, investment, culture and ideas that contributes to thriving social, cultural and economic community.

For the reason above, I am delighted that the OECD has supported Malaysia’s efforts in implementing good regulatory practice and produced this publication assessing the progress made. This is important for Malaysia to celebrate its successes and also learn from the recommendations to keep improving. It is also important for our neighbours to see and benefit from Malaysia's experience. Good regulatory practices are not only important now but should be a permanent area for concerted attention and action.

Preface by,
Tan Sri Dr. Ali Hamsa
Chief Secretary to the Government of Malaysia

In 2013, the Government of Malaysia asked the OECD to review its regulatory management system and provide support for piloting and implementing its regulatory policy. The review was conducted by delegates of the Regulatory Policy Committee and the OECD Secretariat in 2014, using expertise developed over two decades of peer learning under the OECD programme on Regulatory Reform. Peer reviews of good regulatory practices have also been conducted for Viet Nam (2011) and Indonesia (2012). The project drew on a number of OECD publications and instruments, including the 2012 Recommendation of the OECD Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance. This report presents the findings of the project.

The Government of Malaysia is focusing on the importance of an enabling business environment. This is reflected in Malaysia’s status in the 2015 Doing Business rankings on the ease of doing business, where Malaysia ranks 18th out of 189 economies. To create this business-friendly environment, the government has reduced the paperwork required to licence a business by over 50%, saving businesses RM 729 million (EUR 181 million), and conducted sector-specific reforms in construction, logistics and healthcare.

In order to fully exploit the potential of high-quality design of policies, laws and regulations, Malaysia has established a National Policy on the Development and Implementation of Regulations. This is a promising step towards institutionalizing good regulatory practices and sets an example for other similar countries in South East Asia and beyond.

OECD member countries are aware of the benefits of a high-quality regulatory environment for achieving inclusive growth and environmental sustainability, and are constantly improving their regulatory practices. In South East Asia, regional connectivity, integration and the establishment of the ASEAN community provide further impetus for having similar institutional frameworks that contribute to a seamless, inclusive and people-centered economy. Moreover, having a similar approach to the rules of the game for society, the environment and the modern economy is critical for positioning the ASEAN community as a destination of choice for investment, trade and job creation.

OECD experience shows that successfully implementing regulatory policies requires investment and sustaining initiatives over the long term. In this respect, Malaysia would benefit from strategically targeting efforts in high-impact areas while supporting compliance with the National Policy. Reporting of ministerial performance vis-à-vis the National Policy will also help drive improvement over time.

Good regulatory practice is not a destination, but a journey within a dynamic environment. Malaysia’s recent efforts and progress are to be commended, and are well in line with OECD Recommendations on Regulatory Policy and Governance. These are sound foundations that should be built upon with the same support and industry that initiated these reforms, to achieve the ultimate goal: better policies for better lives.

Foreword by,
Rolf Alter
Director of Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD
**MALAYSIA**

**Labour Force and Unemployment Rate, Jan 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January 2015</th>
<th>December 2014</th>
<th>Change (%) m-o-m</th>
<th>January 2014</th>
<th>Change (%) y-o-y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour force ('000)</td>
<td>14,043.60</td>
<td>14,180.50</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>13,987.60</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed ('000)</td>
<td>13,601.60</td>
<td>13,748.40</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>13,529.90</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed ('000)</td>
<td>442.0</td>
<td>432.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>457.7</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside labour force ('000)</td>
<td>6,865.30</td>
<td>6,700.60</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6,644.80</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation rate (LFPR) (%)</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Working Age Population (15 - 64), 2009 - Jan 2015**

![Bar chart showing the working age population from 2009 to 2015](Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

**Labour Force, 2009 - Jan 2015**

![Bar chart showing the labour force from 2009 to 2015](Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia)
Unemployment Rate for Selected Countries, 2014

![Unemployment Rate Chart]

Distributive Trade Indicators, 2010-2014

**Value of Sales, 2010 - 2014**

![Value of Sales Chart]

**Salaries & Wages, 2010 - 2014**

![Salaries & Wages Chart]


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
DID YOU KNOW?
Exports, Imports and Production of Natural Rubber, 2011 - 2014

Top 10 Natural Rubber Export Destinations, 2014

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"
‘ASEAN and You’

ASEAN Companies in Malaysia

- CPF
- Bangkok Bank
- RGM Indonesia
- San Miguel Corporation
- OCBC Bank
- Keppel Corporation
- DBS
- Sembcorp
- Temasek Holdings
- Wilmar
GDP Growth for Selected Regions and Economies, 2012 - 2016f

Source: ADB

- **Central Asia**: 5.6 6.6 5.1 3.5 4.5
- **East Asia**: 6.6 6.8 6.6 6.5 6.3
- **South Asia**: 5.1 6.5 6.9 7.2 7.6
- **Southeast Asia**: 5.8 5.1 4.4 4.9 5.3
- **The Pacific**: 6.0 4.1 6.1 10.7 4.5
- **Developing Asia**: 6.2 6.5 6.3 6.3 6.3
- **Major industrial economies**: 1.2 1.2 1.6 2.2 2.4

---

- **Indonesia**: 6.0 5.6 5.0 5.5 6.0
- **Malaysia**: 5.6 4.7 6.0 4.7 5.0
- **Philippines**: 6.8 7.2 6.1 6.4 6.3
- **Singapore**: 3.4 4.4 2.9 3.0 3.4
- **Thailand**: 6.5 2.9 0.7 3.6 4.1
- **Viet Nam**: 5.2 5.4 6.0 6.1 6.2

"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"
Inflation Rate for Selected Region and Economies, 2012 - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015f</th>
<th>2016f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pacific</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing Asia</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major industrial economies</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015f</th>
<th>2016f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ADB

f - forecast
Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Australian Dollar and Chinese Yuan Renminbi

Gold Prices, 2 January - 27 March 2015

Silver Prices, 2 January - 27 March 2015
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Number of Certificates

<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>883</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIFTA</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJCEP</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATIGA</td>
<td>4,693</td>
<td>4,081</td>
<td>4,287</td>
<td>2,648</td>
<td>3,695</td>
<td>4,107</td>
<td>4,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACFTA</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>1,659</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>1,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKFTA</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICECA</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNZFTA</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCFTA</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAFTA</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIEPA</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIFCEPA</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSP</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Crude Petroleum (per bbl)</th>
<th>Crude Palm Oil (per MT)</th>
<th>Raw Sugar (per MT)</th>
<th>Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)</th>
<th>Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)</th>
<th>Coal (per MT)</th>
<th>Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Mar 2015 (US$)</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>650.5</td>
<td>272.5</td>
<td>1,413.5</td>
<td>2,042.9</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>270 (high) 250 (low)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| % change*          | ↑ 4.9                     | ↑ 0.4                   | ↓ 4.0             | ↑ 0.6                  | ↑ 3.5                | ↓ 0.2         | unchanged unchanged    |

| 2014*              | 54.6 - 107.6              | 823.3                   | 352.3             | 1,718.3                | 2,615.8              | 59.8          | 370.0                  |

| 2013*              | 88.1 - 108.6              | 805.5                   | 361.6             | 2,390.8                | 1,933.1              | ..            | 485.6                  |

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

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

* Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

n.a Not available

---

### Highest and Lowest Prices, 2014/2015

#### Crude Petroleum

**Highest (US$ per bbl)**

- **2015**
  - 2 Jan 2015: 53.8

- **2014**
  - 13 June 2014: 107.6

**Lowest (US$ per bbl)**

- **2015**
  - 13 Mar 2015: 44.8

- **2014**
  - 26 Dec 2014: 54.6

#### Crude Palm Oil

**Highest (US$ per MT)**

- **2015**
  - 16 Jan 2015: 701.0

- **2014**
  - 14 Mar 2014: 982.5

**Lowest (US$ per MT)**

- **2015**
  - 6 Feb 2015: 621.0

- **2014**
  - 26 Dec 2014: 664.0

---

### Average Domestic Prices, 27 Mar 2015

- **Billets** (per MT)
  - RM1,450 - RM1,500

- **Steel Bars** (per MT)
  - RM1,850 - RM1,950

---

Commodity Price Trends

DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth

Commodity Price Trends

THE STEEL EMPIRE'S JOURNEY OF UNPARALLELED GROWTH

In 1988, a key decision was made as the company ventured into the Singaporean market. This was an event that opened the first door to many future success stories for Eversendai; the company managed to secure a contract for the fabrication and erection of structural steel work for the Singapore Indoor Stadium. “This was the first of many projects in Singapore. After the successful completion of this, we were contracted the Pulau Seraya Power Station (Stage 2), the amphitheater for Jurong Bird Park, and the 66-storey Republic Plaza, to name a few,” Nathan elaborated.

Never a man to shy away from challenges and greater heights, Nathan was quick to learn the trade and focus on expanding the business. His wise decisions and visionary thinking resulted in the incorporation of Shin Eversendai Engineering (M) Sdn Bhd in 1993. Through this company, a strategic focus was placed specifically on engineering, fabrication design and erection of mechanical and structural work as the company’s core services.

Hard work and consistency paid off when Eversendai made its entrance into the West Asian market three years later through its subsidiary, Eversendai Engineering LLC (Dubai, the United Arab Emirates). Since building the

SUCCESS STORY

Eversendai Corporation Berhad

Established in 1984, Eversendai Corporation, Burj Al-Arab and Burj Khalifa, Eversendai has Berhad needs no introduction, as it has continued to undertake many key landmark projects with the projects in West Asian locations such as Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar. The company has placed Malaysia on a high pedestal in the global steel industry. With more than 10,000 employees on its payroll with a strong presence in Asia, Eversendai continues to be a world-class Design and Erection Contractor. Eversendai's business as the Group set up a full-fledged Corporation has created a new benchmark for engineering department to enhance the construction industry. With its mega projects, their value proposition for clients, such as the iconic Tower 2 of the Petronas Twin Towers, Eversendai Construction Pvt Ltd, Dubai, Eversendai, the new Doha International Airport, handles a majority of the designing and the Burj Al-Arab, Republic Plaza in Singapore, draughting services for their global clients.

The Group is relentless when delivering more projects, and its promise to clients well above the one of the most trusted and reliable names in the industry. Eversendai strives in the global steel industry. With more than 10,000 employees on its payroll with a strong presence in Asia, Eversendai continues to be. This consistency in above average work quality assured deliverance has been each turning milestones of success. Under responsible for a large client retainer pool. The visionary leadership and guidance of its Chairman and Group Managing Director, Dato' AK Nathan, Eversendai Corporation has placed Malaysia on a high pedestal alongside many other internationally acclaimed names in the industry.

THE STEEL EMPIRE’S JOURNEY OF UNPARALLELED GROWTH

As expected, the project was deemed a tremendous success, surpassing all expectations. It was this success that made the Group a specialist in this particular area of expertise. Eversendai did not stop there – in 2009, the group expanded business operations even further to India and took on the daunting project of erecting the North Chennai power plant project, along with Phase 1 of the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport – South West Pier in Mumbai. Consistency and perseverance were the two key ingredients for Eversendai’s growth and establishment. Three years later, the Group was finally converted into a public limited company and carries its current name, Eversendai Corporation Berhad. Last year, Eversendai hit its RM1 billion turnover mark. Having achieved such a significant milestone, the Group is now working hard to achieve RM2 billion within the next five years (2017). Understanding the importance of creativity and diversification in business today, Eversendai is now venturing into new components relating to the company’s core business. Some areas that will be explored include fabrication, oil and gas, petrochemicals and execution of composite structures for high-rise towers. To date, Eversendai has completed over 150 projects in 10 countries.

Contact Us

Lot 19956, Jalan Industri 3/6, Rawang Integrated Industrial Park, 48000 Rawang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.

Tel.: +603 6091 2575
Fax.: +603 6091 2577
Email: eversendai@eversendai.com
ViTrox Technologies, a wholly owned subsidiary of ViTrox Corporation Berhad, is one of the world’s leading automated machine vision inspection solution providers with an extensive customer base in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Taiwan, China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia, Europe, Brazil, Mexico, the USA and more.

In 2014, ViTrox Technologies launched its Centre of Excellence (COE) for Machine Vision technology. The COE has two main functions, namely as a Research & Development / Incubator Centre and a Training Centre. As a R&D / Incubator Centre, it provides an avenue for SMEs to gain access to vision technology for their products. Meanwhile, as a Training Centre, it provides training to technopreneurs, professionals, researchers and institutions of higher learning on vision machine technology.

Source: MIDA
Lawatan Menteri ke Karnival Pengajian Tinggi, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, 28 Mac 2015

Program CSR MITI & MATRADE 27 Mac 2015
REMEMBERING LEE KUAN YEW

The MITI Weekly Bulletin conveys its deepest condolences to the people of Singapore on the recent demise of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, former Prime Minister of Singapore.

---

**Name:** Nurliyana Hazwani Abd Rahman
**Designation:** Administrative Assistant
**Job Description:** Responsible for managing online vehicle booking system
**Division:** Administrative Unit, Management Services, MITI
**Contact No:** 03 - 62000069
**Email:** liyana_hazwani@miti.gov.my

---

**Name:** Syaheed Shaharani Daud Shahrani
**Designation:** Accountant Assistant
**Job Description:** Responsible for managing the store section
**Division:** Account Unit, Management Services, MITI
**Contact No:** 03 - 62000095
**Email:** syaheed@miti.gov.my

---

“What is this life if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare”

Extract from the poem ‘Leisure’ by William Henry Davies (1871-1940)
American poet and writer

---

**Comments & Suggestions**

Dear Readers,

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

http://www.miti.gov.my/cms_matrix/form.jsp?formId=c1148fbf-c0a81573-3a2f3a2f-1380042c