

What to expect from MITI in 2016

Implementation matters! That's the 2016 clarion call for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

This year sees us kicking off the 11th Malaysia Plan (RMK 11). This comes into effect in an increasingly challenging environment of low oil prices and global economic uncertainty, coupled with geo-political concerns. As such, the imperative for MITI has to be implementation and monitoring so that we achieve what we set out to do.

The following is a non-exhaustive MITI 2016 to-do list covering national, regional and multilateral level initiatives.

At the national level, a number of important MITI-related documents were launched to support RMK 11. These include the 2nd Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030, the Logistics and Trade Facilitation Masterplan, the Services Sector Blueprint, the National E-commerce Council (launched in 2014), the National Export Council, the Malaysia Services Development Council (2007), and the Human Capital Council.

The newly-established National Aerospace Industry Coordination Office (NAICO) in MITI will work with industry to effectively implement the Aerospace Industry Blueprint. The focus will include investment in research and technology, human capital development, and strengthening the local supply chain.

Trade facilitation will be intensified. An important deliverable will be getting more of our exporters to use the self-certification facility under Malaysia's bilateral free trade agreements with New Zealand, Australia, and Turkey. Self-certification is a process, which removes the hand of government from the export process, shifting, instead, the onus on to the exporters to ensure compliance with the rules when accessing the preferences under these FTAs.

In addition, in Q1 2016 we will fully implement the e-permit system. All Approved Permits (APs) will be processed electronically. This is in line with our commitment to continuously improve our service delivery.

Trade facilitation involves not only MITI but also our counterparts in government and industry. So we will deepen our engagement with them to ensure that we make it easier, faster, and perhaps, cheaper to do business in Malaysia. In this, the Good Regulatory Practice work by the Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC) will be key as we must ensure that we do not have more regulation than necessary.

The MITI-led National E-commerce Council will see a higher level of coordination among regulators so that more Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises can grow their business through an enabling environment.

The monitoring of the implementation of the Services Sector Blueprint, is not just for the development of the sector but also to ensure coherence in Malaysia's services liberalization commitments across our international agreements.

The national export drive will be better coordinated through the National Export Council, with MATRADE as its secretariat. MATRADE set up the Integrated Center for Export (ICE) in November 2015 as the go-to place for exporters and traders requiring advice, assistance and export-related information. Likewise MIDA will step up its engagement with the other investment promotion agencies in the country.

MITI's role in human capital and talent development is to ensure that we have the talents necessary for the value-added and knowledge industries being promoted under RMK11. For example, MITI will continue to fund the Collaborative

Research in Engineering, Science and Technology (CREST) to promote industry-driven R&D to increase high value-added manufacturing activities.

In addition, MITI will work with Technical and Vocational Educational and Training (TVET) bodies and industry to ensure we have a pool of employment-ready skilled workers.

Agencies under MITI, namely, MATRADE, MIDA, SMECorp, the Halal Development Corporation (HDC), the Malaysia Automotive Institute (MAI), and the Malaysia Steel Institute (MSI) will continue their promotional and industry development work across sectors, with special focus on the Bumiputera business community.

This year will also see more engagements and outreach to ensure that businesses and the persons-on-the-street appreciate the benefits of the Transpacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA). We will also intensify work with businesses to ensure that they take advantage of the benefits under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) the 13 Free Trade Agreements that are already in force.

At the regional level, trade facilitation will be high on the ASEAN agenda as we work to dismantle non-tariff barriers in the region. This will involve the streamlining of Customs processes and procedures, including expanding the programme for self-certification in ASEAN. We also continue to align standards for goods and services; and expand the coverage of Mutual Recognition Agreements.

Key deliverables for ASEAN this year will be the ASEAN-Hong Kong Free Trade Agreement and the substantial conclusion of negotiations to establish the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP will see the deepening of regional economic integration between ASEAN and her six dialogue partners, namely, Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.

At the multilateral level, MITI must ensure that we are ready to implement the second phase of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA2) when it comes into effect on 1 July 2016. This agreement will see the staged elimination of tariffs for a range of electronics and electrical products. MITI will engage the relevant industry associations to ensure that their members take full advantage of this multilateral liberalization initiative.

From 1-2 June this year Malaysia takes the global centre stage as we host the World Economic Forum East Asia Summit. This is an opportunity to showcase our successes and potential even as we hear from global business leaders.

To be sure, we are in for another busy year and we look forward to working with our friends from the public and private sectors as well as civil society.

Rebecca Fatima Sta Maria,
Secretary-General,
Ministry of International Trade and Industry

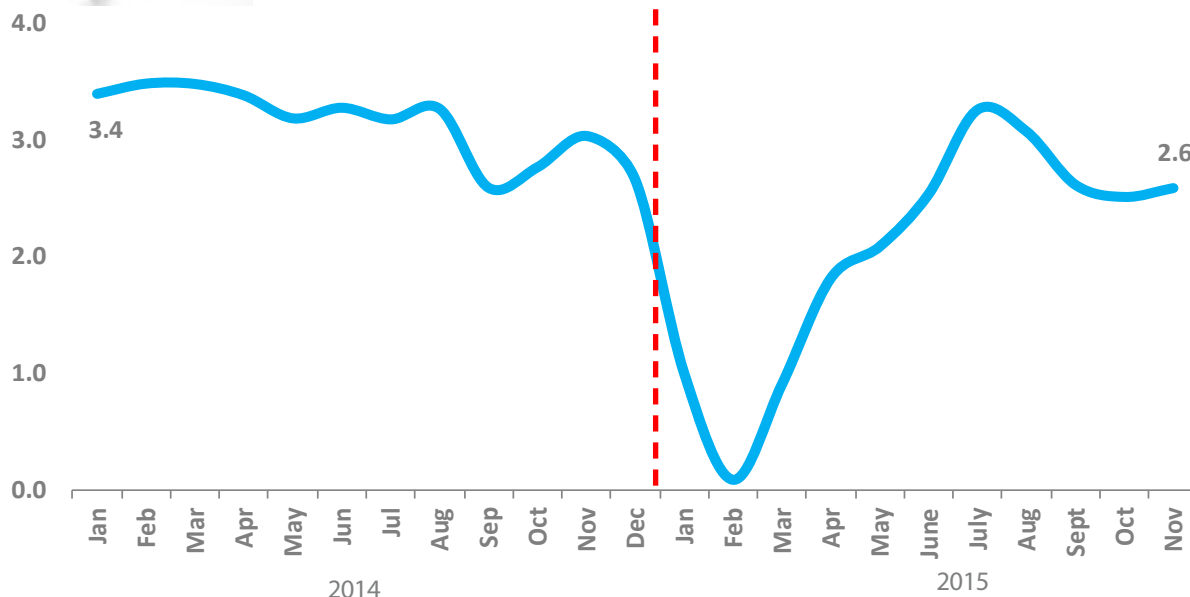




MALAYSIA

Inflation Rate (%), Jan 2014 - Nov 2015

Year on Year change of Consumer Price Index



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Major Categories, Nov 2015



Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages

120.7 (↑ 4.1%)



Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels

112.8 (↑ 2.5%)



Clothing and Footwear

98.9 (↑ 0.6%)



Education

112.9 (↑ 2.5%)



Health

116.2 (↑ 4.4%)



Transport

110.4 (↓ 5.2%)



Communication

100.6 (↑ 3.4%)



Recreation Services and Culture

107.6 (↑ 2.6%)

Note :

% change year-on-year
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant “basket” of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period.

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

Labour Market in Malaysia, Sept 2015



Labour Force (000)
14,341.6



Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)
67.9

Unemployment rate (%)
3.2



Note:

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 to 64 years), expressed as percentage.

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force.

Source : Department of Statistics , Malaysia

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ASEAN

and You'



ASEAN Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2015



Ranking	Country	Value
1	Singapore	4.86
2	Malaysia	4.41
3	Thailand	4.26
4	Indonesia	4.04
5	Philippines	3.63
6	Viet Nam	3.60
7	Lao PDR	3.33
8	Cambodia	3.24
9	Myanmar	2.70



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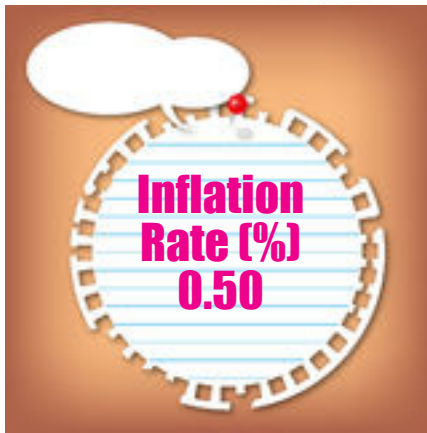
The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) is produced by the World Economic Forum (WEF) and measures the factors and policies that make a country a viable place to invest within the Travel and Tourism sector.

The TTCI provides a means to measure a country's performance, and utilizes three sub-indices and their component parts to represent the overall quality, future potential and long-term sustainability of the tourism sector within each country assessed.

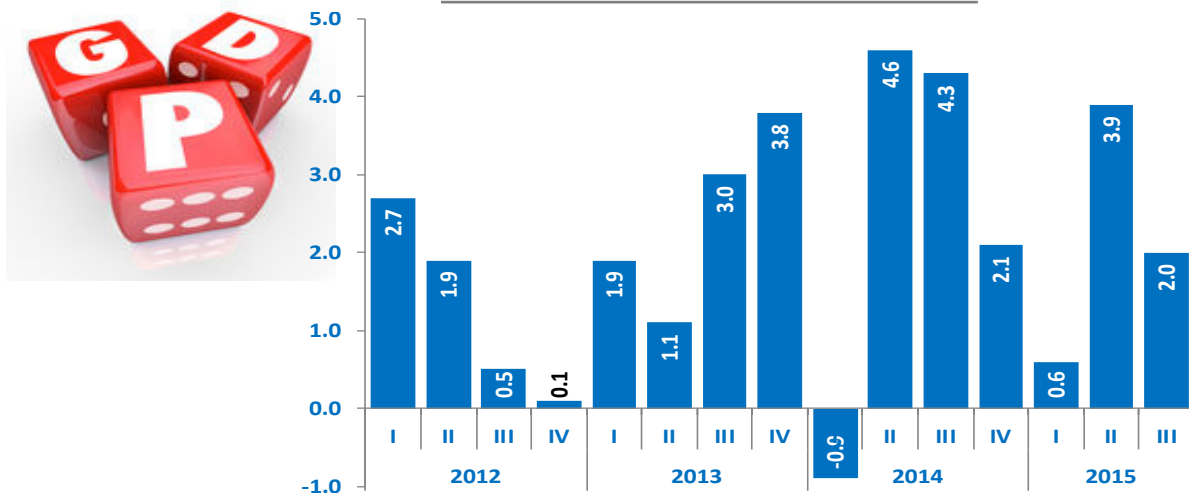
Source: <http://www.weforum.org/reports/travel-tourism-competitiveness-report-2015>



U.S. Economic Indicators November 2015



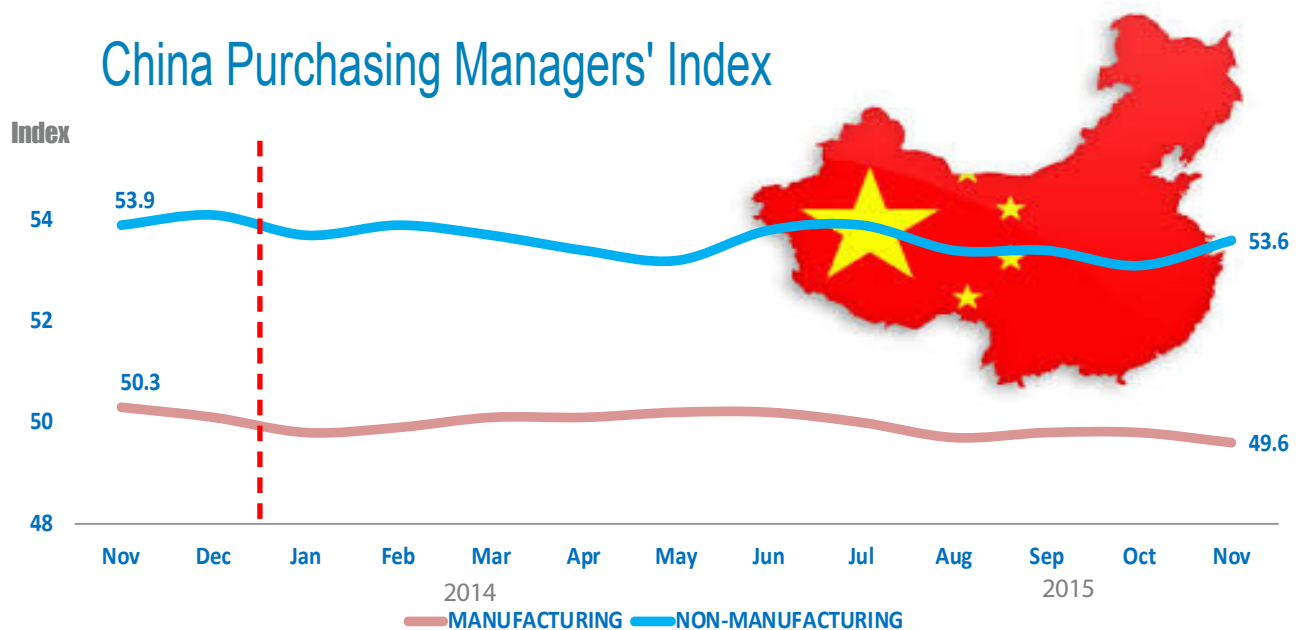
Quarter to Quarter Growth in Real GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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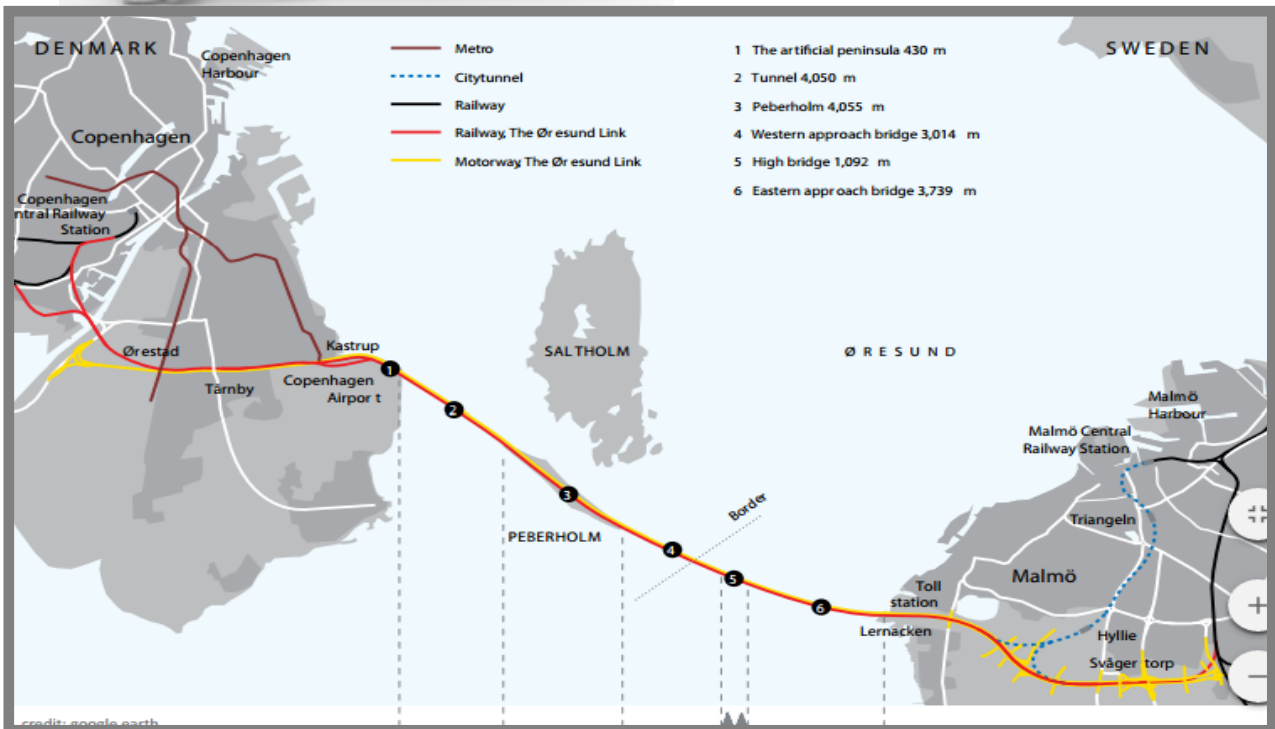
China Purchasing Managers' Index



Source: <http://www.statista.com/statistics/271770/purchasing-managers-index-pmi-in-china/>



Öresund Bridge



The Öresund Bridge is a double-track railway and motorway bridge across the Øresund Straits between Scania (southernmost Sweden) and Denmark. The bridge runs nearly 8 kilometres (5 miles) from the Swedish coast to the artificial island of Peberholm, which lies in the middle of the Straits. The crossing of the Straits is completed by a 4 km (2.5-mile) underwater tunnel, called the Drogden Tunnel, from Peberholm to the Danish island of Amager. The term Øresund Bridge often includes this tunnel.

Characteristics

Design	: Cable-stayed bridge
Total length	: 7,845 metres (25,738 ft)
Width	: 23.5 metres (77.1 ft)
Longest span	: 490 metres (1,608 ft)
Clearance below	: 57 metres (187 ft)

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	8 Nov 2015	15 Nov 2015	22 Nov 2015	29 Nov 2015	6 Dec 2015	13 Dec 2015	20 Dec 2015	27 Dec 2015
AANZFTA	204	859	1,013	870	683	863	518	516
AIFTA	688	477	652	593	656	732	649	411
AJCEP	238	165	185	175	169	178	205	72
ATIGA	4,986	3,461	4,675	4,591	4,552	4,782	3,995	2,891
ACFTA	1,607	1,218	1,319	1,611	1,659	1,673	1,541	989
AKFTA	806	642	878	875	935	770	772	573
MICECA	306	213	316	252	302	280	239	224
MNZFTA	14	10	2	9	8	18	1	2
MCFTA	76	30	58	69	34	60	39	16
MAFTA	603	287	529	466	424	449	281	294
MJEPA	909	720	860	873	875	674	647	528
MPCEPA	175	130	116	119	122	197	169	106
GSP	150	77	169	81	93	166	104	94
MTFTA	223	124	162	208	222	174	163	120

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)

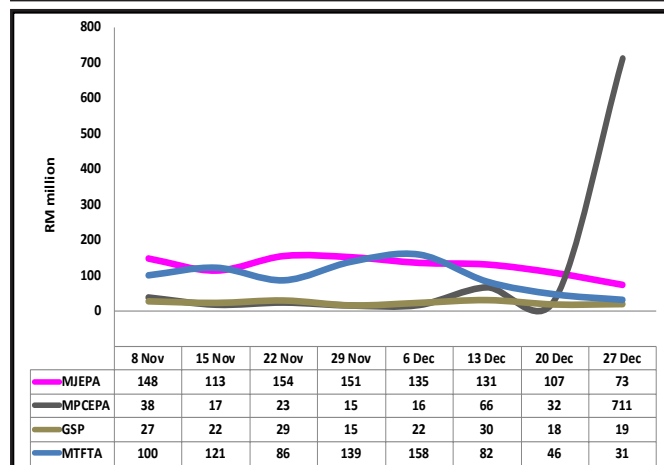
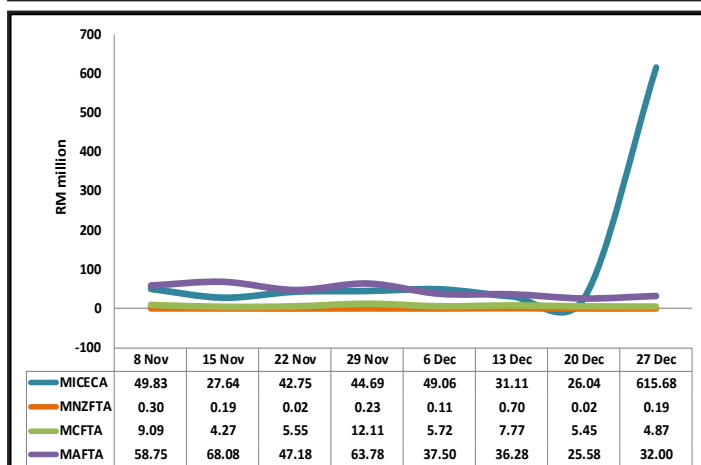
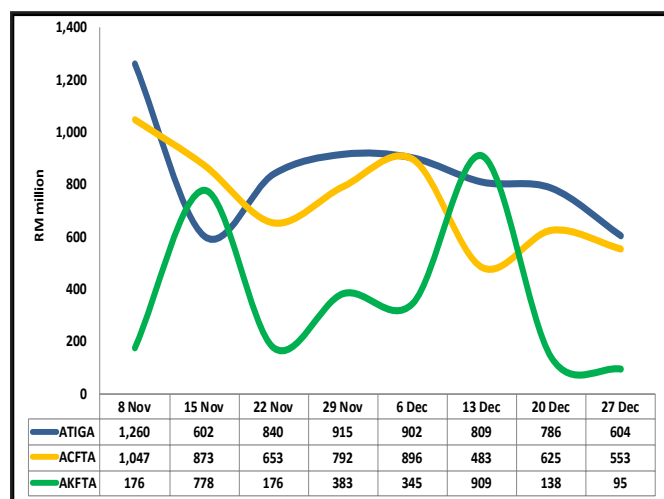
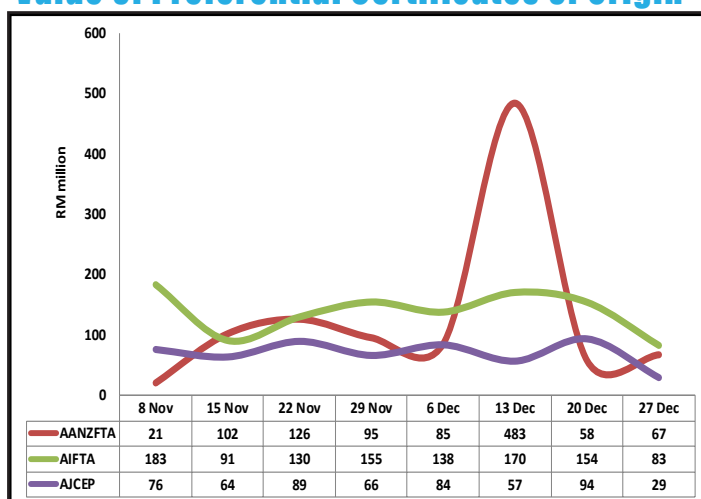


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)



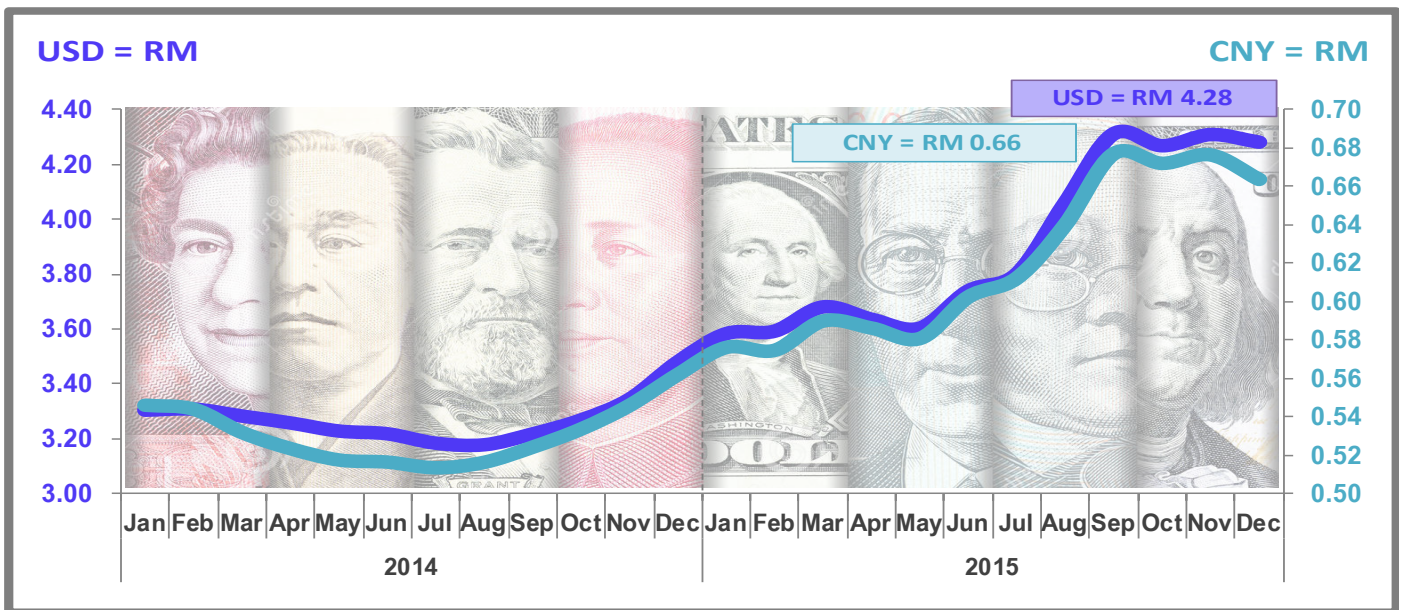
MTFTA: Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2015)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



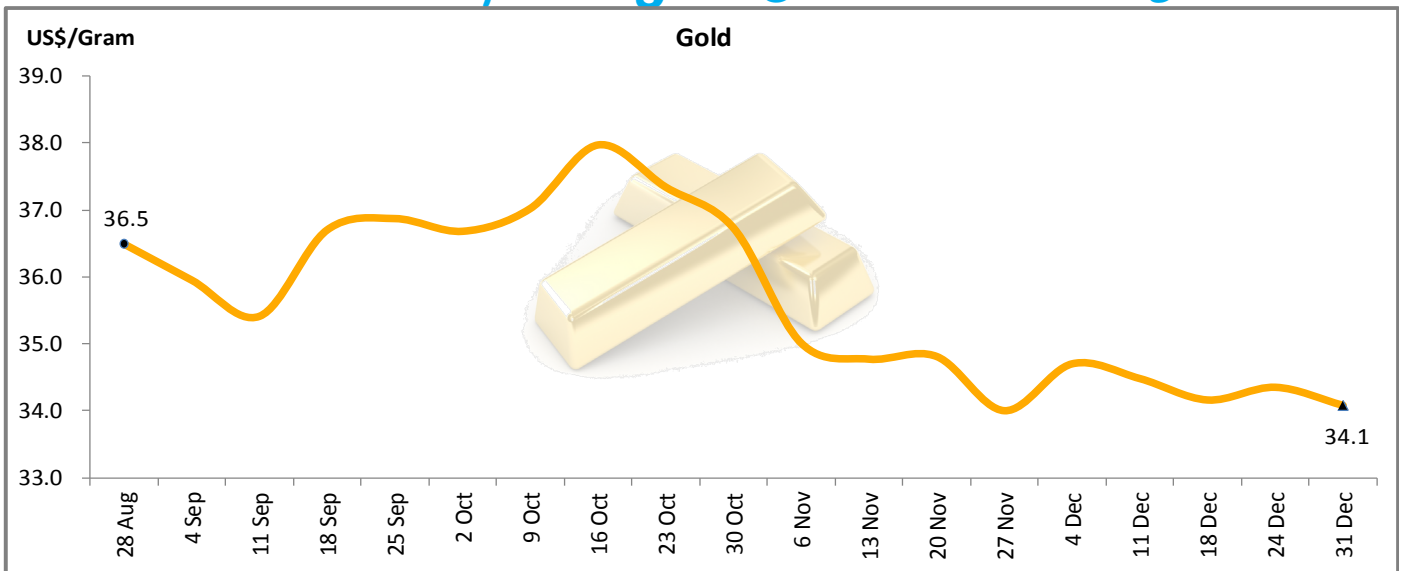
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Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with US Dollar and Chinese Yuan



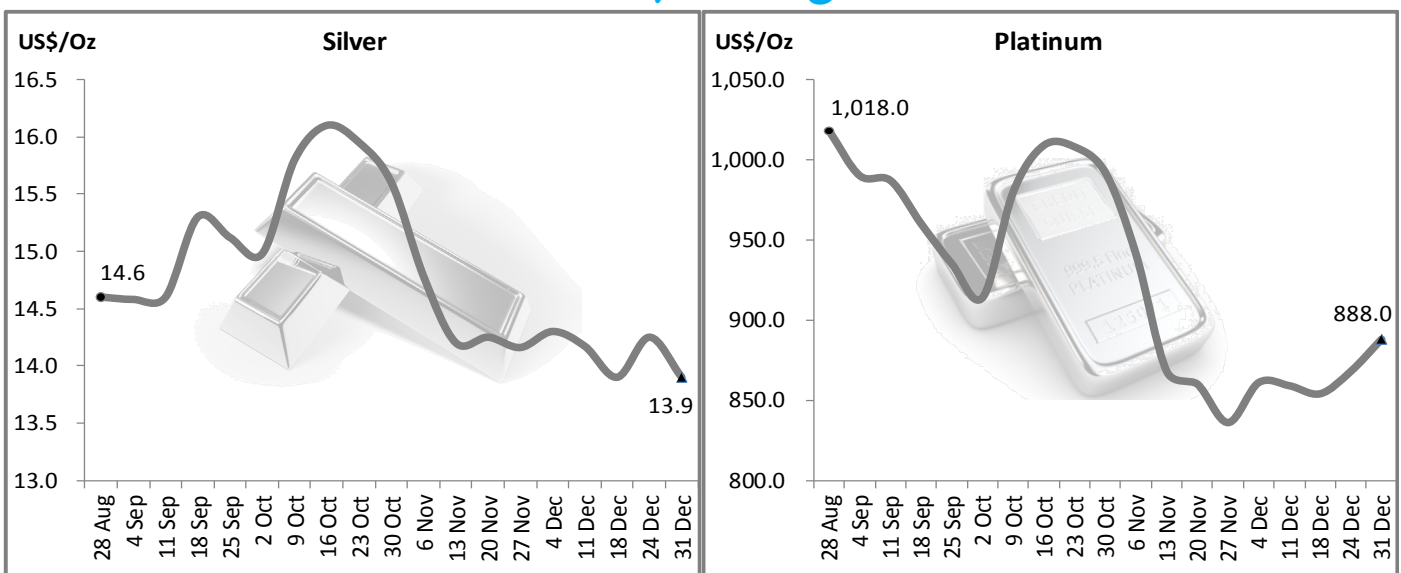
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Gold Prices, 28 August - 31 December 2015



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

Silver and Platinum Prices, 28 August - 31 December 2015



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

Commodity Prices



Commodity	Crude Petroleum (Brent) (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)
31 Dec 2015 (US\$)	37.3	572.5	15.2	1,133.5	2,009.3	47.5	200 (high) 170 (low)
% change*	↓ 1.6	↓ 1.1	↓ 0.3	↑ 1.6	↑ 0.9	unchanged	↑ 5.3 unchanged
2014 ⁱ	59.5 - 114.8	823.3	352.3	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0
2013 ⁱ	99.7 - 118.9	805.5	361.6	2,390.8	1,933.1	..	485.6

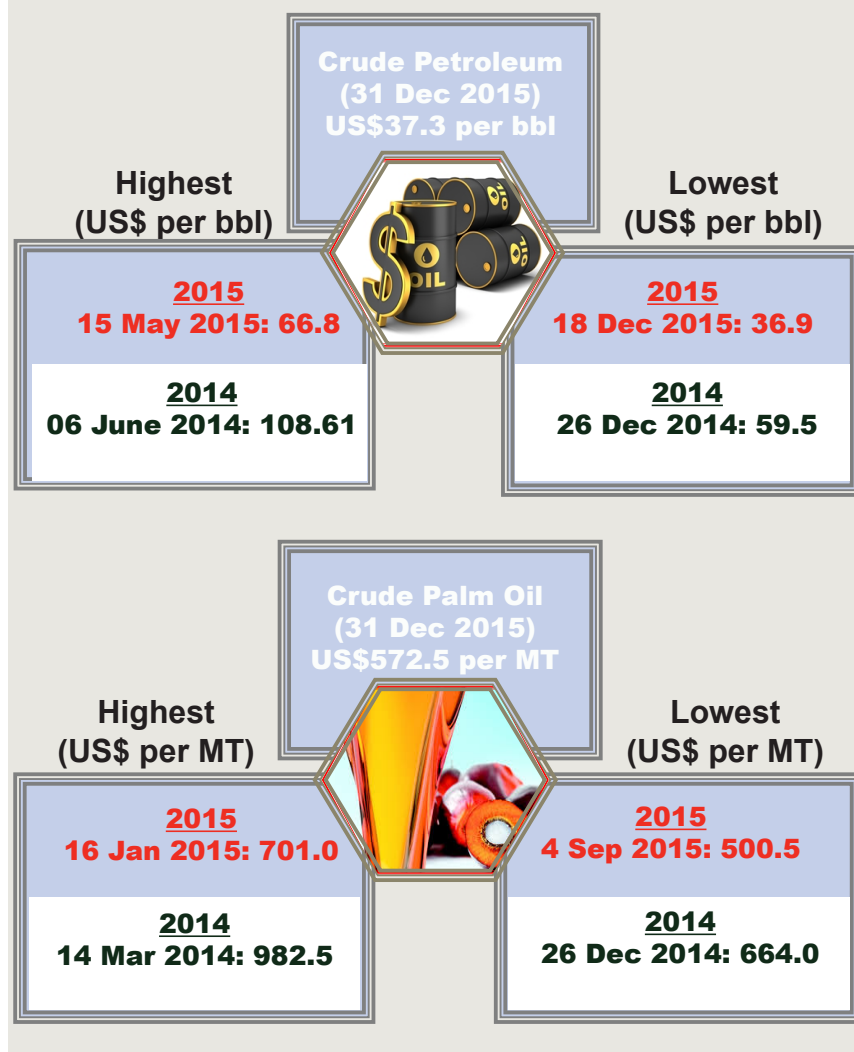
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

* 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

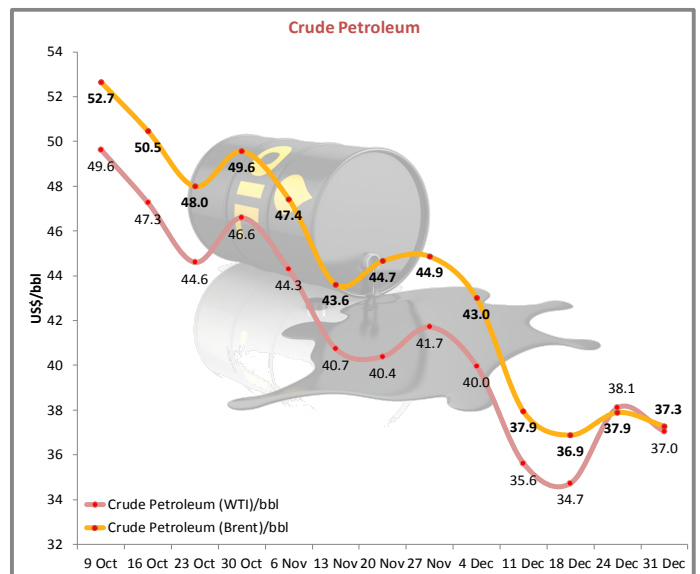
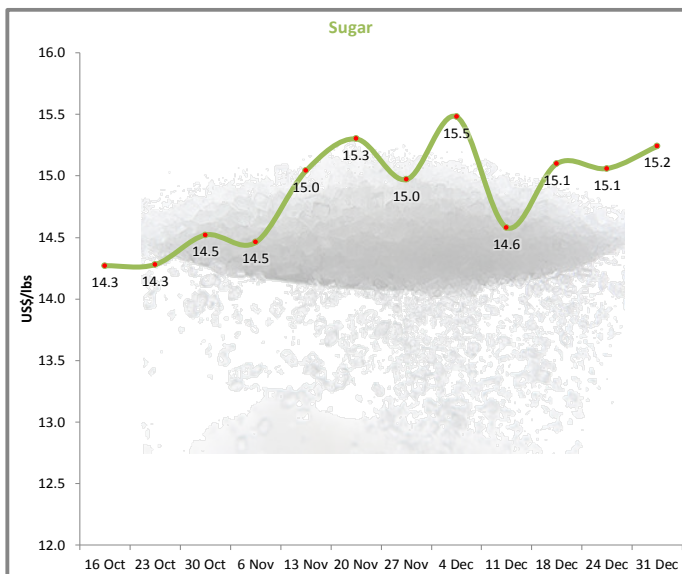
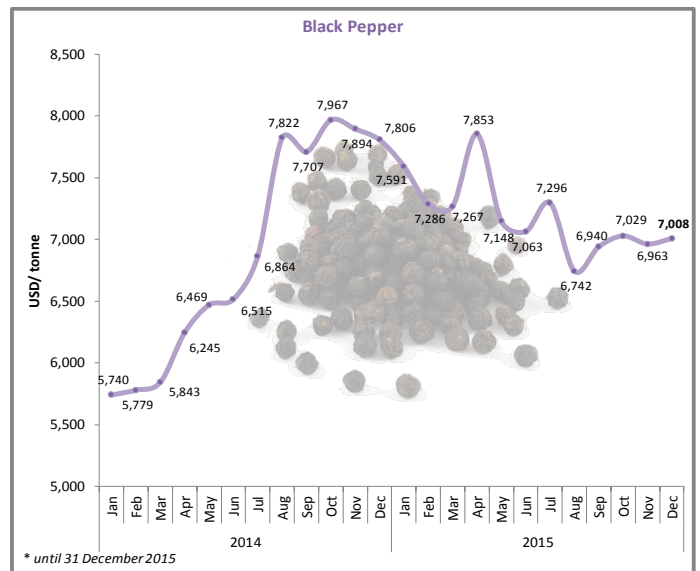
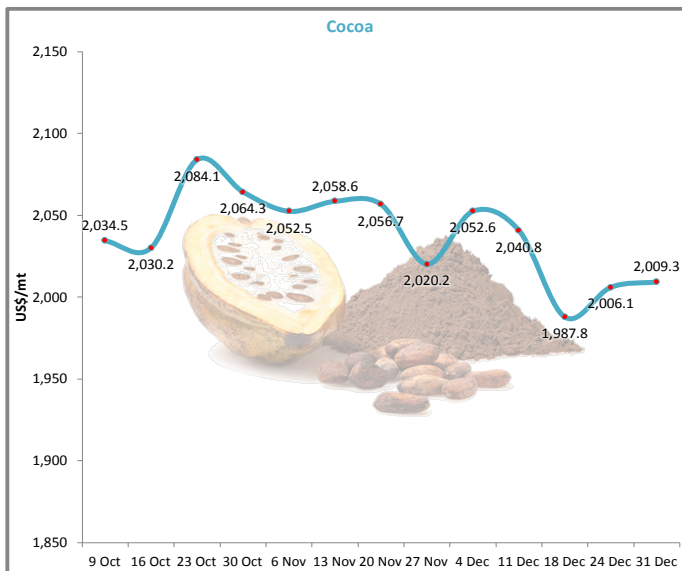
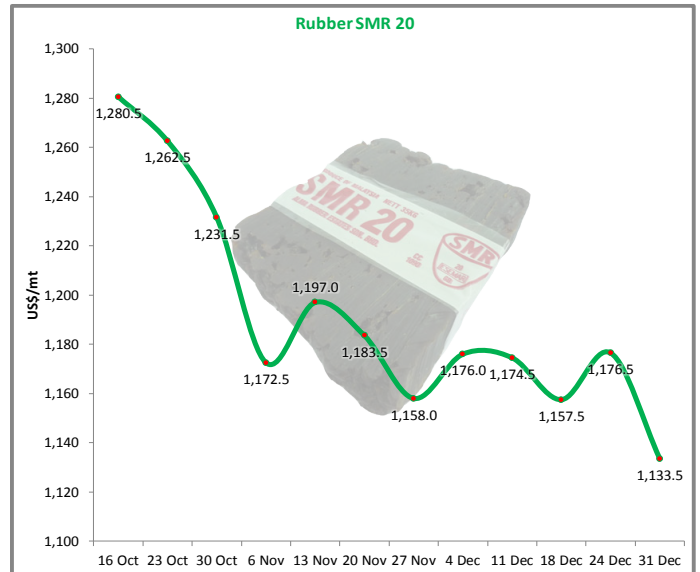
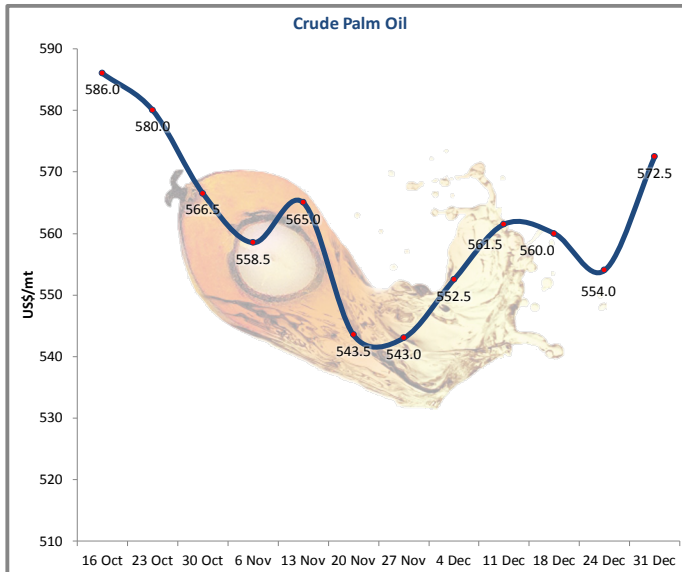


Average Domestic Prices, 31 Dec 2015



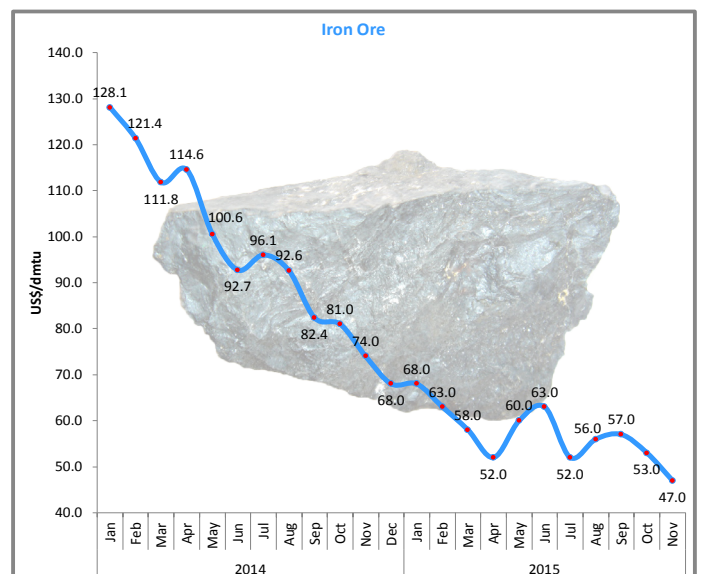
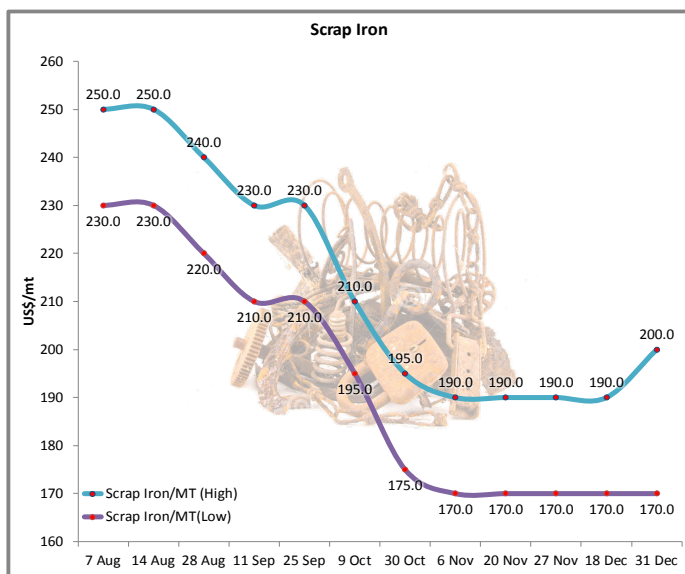
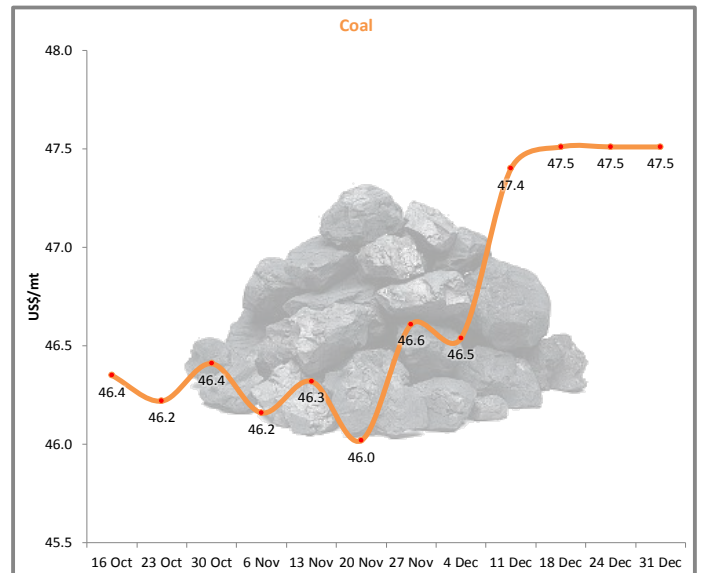
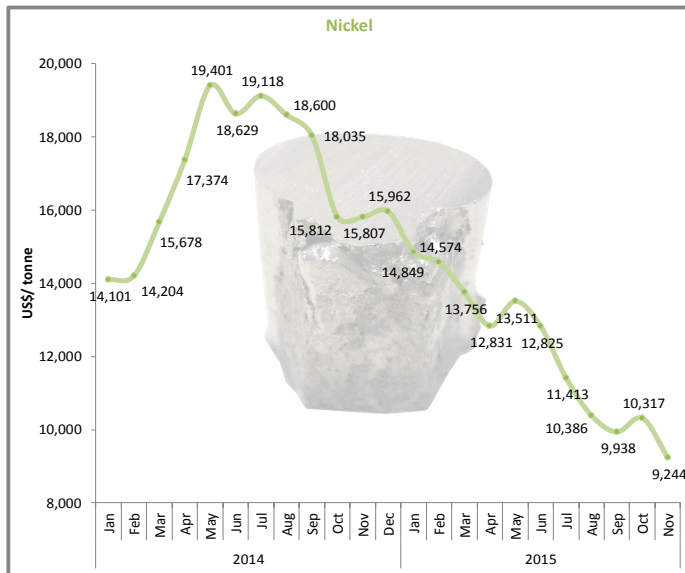
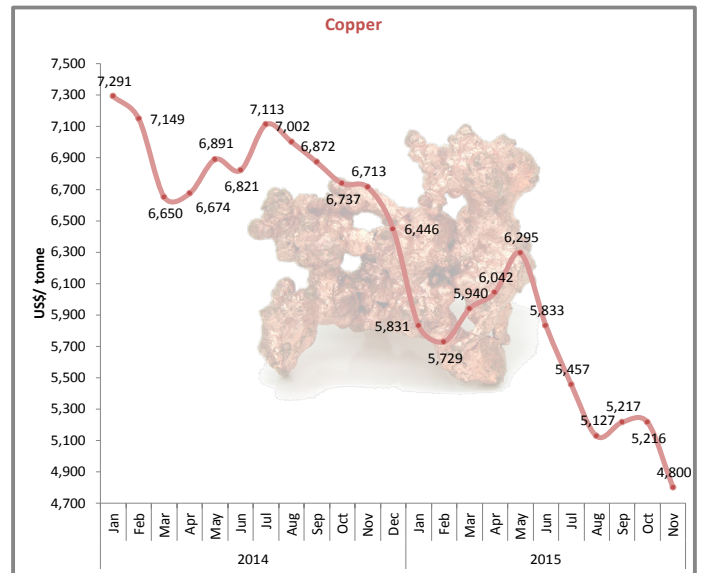
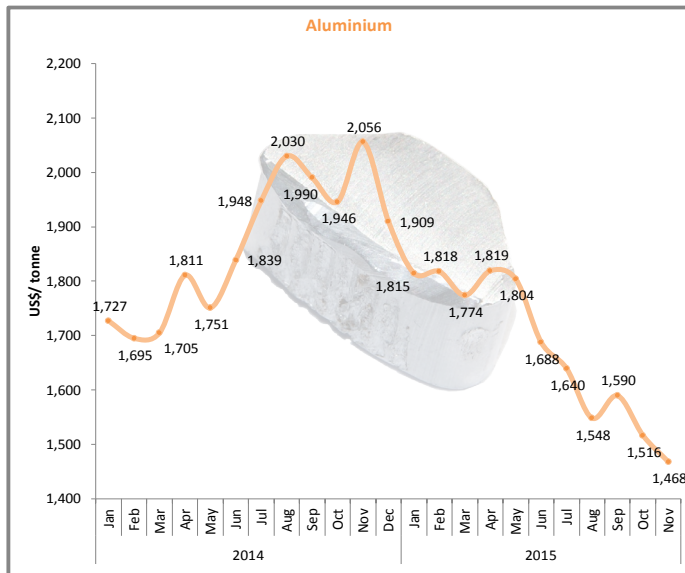
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

Commodity Price Trends



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



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

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

BOOMING BABY BUSINESS



As a new mother back in 2008, Puan Siti Nur Suraya Mohamed Ali was concerned when her newborn began suffering from rashes in the rear area. She tried different brands of diapers before she found a brand that was suitable for her child, which cost RM2 per diaper.

"I was earning about RM1,500 as a fresh graduate so RM300 is big money to spend on diapers monthly," she laments. Aside from monetary challenges, Puan Suraya's primary concern was to prevent the recurrence of rashes. Through research, she learned that it was the chemical composition of the diapers that caused the rashes. She also came across a new type of diaper that was gaining popularity in the United States and the United Kingdom, the cloth diapers. "I thought other mothers would be interested in them as well so I ordered 500 pieces to start with and began marketing them to friends on my blog. At RM50 a piece and lasting for six years, the cloth diaper is not only a huge savings, it is also environmentally friendly as disposable diapers take 500 years to degrade. Aside from industrial waste, they are the biggest contributors of waste in our landfills and we are running out of space," says Puan Suraya.

The cloth diaper is the pioneer product under the Lunatots brand, which began as an online business. However, these days customers are more likely to visit one of its brick-and-mortar stores to purchase the brand's range of products. What sets Lunatots apart from other boutiques that sell baby products is its focus on natural parenting which emphasises the importance of bonding between parent and child. This is exemplified in a product called Baby Wearing. "Strollers are actually scary for a baby because we are pushing them forward and facing strangers. With Baby Wearing, parents carry their child through a harness attached to their chest. This solidifies the bond between the baby and the mother as the baby can feel the mother's heart beating while facing her and it is easier for mothers to see if their child is sleeping, breathing properly or needs more milk," she explains.

The company also offers a range of home-grown products under the Milk Story brand. The products under this range, which come in the form of beverage, oat cookies and chocolate bar, among others, are also known as milk boosters as they help stimulate the production of milk in breastfeeding mothers. Aside from diversifying its product range, Lunatots has also expanded its physical presence and currently has nine retail outlets; five of them are licensed while the other four are run by the company itself.

Some of the initial challenges of running the business include cash flow problems but Puan Suraya says she was able to overcome this by obtaining a RM50,000 loan from PUNB. Now that the company has overcome the major hurdle of the first three years, that is to survive, its founder says their focus now is on sustainability. The strategy will be to increase distribution channels, enhance training at all levels of personnel from management to operational staff and improve customers' satisfaction. "All these will be geared towards achieving our vision of making Lunatots a place where we can share the beauty and joy of parenting," she concluded.

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Media Release

DASAR BAHARU AP TERBUKA

Kerajaan telah melaksanakan kajian menyeluruh mengenai dasar AP Terbuka kenderaan import terpakai. Skop kajian meliputi analisis kesan, sumbangan dan implikasi AP Terbuka kepada pembangunan industri automotif, sosio-ekonomi negara dan dasar-dasar Kerajaan yang berkaitan. Kajian tersebut dengan penglibatan syarikat perunding, telah dijalankan selama 6 bulan dan mengambil kira semua pandangan daripada pelbagai pihak termasuk pemain-pemain industri, persatuan pengguna, beberapa NGO dan ahli-ahli politik. Kajian tersebut mencadangkan supaya dasar AP Terbuka diteruskan.

Pasukan kajian berpendapat bahawa dasar AP Terbuka memberi pilihan kepada orang ramai untuk membeli kereta import terpakai pada harga yang kompetitif. Pasukan kajian juga mendapati industri pengedaran dan pengimportan kereta import terpakai memberi sumbangan yang signifikan kepada industri automotif dan pembangunan sosio-ekonomi negara. Antaranya ialah sumbangan kepada perniagaan industri sokongan dan sektor perkhidmatan seperti bank, insurans, perkapalan dan logistik yang dianggarkan berjumlah RM450 juta setahun.

Perniagaan pengimportan dan pengedaran kereta import terpakai juga telah menyediakan peluang pekerjaan yang berpendapatan sederhana dan tinggi secara langsung kepada 3,800 orang. Kerajaan juga melalui dasar ini dapat memperolehi hasil yang dianggarkan sebanyak RM2 bilion setahun menerusi kutipan cukai dan fi. Kajian juga mendapati dasar ini telah menyumbang sebanyak 5 peratus daripada 36 peratus ekuiti Bumiputera dalam sektor automotif.

Kerajaan telah menimbang kajian ini dan setelah mengambil kira pandangan pelbagai pihak, bersetuju untuk meneruskan dasar AP Terbuka tetapi dengan beberapa penambahbaikan. Keputusan ini dibuat bagi membolehkan orang ramai terus berpeluang membeli kereta import mewah dan sederhana mewah terpakai dengan harga yang kompetitif. Sekiranya dasar ini dimansuhkan tiada lagi import kereta terpakai dibenarkan ke dalam negara dan ini akan menafikan peluang orang ramai untuk membeli kereta import terpakai. Peratusan penyertaan ekuiti Bumiputera dalam sektor automotif juga akan menurun kepada 31 peratus.

Antara penambahbaikan yang akan dilaksanakan ialah memberi peluang kepada syarikat-syarikat Bumiputera baharu yang layak dan benar-benar mematuhi garis panduan yang ditetapkan untuk turut serta dalam perniagaan ini. Dasar baharu ini juga akan mengambil kira komitmen negara di peringkat antarabangsa. Selain itu, Kerajaan juga akan melaksanakan satu program yang bersesuaian dengan menggunakan sebahagian dari hasil kutipan fi AP Terbuka bagi membolehkan orang ramai mendapat manfaat secara langsung daripada dasar baharu ini. Maklumat terperinci mengenai program ini akan diumumkan kemudian.

Selaras dengan penambahbaikan ini, juru audit bertauliah bebas akan dilantik untuk menjalankan pengauditan ke atas semua syarikat yang menjalankan perniagaan ini. Ini bagi memastikan syarikat-syarikat berkenaan mematuhi semua garis panduan dasar baharu AP Terbuka. Kerajaan akan tegas dalam melaksanakan audit tersebut. Dasar baharu AP Terbuka dengan penambahbaikan ini akan berkuatkuasa mulai 1 Januari 2017 bagi membolehkan syarikat-syarikat sedia ada mematuhi syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan.

Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri
23 Disember 2015

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”





Program Pelancongan SEMPENA TAHUN MELAWAT KELANTAN 2016

BIL	PROGRAM	TARIKH	TEMPAT	PENGAJUR
1	Pertandingan Ayam Serama Antarabangsa Kelantan sempena TMK2016	Siri1 = 23 Jan (Sabtu) Siri2 = 1 Mei (Ahad) Siri3 = 3 Sep (Sabtu)	Kota Bharu	TIC
2	Festival Retro Klasik & Vespa Klasik Kelantan	7 & 8 Feb (Ahad & Isnin)	Kota Bharu	TIC
3	Pameran Senjata Dan Pertandingan Senjata Cantik (keris) dan Batu Permata	1 - 31 Mac	Muzium Adat Istiadat Diraja Kelantan	Muzium
4	Festival Gasing Antarabangsa Kelantan	12 & 13 Mac (Sabtu & Ahad)	Perkarangan Stadium Sultan Muhammad IV	TIC
5	Festival Nasyid Kelantan	12 - 14 Mac (Sabtu - Isnin)		YIK
6	Silat Jatuh Terbuka Kelantan	7 - 9 April (Khamis - Sabtu)	Kota Bharu	TIC
7	Pameran Dan Pertandingan Seni Lukis dan Fotografi Kelantan	16 April - 15 Mei	Balai Seni Lukis Kelantan	Muzium
8	Karnival Alat Permainan Kawalan Jauh	21 - 23 April (Khamis - Sabtu)	Kota Bharu	TIC
9	Tunjong International Fun Ride (Program Berbasikal)	1 Mei (Ahad)	Kota Bharu	Perbadanan Bandar Baru Tunjong
10	Mount Stong International Climbathon	7 Mei (Sabtu)	Dabong, Jeli	TIC
11	Pergau International Marathon	8 Mei (Ahad)	Pergau, Jeli	MD Jeli
12	Pesta Wau Antarabangsa Kelantan	30 Mei - 4 Jun (Isnin - Sabtu)	Pantai Geting	TIC
13	Pesta Pantai & Pesta Joran	7 Mei (Sabtu)	Tumpat	MD.Tumpat
		23 Julai (Sabtu)	Pasir Puteh	MD.Pasir Puteh
		27 Ogos (Sabtu)	Bachok	MD.Bachok

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Program Pelancongan SEMPENA TAHUN MELAWAT KELANTAN 2016

14	Pameran dan Seminar Sultan Iskandar Zulkarnain dan Yakjuj dan Makjuj	1 Jun – 31 Ogos	Muzium Negeri Kelantan	Muzium
15	Ihya Ramadhan di Qaryah Ramadhan	5 Jun – 4 Julai (Bulan Ramadan)	Perkarangan Stadium Sultan Muhammad IV	MPKB-BRI
16	Himpunan Ulamak Nusantara	5 Jun – 4 Julai (Bulan Ramadan)	Perkarangan Stadium Sultan Muhammad IV	MPKB
17	Pameran Khat Antarabangsa	20 Jun – 19 Julai	Muzium Negeri Kelantan	Muzium
18	Pesta Air & Bot Berhias Kelantan	28 – 30 Julai (Khamis – Sabtu)	Tumpat	TIC
19	Gunung Stong Eco Race 2016	13 & 14 Ogos (Sabtu & Ahad)	Dabong	Jabatan Perhutanan
20	Pesta Hari Kemerdekaan Malaysia	30 Ogos – 3 Sep (Selasa – Sabtu) 3 September (Sabtu)	Stadium Sultan Mohamad IV, Kota Bharu	TIC
21	Karnival Seni Budaya			
22	Pameran & Jualan Batik, Kraf dan Songket			
23	Pertandingan Seni Suara Burung Ketitir, Tekukur, Candik & Kecantikan Ayam Serama Kelantan (Antarabangsa)			
24	Pameran Binatang Berbisa	16 September – 15 November	Muzium Negeri Kelantan	Muzium
25	Pesta Fotografi Kelantan/ Seni Lukis	29 September – 1 Oktober (Khamis – Sabtu)	Kota Bharu	TIC / Muzium
26	Karnival Luncur Udara Kelantan 2016	16 – 18 September (Jumaat – Ahad)	Baruh Raja, Gunong Bachok	TIC
27	Karnival Kenderaan Klasik (Volkswagen, Volvo), Pameran Auto Antarabangsa Kelantan 2016	16 – 18 September (Jumaat – Ahad)	Kota Bharu	Perbadanan Bandar Baru Tunjong
28	Himpunan Buskers Malaysia			MPKB
29	Festival Makanan Kelantan	16 – 18 September (Jumaat – Ahad)	Dewan Jubli Perak MPKB, Kota Bharu	TIC & MPKB
30	Karnival Pemakanan, Perubatan dan Sunnah Rasulullah			
31	Kelantan International 4 x 4 Challenge	20 – 22 Oktober (Khamis – Sabtu)	Gunong, Bachok	TIC
32	Karnival Udara Kelantan	12 – 13 November (Sabtu – Ahad)	Lapangan Terbang Sultan Ismail Petra, Peng. Chepa	TIC / APFT/ KBFC
33	Anugerah Bintang Seni	14 – 19 November (Isnin – Sabtu)	Kota Bharu	TIC
34	Festival Dikir Barat Perdana			MPKB

Untuk Keterangan Lanjut

Pusat Penerangan Pelancongan Negeri Kelantan, Jalan Sultan Ibrahim, 15150 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
No. Tel : 09-748 5534/09-748 3543 Email : tic@kelantan.gov.my Facebook : facebook.com/tic.kelantan

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*MWB Editorial Board and Strategic Planning Division,
Ministry of International Trade and Industry wishes
all MWB Readers a Happy New Year 2016.*



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GOD GRANT ME THE
SERENITY
TO ACCEPT THE THINGS
I CANNOT CHANGE
COURAGE
TO CHANGE THE
THE THINGS I CAN AND
WISDOM
TO KNOW THE DIFFERENCE



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Menara MITI
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Fax : 03-6202 3446 Website : www.miti.gov.my

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY



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