



MITI in the News

The Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference, 15 - 18 December 2015, Nairobi, Kenya

Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry will be attending the Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference from 15 to 18 December 2015, in Nairobi, Kenya.

The WTO Ministerial Conference meets biennially to review the work of the World Trade Organisation and presents an opportunity for Trade Ministers to provide further political guidance on negotiations undertaken conducted under the organisation's ambit.

Besides commemorating the 20th anniversary of the WTO's establishment, the Tenth Ministerial Conference is a crucial milestone for the WTO to review implementation issues agreed upon at previous conferences, including decisions related to the economic progress of its developing nation members as well as charting the work programme of the WTO for 2016 and subsequent years.

The Conference will also formally accept the accessions of Liberia and Afghanistan as new WTO Members. The adoption of the accession protocol will enlarge the WTO membership to 164 Members.

Throughout the WTO Conference period, Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed is scheduled to meet several counterpart Ministers bilaterally to exchange views on WTO-related issues and discuss bilateral trade interests. Dato' Sri Mustapa is also expected to have a Roundtable session and bilateral meetings with the private sector in Kenya and meet with the Malaysian diaspora in Nairobi.

Malaysia is also participating in the Cairns Group Ministerial Meeting as well as the IDB Ministerial Consultative Meeting on the sidelines of the Conference. The Cairns Group erves to promote and protect its Members' interest in WTO agriculture negotiations whilst the IDB Consultative Meeting offers an informal forum for Ministers from the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

Malaysia is optimistic that the WTO Tenth Ministerial Conference in Nairobi will be successful in charting a more concrete work programme that will revitalize the Doha Development Agenda.

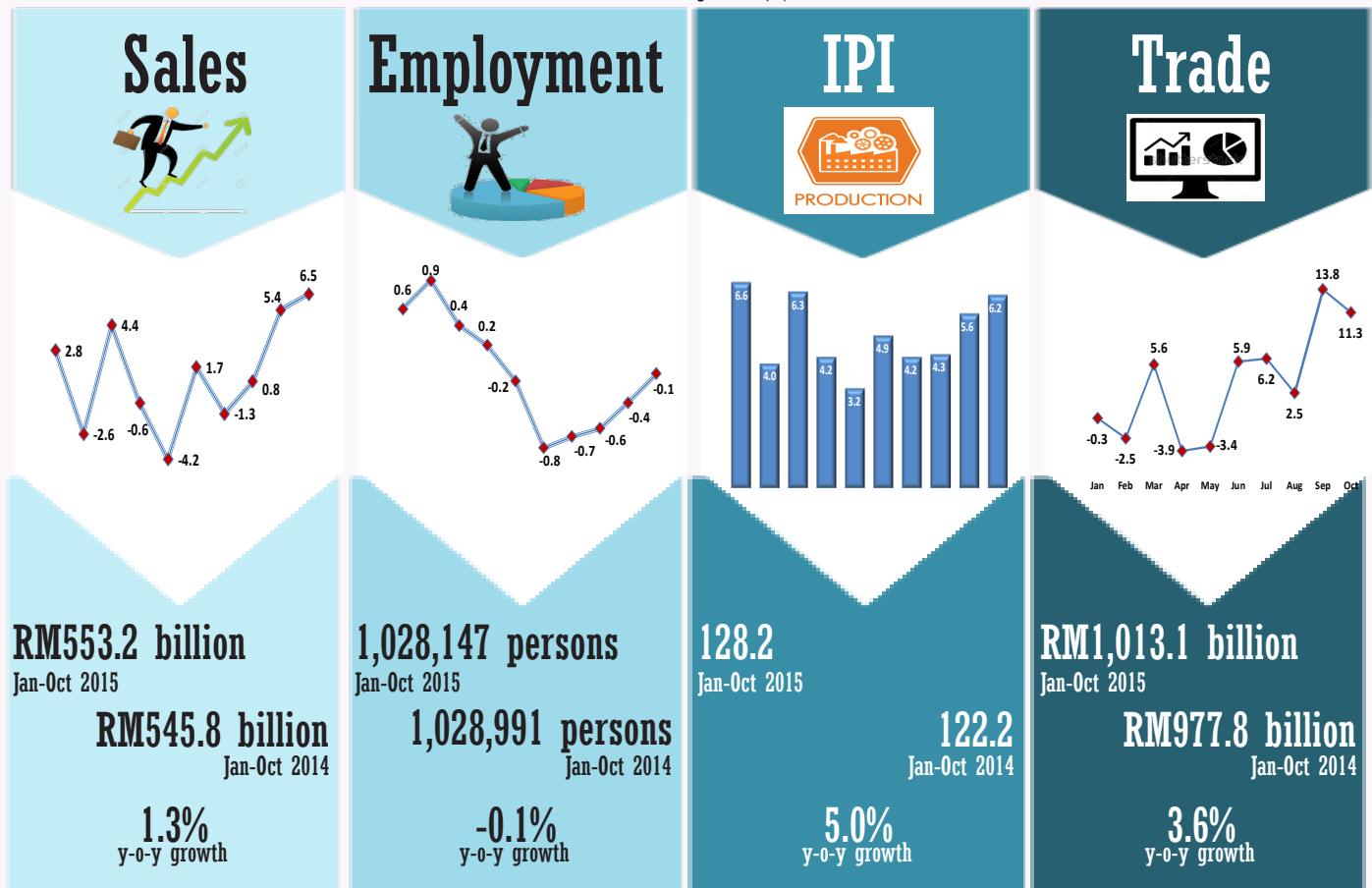
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 14 December 2015



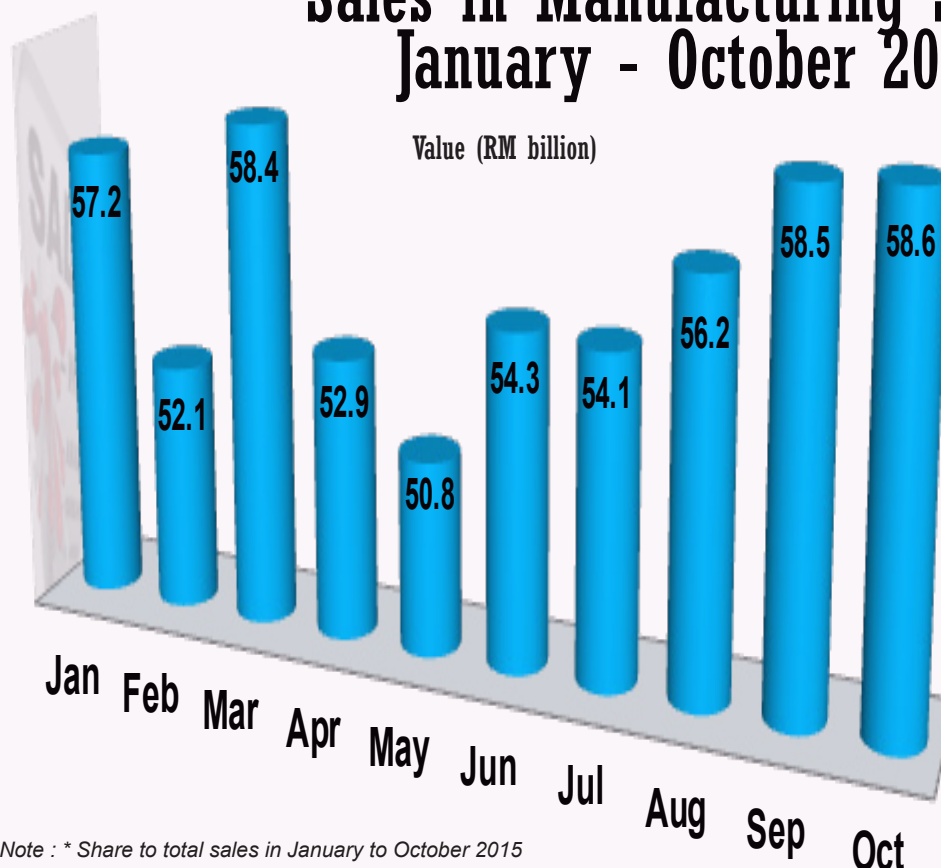
MALAYSIA

Manufacturing Performance, January - October 2015

Year-on-Year growth (%)



Sales in Manufacturing Sector, January - October 2015



Major Industry*:

35.4%
E & E

6.8%
Metal

7.0%
Transport Equipment

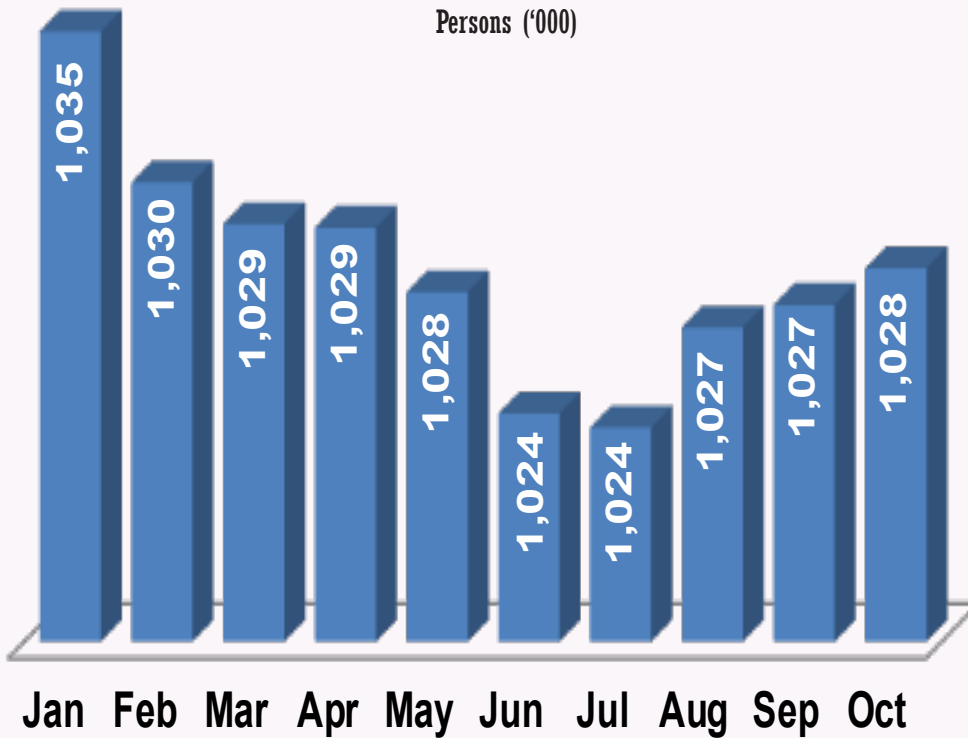
1.7%
Machinery & Equipment

1.3%
Textiles & Apparel

Note : * Share to total sales in January to October 2015

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Employment in Manufacturing Sector, January - October 2015



Major Industry*:

31.4%
E & E

12.3%
Chemicals

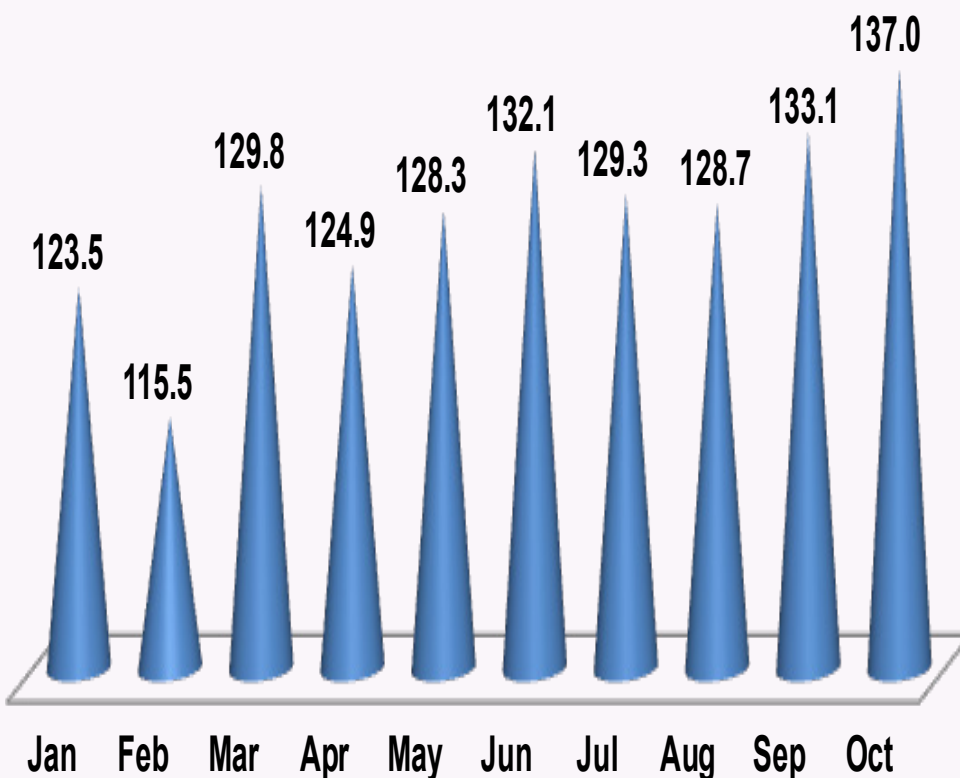
9.7%
Wood & Wood Products

8.5%
Metal

7.7%
Rubber Products

Note : * Share to total employment in October 2015

IPI in Manufacturing Sector, January - October 2015



Major Industry*:

118.8
Chemicals

144.8
E & E

131.9
Metal

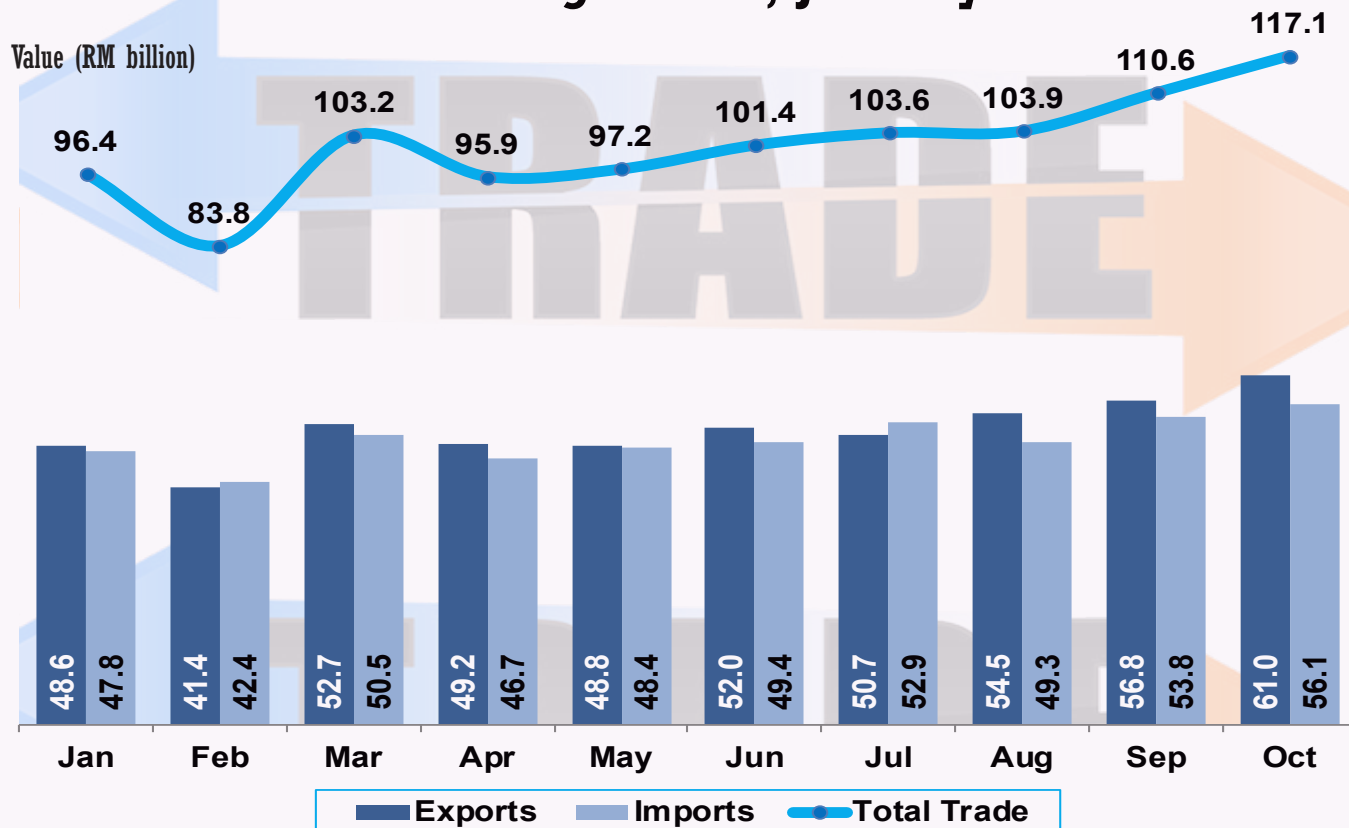
118.3
Palm Oil

113.9
Wood & Wood Products

Note : * Based on major industry weight for January to October 2015

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade in Manufacturing Sector, January - October 2015



Major Industry*:



Total Exports
RM644.0b

Export Manufacturing
RM515.9b

Total Imports
RM568.0b

Export Manufacturing
RM497.2b

Total Trade
RM1,212.0b

Trade Manufacturing
RM1,013.1b

Note: Share to total exports, imports and trade, January to October 2015

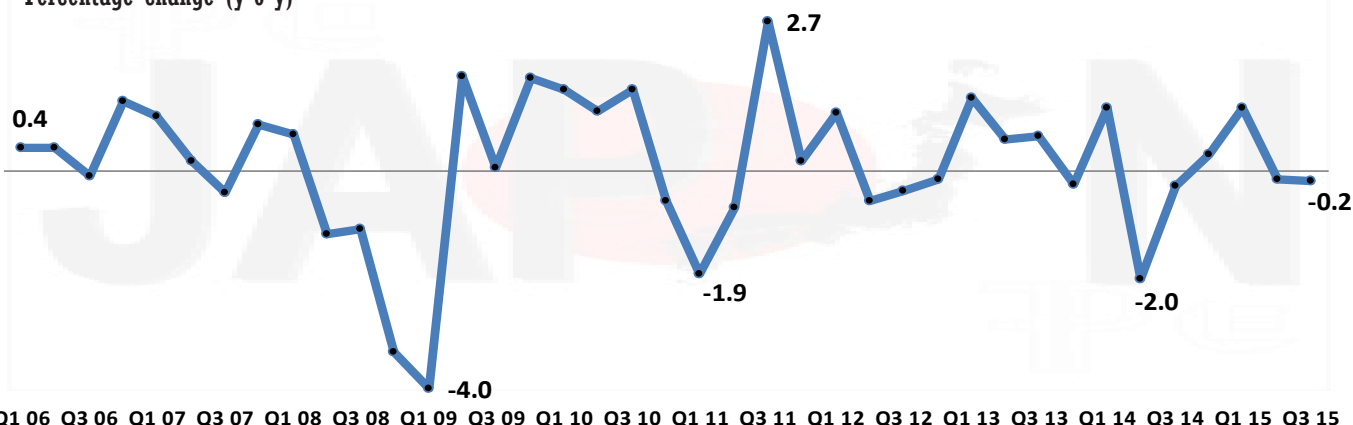
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



International Report

Japan GDP Growth, Q1 2006 - Q3 2015

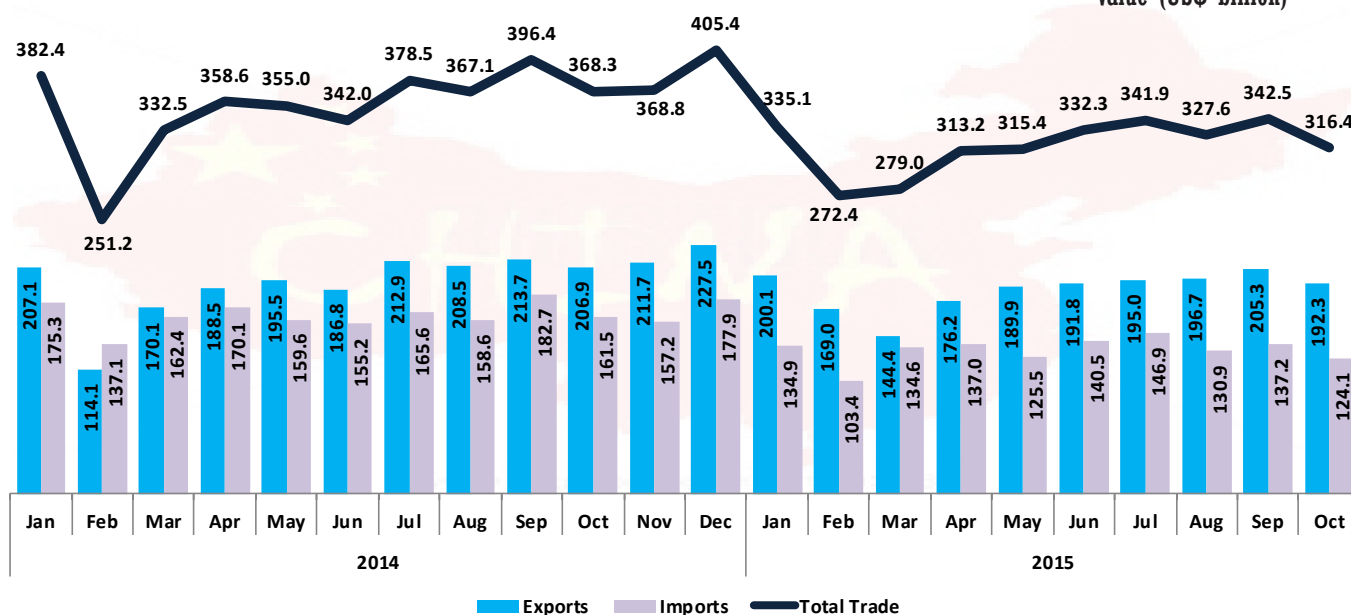
Percentage change (y-o-y)



Source : OECD Statistics

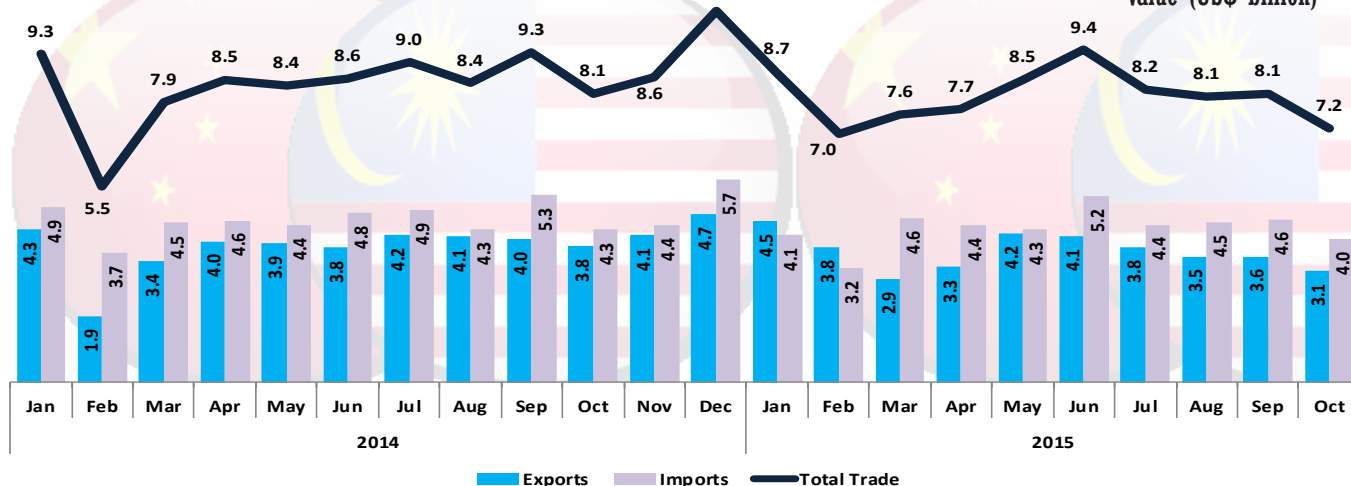
China Trade, January 2014 - October 2015

Value (US\$ billion)



China Trade with Malaysia, January 2014 - October 2015

Value (US\$ billion)



Source : World Trade Atlas



Select Global Rankings

- Singapore – 1
- USA – 2
- **Malaysia – 18**
- Thailand – 26
- Japan – 29
- China – 90
- Indonesia – 114

Ease of Doing
Business 2015



- Singapore – 2
- USA – 3
- Japan – 6
- **Malaysia – 18**
- China – 28
- Thailand – 32
- Indonesia – 37

Global
Competitiveness
Report 2015-2016



- Singapore – 4
- Japan – 26
- USA – 33
- **Malaysia – 51**
- Thailand – 78
- Indonesia – 112
- China – 118

Environmental
Performance
Index 2014



- USA – 5
- Singapore – 9
- Japan – 17
- **Malaysia – 62**
- Thailand – 89
- China – 91
- Indonesia – 108

Human
Development
Index 2014



- Japan – 30
- USA – 45
- **Malaysia – 38**
- Thailand – 73
- Indonesia – 75
- China – 133

Environmental
Sustainability
Index 2005



- Japan (Tokyo) – 15
- USA (Honolulu) – 19
- Singapore – 49
- China (Beijing) – 69
- **Malaysia (KL) – 73**
- Thailand (Bangkok) – 102
- Indonesia (Jakarta) – 116

Global Liveability
Ranking 2015



- USA – 15
- Singapore – 24
- Thailand – 34
- Japan – 46
- **Malaysia – 61**
- Indonesia – 74
- China – 84

World happiness
Report 2015



- USA – 10
- Singapore – 18
- Japan – 19
- **Malaysia – 45**
- Thailand – 51
- China – 54
- Indonesia – 71

Legatum
Prosperity Index
2014



- Japan – 15
- USA – 16
- **Malaysia – 46**
- Thailand – 57
- Indonesia – 86
- China – 92

Social Progress
Index 2015



- Singapore – 2
- USA – 12
- Japan – 20
- **Malaysia – 31**
- Thailand – 75
- Indonesia – 105
- China – 139

Index of
Economic
Freedom 2014



Source : Various Report and indexes

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	18 Oct 2015	25 Oct 2015	1 Nov 2015	8 Nov 2015	15 Nov 2015	22 Nov 2015	29 Nov 2015	6 Dec 2015
AANZFTA	815	1,003	802	204	859	1,013	870	683
AIFTA	569	546	736	688	477	652	593	656
AJCEP	122	194	236	238	165	185	175	169
ATIGA	3,871	4,774	3,817	4,986	3,461	4,675	4,591	4,552
ACFTA	1,276	1,479	1,551	1,607	1,218	1,319	1,611	1,659
AKFTA	576	1,001	886	806	642	878	875	935
MICECA	235	309	314	306	213	316	252	302
MNZFTA	2	7	7	14	10	2	9	8
MCFTA	58	82	44	76	30	58	69	34
MAFTA	421	560	366	603	287	529	466	424
MJEPA	799	871	807	909	720	860	873	875
MPCEPA	150	172	134	175	130	116	119	122
GSP	127	146	123	150	77	169	81	93
MTFTA	125	209	160	223	124	162	208	222

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



AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)



ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Implemented since 1 May 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)



MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)



MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)



MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)



MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)



MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 25 February 2012)

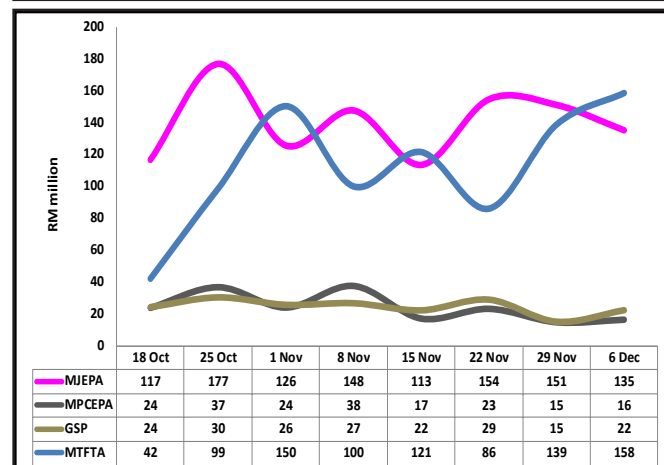
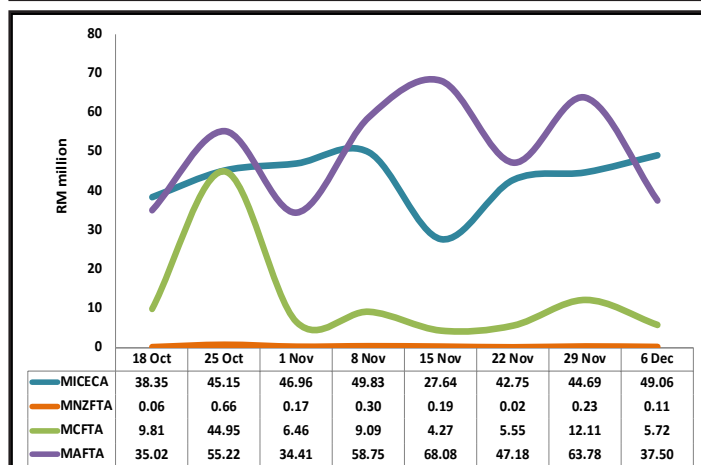
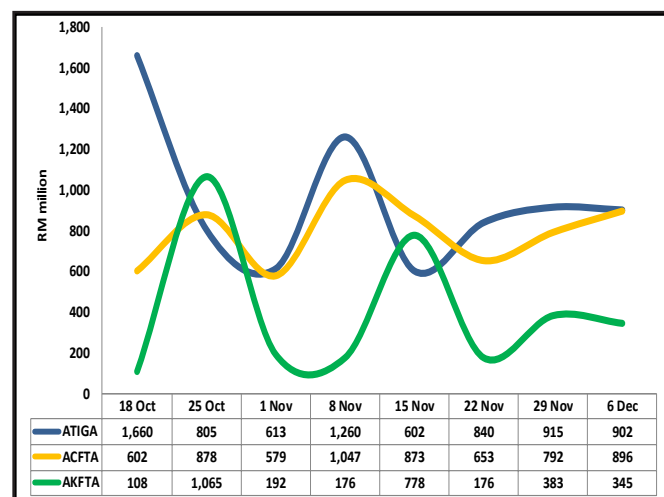
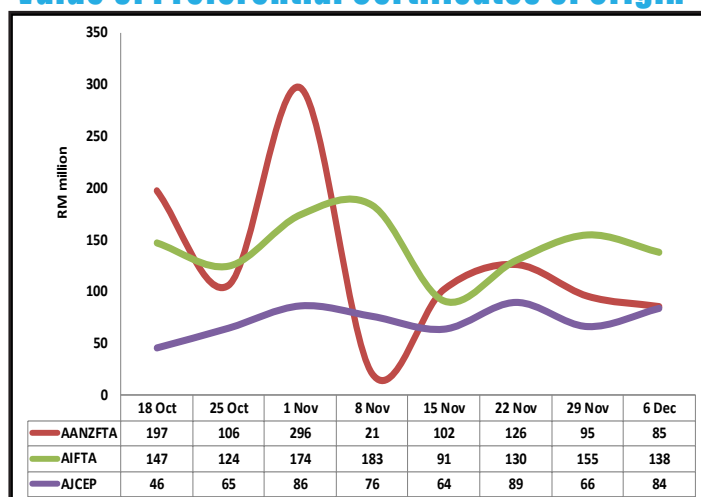


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)



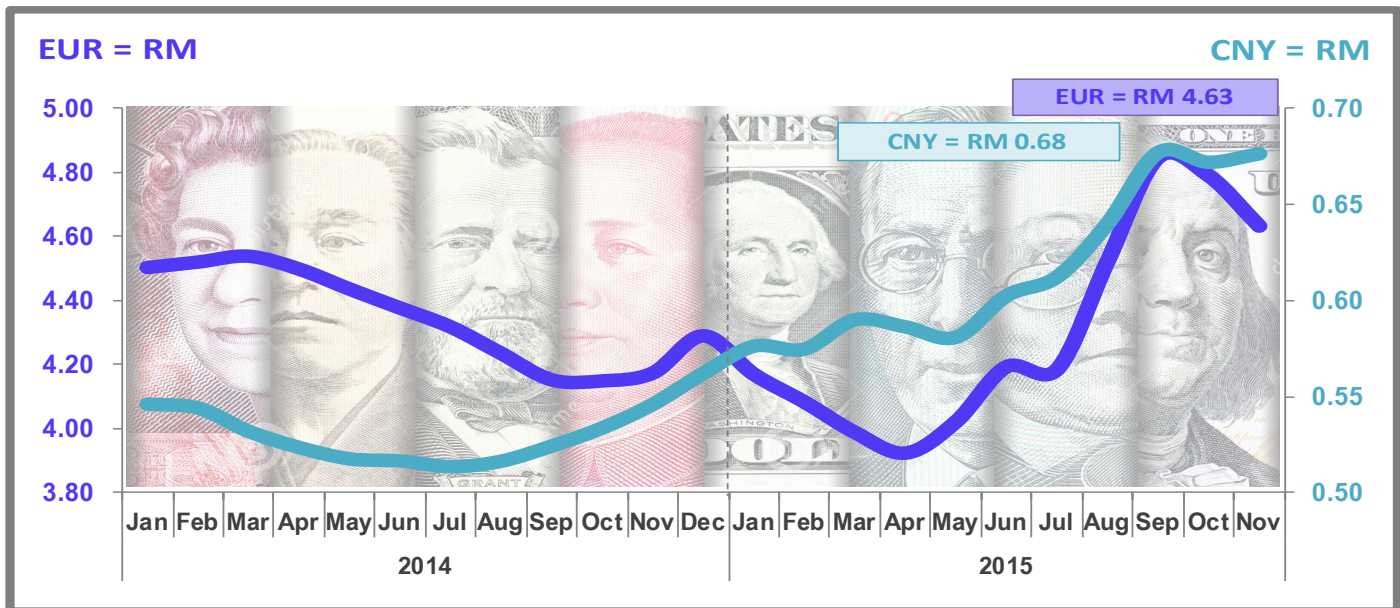
MTFTA: Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2015)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



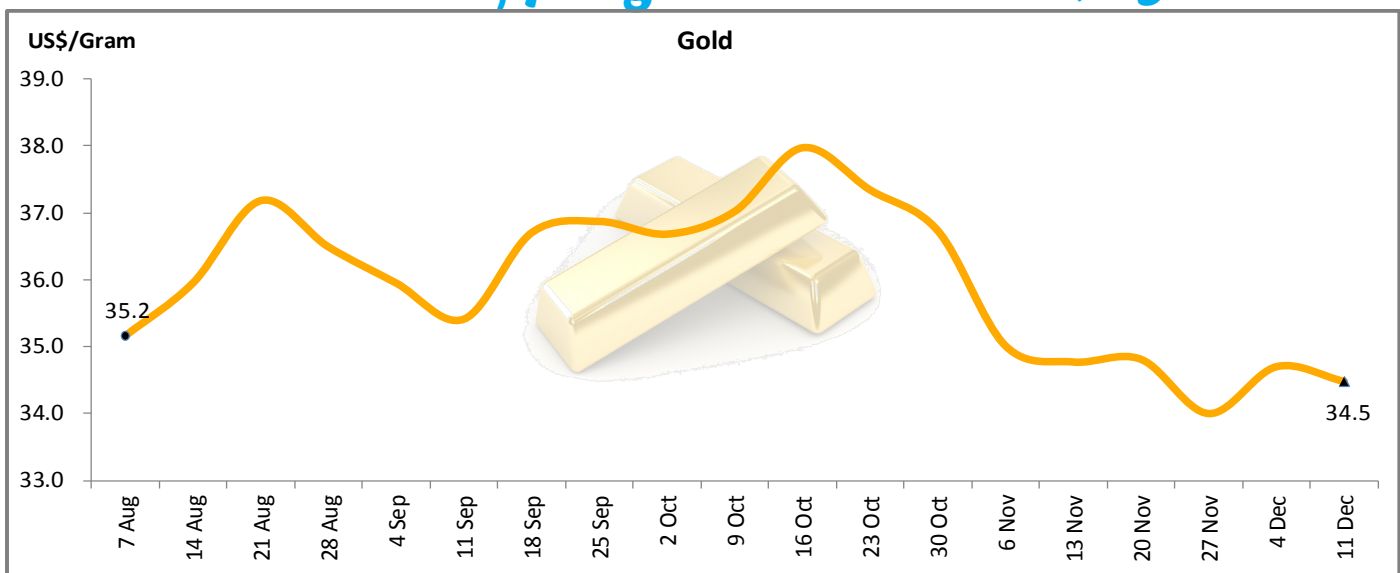
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Euro and Chinese Yuan



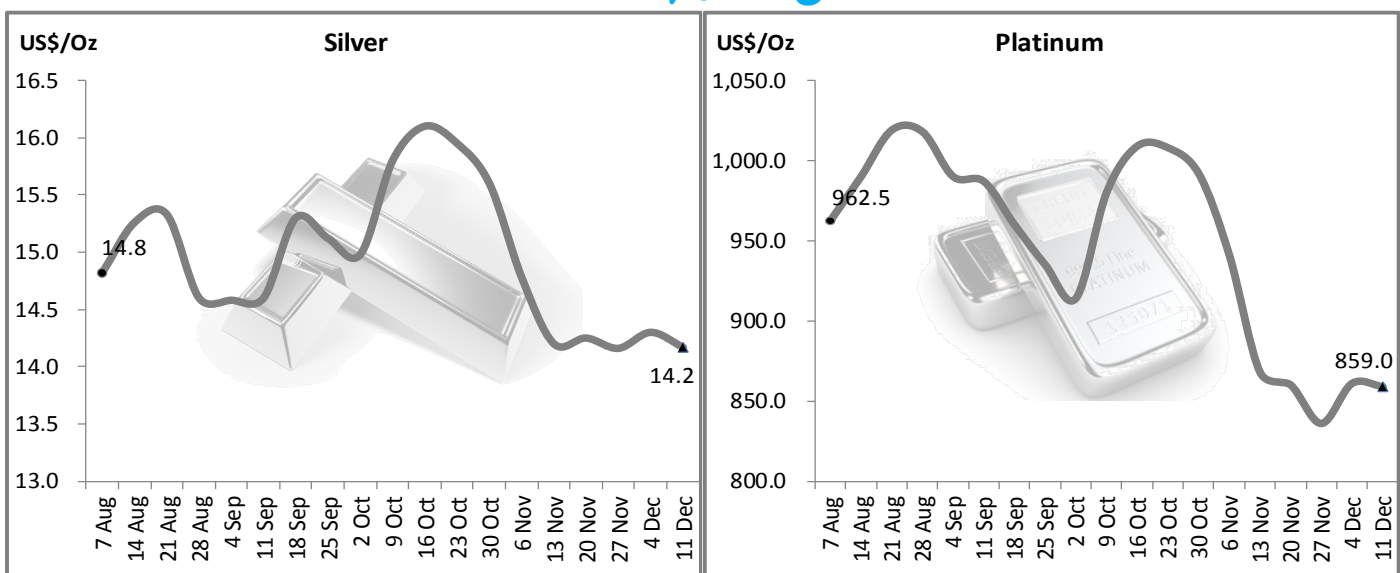
Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Gold Prices, 7 August - 11 December 2015










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

Silver and Platinum Prices, 7 August - 11 December 2015



http://online.wsj.com/mdc/public/page/2_3023-cashprices.html?mod=topnav_2_3023

Commodity Prices

							
Commodity	Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	Sugar (per lbs.)	Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	Coal (per MT)	Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)
11 Dec 2015 (US\$)	35.6	561.5	14.6	1,174.5	2,040.8	47.4	190 (high) 170 (low)
% change*	↓ 10.9	↑ 1.6	↓ 5.8	↓ 0.1	↓ 0.6	↑ 1.8	unchanged unchanged
2014 ⁱ	54.6 - 107.6	823.3	352.3	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0
2013 ⁱ	88.1 - 108.6	805.5	361.6	2,390.8	1,933.1	..	485.6

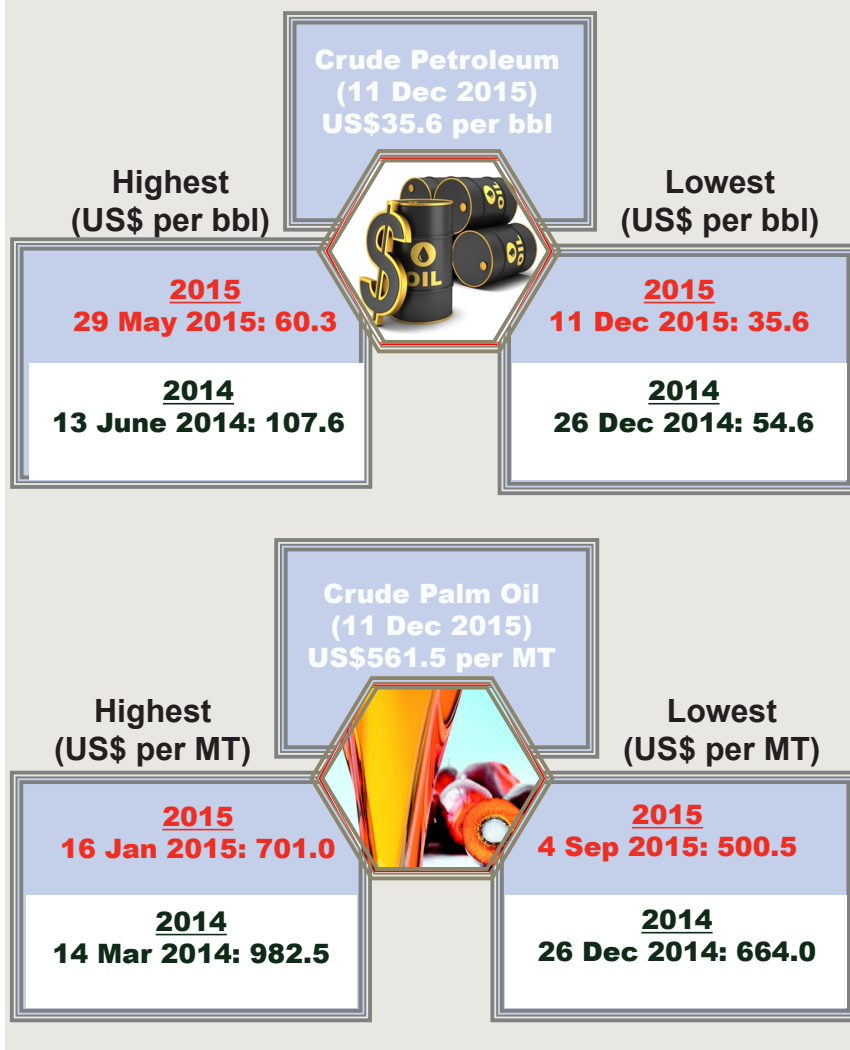
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

* 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

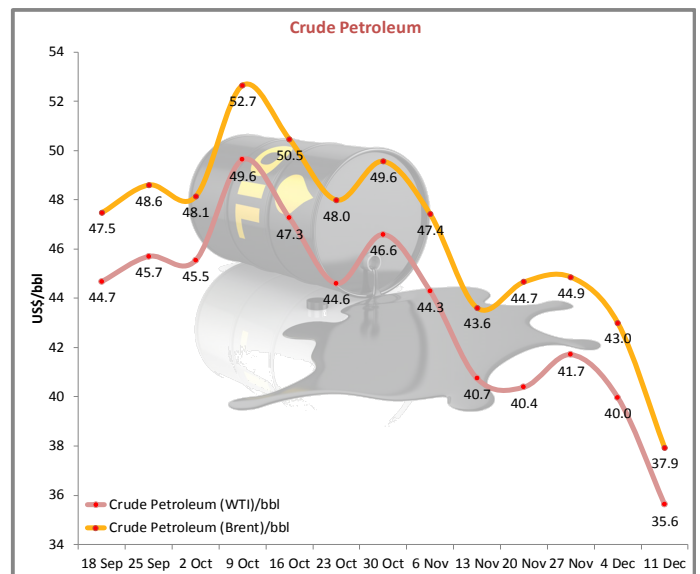
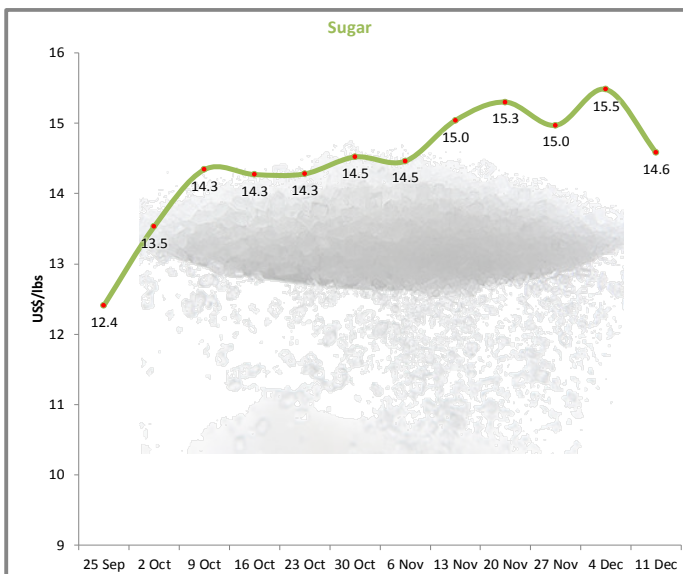
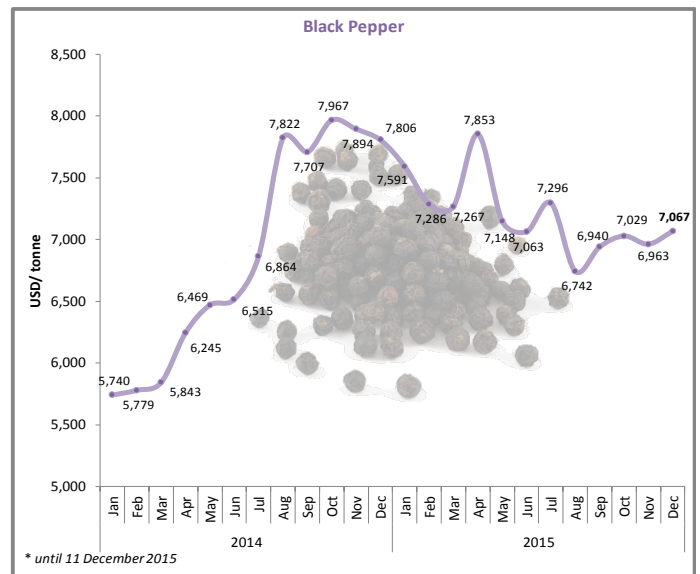
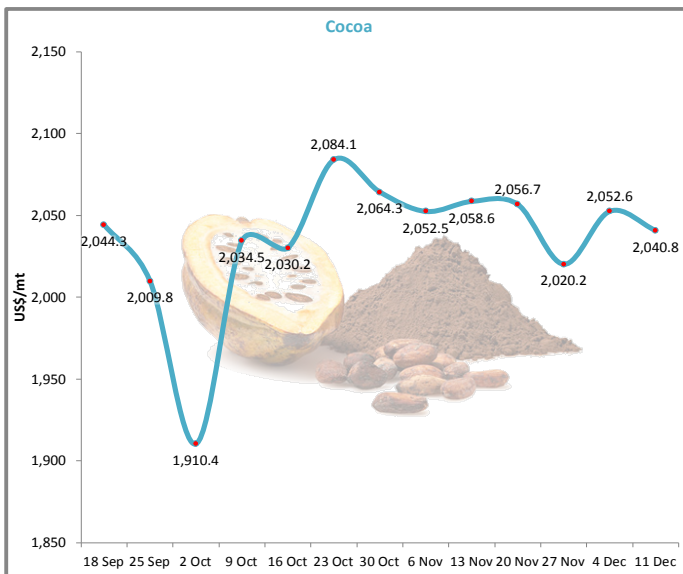
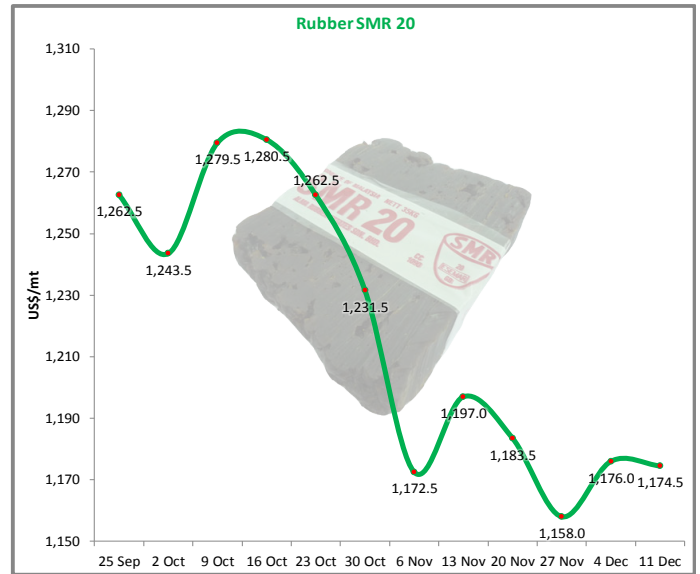
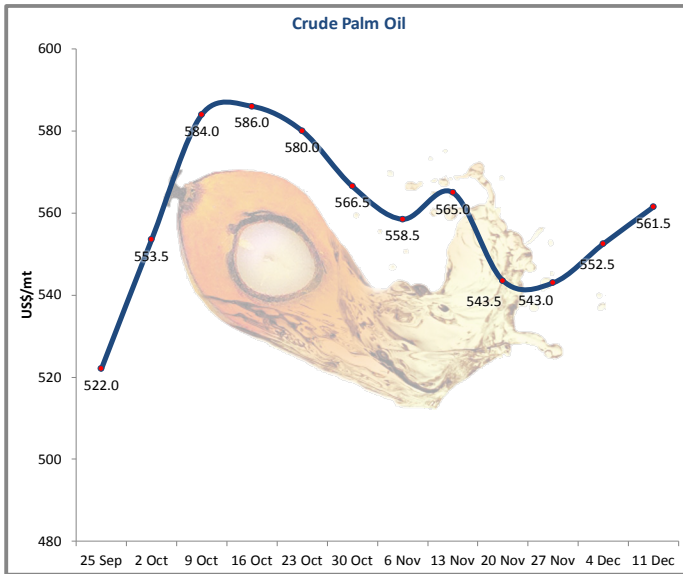


Average Domestic Prices, 27 Nov 2015

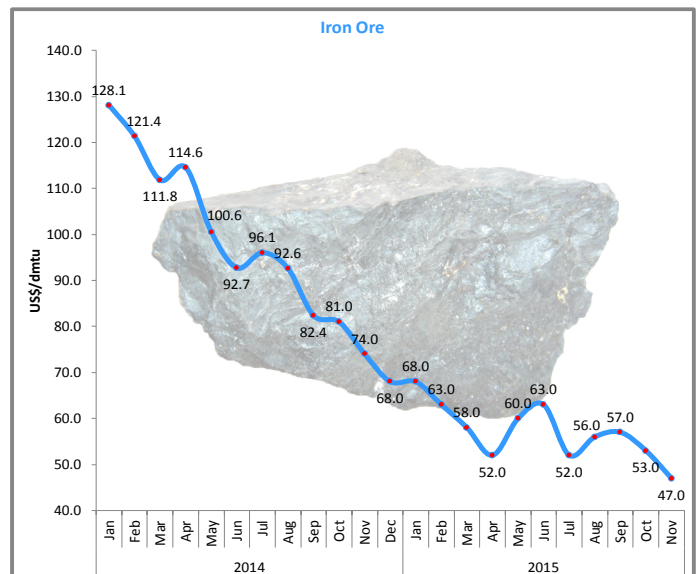
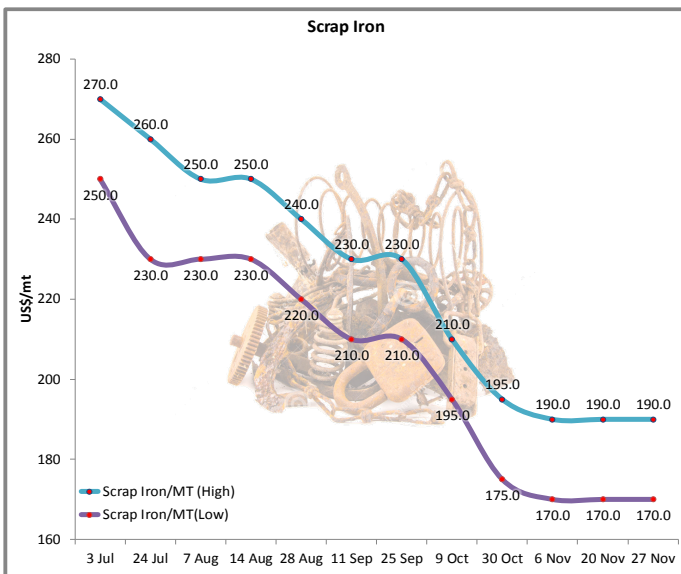
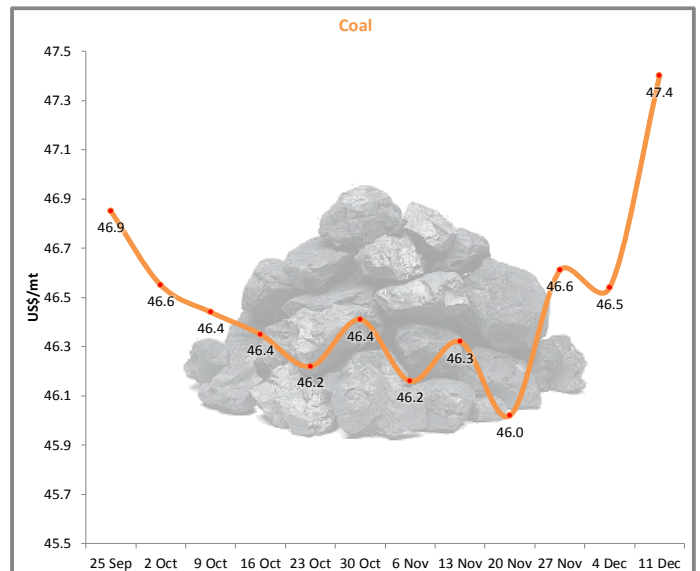
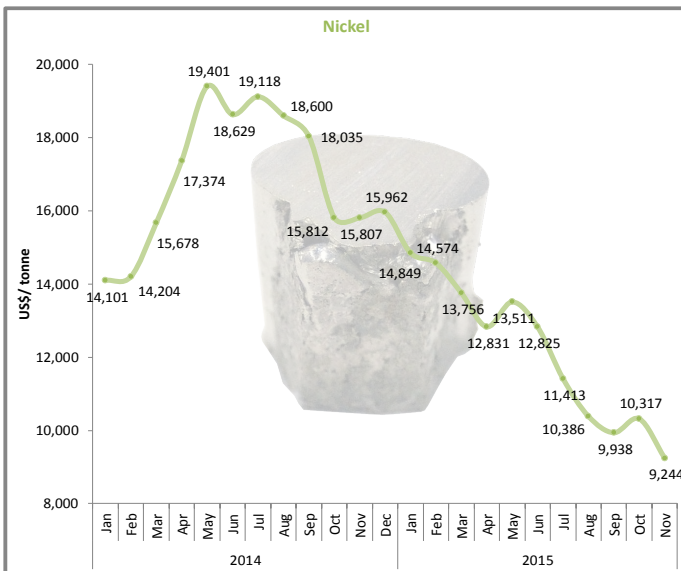
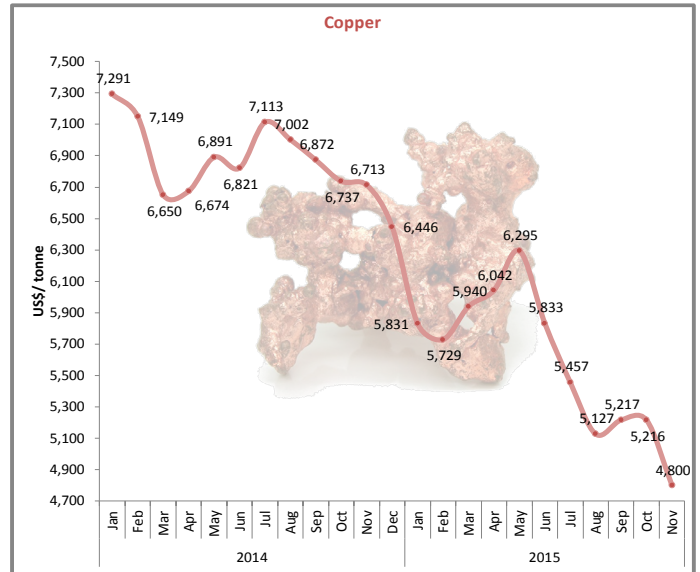
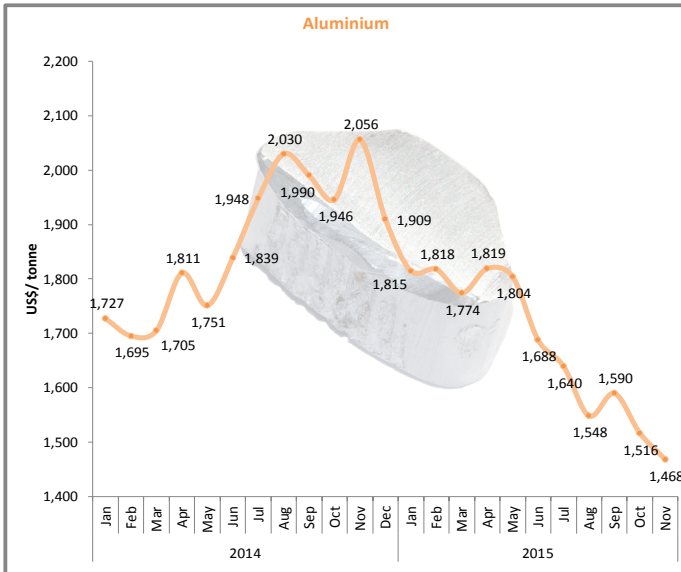


Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

Commodity Price Trends



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.

SUCCESS STORY

STEM CELL THERAPY FOR COMPLEX AND UNMET CLINICAL NEEDS

In 2012, national badminton player YBhg. Datuk Lee Chong Wei was treated at the Kuala Lumpur Sports Medicine Centre (KLSMC) following an ankle injury. 10 weeks later he was back on his feet, playing at the London Olympics where he won a silver medal.

In typical scenario, it would take at least a couple of months to recover, but YBhg. Datuk Chong Wei underwent stem cell therapy, a treatment proposed by Dr. Saw Khay Yong, a Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, to accelerate the repair process. As a practising surgeon for many years, Dr. Saw finds cartilage injury challenging to treat and was frustrated with the existing treatment methods. This led him to explore other alternatives including the possibility of using patient's own blood stem cells to repair and regenerate damaged cartilage.

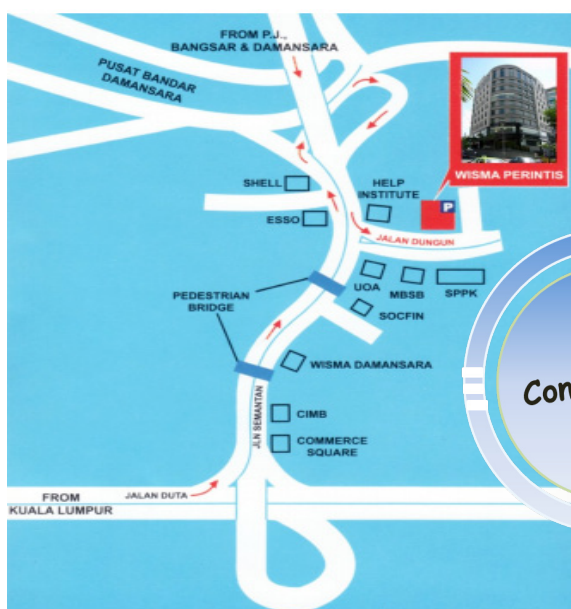
He began his research with Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) in 2005, which involved using bone marrow stem cells to repair cartilage defects in goats' knee joint. The study concluded that it was possible to improve on the quality of the repair cartilage with the application of stem cells. This breakthrough led to a series of clinical trials in Malaysia, of which the latest trial was partially funded by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI). The result of the clinical trials has been published in numerous peer-reviewed journals and has received many local and international awards. The peak of KLSMC's achievement in the local scene was when it was conferred the Most Innovative SME Award and the Best SME Innovation Award in Biotech & Agro-Technology Category in 2014 by SME Corp. Malaysia with a grand prize of RM1 million.

KLSMC Stem Cells (KLSMC-SC), a subsidiary of Kuala Lumpur Sports Medicine Centre, was established in 2005 to spearhead research on the application stem cells for the musculoskeletal system. Nevertheless, KLSMC-SC realised that it will not go far in the industry without getting recognition from the United States Food and Drugs Administration (US-FDA). After two years of pursuing, KLSMC-SC has recently received an approval from US-FDA to conduct a clinical trial.

“Typically, when you start doing clinical trials in the US, you have to start with animal testing and it will take another 8 to 10 years before you get to where we are now. So, we have actually leapfrogged the process with the work done in Malaysia,” continued Dr. Saw with a sense of pride and satisfaction.

He said that the US-FDA clinical trial was initiated to address unmet clinical needs for the treatment of large and complex cartilage defects. An example of such a case would be his former Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon and ex-boss in Liverpool who sustained a cartilage injury in the knee joint while skiing. When surgery in the United Kingdom was unsuccessful in treating his injury, he decided to undergo treatment at KLSMC and returned to skiing 14 months later. To date, KLSMC has treated almost 600 patients with this patented technology including individuals from the USA, Canada, Europe, Australasia, People’s Republic of China, Indonesia and Singapore.

The US-FDA clinic trial will cost approximately USD20 million and KLSMC-SC is currently exploring various options for funding. Despite its challenges, KLSMC-SC is committed to embark on the journey to obtain global recognition which allows for the worldwide application of this technology once approved. “We have a vision of what we want to do and how to get there. If the treatment becomes accepted and widely available, a lot of patients will benefit from it,” concluded Dr. Saw.



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E-mail: enquiry@klsmc.com

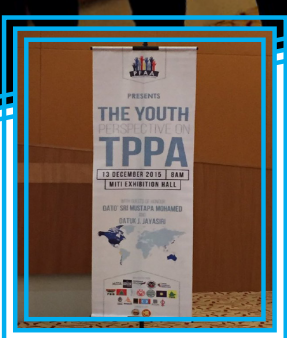
Website: www.klsmc.com

Contact Us



MITI Programme

The Youth Perspective on TPPA at MITI Exhibition Hall, 13 December 2015





@ YOUR SERVICE



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Division : Trade and Industry Support
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Division : Trade and Industry Support
Contact No : 603-6208 4742
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AT THE END OF
THE DAY IT'S NOT
ABOUT WHAT YOU HAVE
OR EVEN WHAT YOU'VE
ACCOMPLISHED... IT'S
ABOUT WHO YOU'VE
LIFTED UP, WHO YOU'VE
MADE BETTER. IT'S
ABOUT WHAT YOU'VE
GIVEN BACK.

DENZEL WASHINGTON

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