



# Eight Malaysian Firms to Invest RM12b in India



Eight Malaysian invest companies US\$3 billion (RM12.1 billion) in seven sectors. including renewable energy and biodiesel, in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The companies Malaysia Biodesel Protasco Association. Bhd, Police Cooperative Organisation, Strategic Services Sdn Bhd, Entogenex Industries

Sdn Bhd, Sumwim Solutions Malaysia Sdn Bhd, Highgard Sdn Bhd and China 1st Metallurgical Construction Sdn Bhd.

Seven memoranda of understanding (MoUs) signed Thursday between the Malaysian companies and the Andhra Pradesh Economic Development Board, are expected to create about 8,000 jobs, said Asean-India Business Council Co-Chairman Datuk Ramesh Kodammal. "The value of the MoUs signed today is just a fraction of the business potential between ASEAN and India.

"With a combined population of 1.8 billion people and existence of bilateral trade agreements such as the Asean-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), opportunities in Asean and India abound for our business entities," he said at the Asean-India Business Leadership Conclave 2016 here Thursday.

The signing of the MoUs was witnessed by Ramesh and International Trade and Industry Minister, Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed. The remaining five sectors that the Malaysian companies are going to invest in are food and beverages, retail, water and sewerage, water treatment plants, biotechnology, and vector control.

Ramesh said there are four other sectors that offers opportunities for Asean businesses in India as well as Indian businesses in Asean, namely the digital economy, infrastructure and logistics, and the small and medium enterprises. Meanwhile, Mustapa said India is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world, and this provides opportunities for external investments. "India, in the past, grew at a rate of 5.0-6.0 per cent. At present, it is about 7.5 per cent. Andhra Pradesh (state) is the star performer at 10.9 per cent (in 2015)," he added.

Bernama 22 July 2016



# Malaysia Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Jan - June 2016 114.4

Jan - June 2015 111.4

Year - on - Year

June 2016
114.8

+1.6%

June 2015

Month - on - Month

June 2016 114.8 +0.2%

May 2015 114.6

# **Inflation Rate for Main Groups**, January - June 2016/January - June 2015

113.0



Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages +4.3%



Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco +21.9%



Clothing & Footwear

+4.3%



Housing, Water, Electricity, Fas & Other Fuels +2.7%



Furnishings,
Household Equipment & Routine Household
Maintenance
+3.3%



Health +3.3%



Transport -4.1%



Communication -0.6%



Recreation Services & Culture +2.0%



Education +2.3%



Restaurants & Hotels +3.5%



Miscellaneous Goods & Services +3.9%



# **Inflation Rate for Food**, January - June 2016/January - June 2015

**Food at Home** 

+4.7%















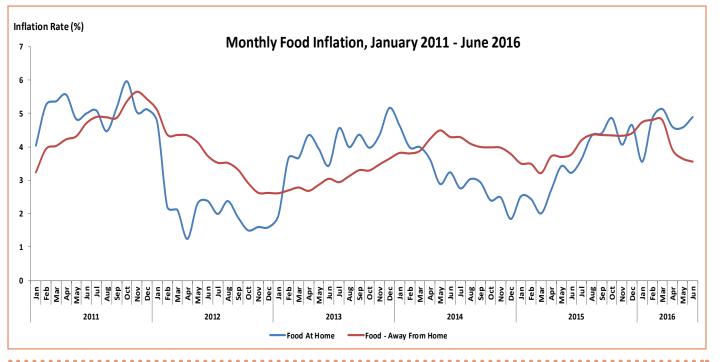




Food Products +5.9%

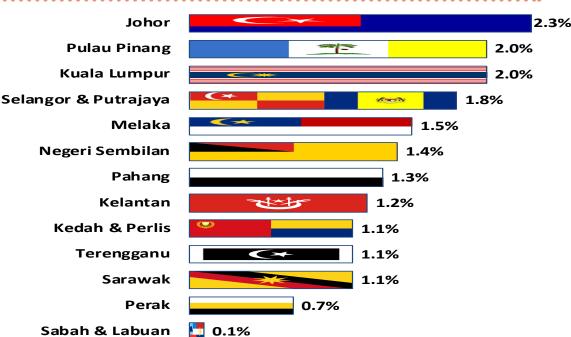
## Food away from Home

+4.3%



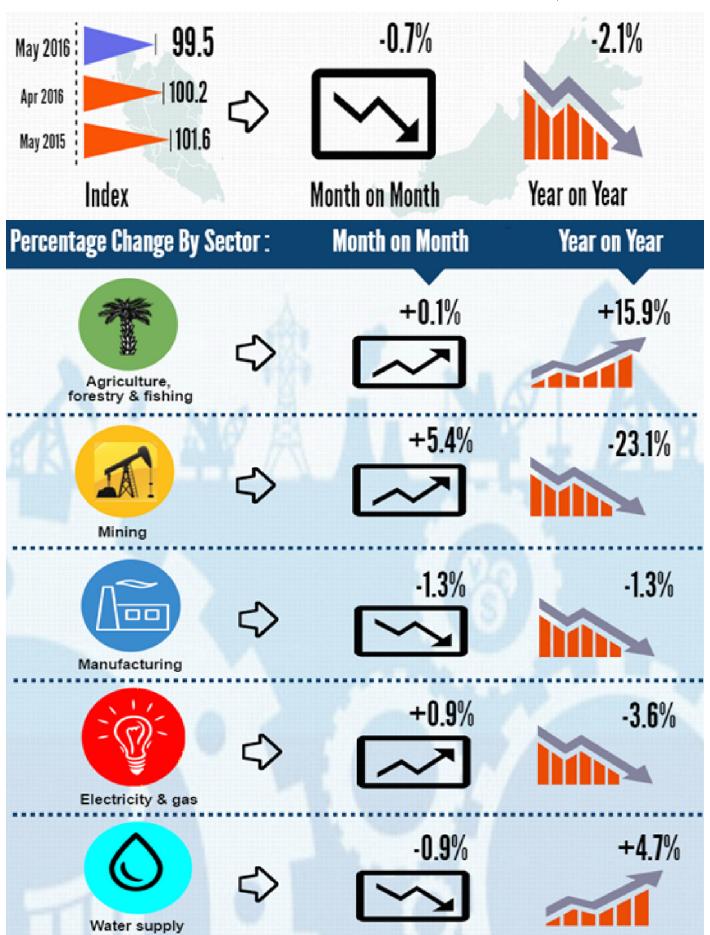


**June 2016/June 2015** 





# **Producer Price Index for Local Production**, May 2016



Note: The Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production measures the average change in the prices of commodities charged by domestic producers of an industry





# High Speed Rail (HSR), Malaysia-Singapore



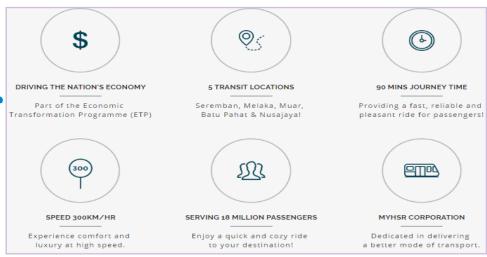
HSR is estimated to reduce travel time by 1 to 1.5 hours compared to fastest alternative today



### 1.5 hrs potential travel

- Shorter dwell for "check-in to departure'







Source: http://www.spad16.primuscore.com/land-public-transport/rail/upcoming-projects/high-speed-rail and http://www.myhsr.com.my/project.php





#### **NEGARA-NEGARA AHLI TPPA**



























SESETENGAH PIHAK MENUDUH RUNDINGAN TPPA DIDOMINASI OLEH AMERIKA SYARIKAT DAN HANYA MENGUNTUNGKAN SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT MULTINASIONAL DARI NEGARA TERSEBUT. KITA PERLU SEDAR SELAMA INI, TANPA TPPA PUN SUDAH ADA SYARIKAT AMERIKA BEROPERASI DI MALAYSIA.

Sehingga 2014 terdapat lebih 700 syarikat pengilangan milik Amerika Syarikat (termasuk beberapa syarikat *Fortune 500*) di Malaysia. Juga terdapat 81 syarikat berstatus MSC. Kebanyakan daripada syarikat-syarikat ini telahpun beroperasi di Malaysia sejak beberapa dekad, menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan modal, pemindahan teknologi dan pembukaan peluang pekerjaan serta pertumbuhan industri sokongan yang memberikan lebih banyak peluang perniagaan kepada syarikat Malaysia termasuk PKS.

Rundingan TPPA bukanlah semata-mata mengenai Amerika Syarikat sahaja. Selain Malaysia, terdapat 11 negara lain yang turut menyertai rundingan ini termasuk Jepun, Singapura dan Australia yang merupakan rakan dagang utama negara. Keputusan-keputusan dalam rundingan ini adalah dibuat secara kolektif dengan mengambil kira kepentingan semua negara terlibat dan bukan hanya ditentukan oleh Amerika Syarikat.

Setiap tahun, sejak berdekad lamanya, Kerajaan seliap lariuri, sejak berdekad lariranya, kerajaan telah menghantar anak-anak muda Malaysia untuk menimba ilmu di institusi-institusi pengajian tinggi luar negara termasuklah di Amerika Syarikat dan beberapa negara TPPA yang lain. Sekembalinya ke tanah air, ada antara mereka menyertai perkhidmatan awam, ada yang menjadi pembuat dasar, ada yang menyertai sektor swasta dan tidak kurang juga yang mengendalikan perniagaan sendiri

Kehadiran syarikat-syarikat dan graduan-graduan berpendidikan dari Amerika tidak menunjukkan sebarang tanda Malaysia dipengaruhi oleh Amerika. Malaysia tetap dengan prinsip berkecuali dan dasar berbaik-baik dengan semua negara.

TERDAPAT DUA KEBIMBANGAN DALAM SOAL PENAPISAN KANDUNGAN. SESETENGAH PIHAK BIMBANG PENAPISAN AKAN DIBUAT TERHADAP KANDUNGAN INTERNET MENGAKIBATKAN SEKATAN KEPADA AKSES MAKLUMAT. SESETENGAH PIHAK PULA BIMBANG NEGARA AKAN HII ANG HAK UNTUK MENGAKIBATKAN HILANG HAK UNTUK MENAPIS KANDUNGAN ASING MENGAKIBATKAN BAHAN LUCAH AKAN TERSEBAR SEWANG-WENANGNYA.

TPPA tidak mengenakan syarat tapisan kandungan dalam internet. Malahan, negara-negara ahli TPPA adalah dilarang daripada berbuat demikian.

begitu, undang-undang negara perkara berkaitan keselamatan, moral, bahan lucah bawah umur, perjudian, kandungan menjejaskan keamanan dan keharmonian serta yang seumpamanya adalah dikecualikan daripada larangan TPPA tersebut. Ini bererti pihak-pihak berkuasa akan terus menjalankan tanggungjawabnya mereka seperti biasa

Penyertaan dalam TPPA juga tidak menjejaskan hak Kerajaan untuk menapis kandungan asing termasuk filem dan majalah-majalah dari negara-negara ahli

Ini telah dimasukkan dalam senarai pengecualian di bawah Bab Pelaburan dan Bab Perdagangan



Rentas Sempadan (*Cross-Border Trade*). Kemasukan buku-buku, majalah-majalah atau surat khabar, karya-karya seni serta filem-filem yang diimport dan akan diedarkan ke dalam pasaran Malaysia adalah tertakluk kepada perundangan Malaysia, termasuk kesesuaian kandungan untuk siaran.

Di samping itu, kelulusan diperlukan untuk sebarang aktiviti kesenian, penggambaran dan persembahan oleh artis luar negara dan mestilah mematuhi syarat yang ditetapkan oleh garis panduan Agensi Pusat Permohonan Penggambaran Filem dan Persembahan Artis Luar Negara (PUSPAL).

Buku kecil TPPA di dalam versi PDF boleh di muat turun melalui pautan http://fta.miti.gov.my/miti-fta/resources/MITI\_TPPA.pdf



# International Report China Economic Indicators



#### **Major Exports:**

i. Electronics - US\$546.4b, -2.5%\*

ii. High-tech Products - US\$264.6b, -2.3%\*

iii. Clothing & accessories - US\$69.3b, +0.6%\*

#### **Major Imports:**

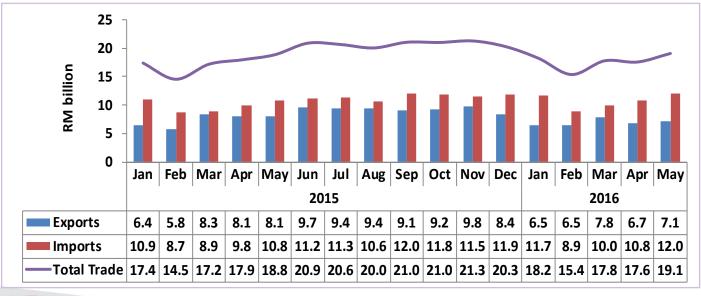
i. Electronics - US\$341.5b, -1.4%\*

ii. High-tech Products - US\$228.9b, -0.3%\*

iii. Integrated Circuit - US\$97.6b, +3.6%\*

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, China

### Malaysia's Trade with China, January 2015 - May 2016





# US Trade Performance May 2016

#### **Trade in Goods and Services**









Note: \* month-on-month growth TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS) 200 250 182/4 182 7 Goods and 223.5 220.1 119.8 120.0 182 1 178.6 62.5 62.6 41.4\* 43.4

U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services (Billions of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted) 260 Imports 340 229 Balance 180 Exports 148 129 May 2016 80 Trade Balance -\$41.1 Billion 40 May 2014 May 2915 May 2

# Balance of Trade in Goods by Selected Countries Trade Surplus Trade Deficit

April Imports

i. South & Central America: US\$2.9 billion

April Exports

ii. Hong Kong: US\$1.6 billion

iii. Australia: US\$0.9 billion

i. China: US\$29.0 billion

ii. EU: US\$13.4 billion

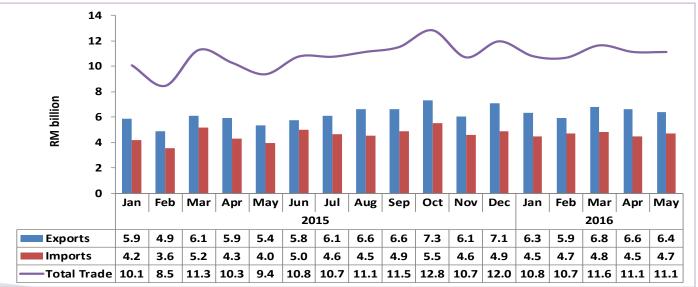
iii. Japan: US\$4.7 billion

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

May Exports

## Malaysia's Trade with US, January 2015 - May 2016

May imports





# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

|         | 29 May 2016 | <u>5 Jun 2016</u> | <u>12 Jun 2016</u> | <u>19 Jun 2016</u> | 26 Jun 2016 | 3 Jul 2016 | <u>10 Jul 2016</u> | <u>17 Jul 2016</u> |
|---------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| AANZFTA | 874         | 684               | 848                | 807                | 722         | 870        | 237                | 1,009              |
| AIFTA   | 597         | 636               | 795                | 625                | 542         | 656        | 245                | 676                |
| AJCEP   | 216         | 196               | 197                | 207                | 151         | 287        | 70                 | 213                |
| ATIGA   | 4,489       | 4,932             | 4,438              | 4,585              | 3,981       | 4,286      | 1,339              | 4,135              |
| ACFTA   | 1,514       | 1,525             | 1,491              | 1,584              | 1,327       | 1,610      | 482                | 1,621              |
| AKFTA   | 911         | 868               | 945                | 909                | 911         | 951        | 249                | 1,053              |
| MICECA  | 315         | 339               | 300                | 329                | 296         | 344        | 152                | 332                |
| MNZFTA  | 9           | 9                 | 8                  | 3                  | 8           | 13         | 3                  | 4                  |
| MCFTA   | 45          | 61                | 56                 | 65                 | 51          | 52         | 16                 | 65                 |
| MAFTA   | 423         | 397               | 332                | 394                | 440         | 442        | 147                | 412                |
| MJEPA   | 774         | 876               | 709                | 777                | 834         | 988        | 242                | 917                |
| MPCEPA  | 137         | 181               | 137                | 185                | 130         | 124        | 27                 | 130                |
| GSP     | 106         | 120               | 116                | 134                | 103         | 147        | 30                 | 128                |
| MTFTA   | 198         | 235               | 187                | 247                | 172         | 305        | 112                | 214                |

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

Free Trade Area

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)

**(3)** 

ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement

AK

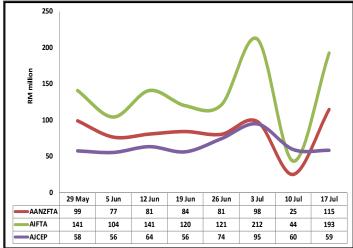
(Implemented since 1 July 2003)
AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement

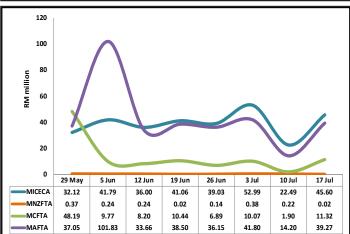
(Implemented since 1 July 2006)

AIFTA:

AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

### **Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin**





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

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

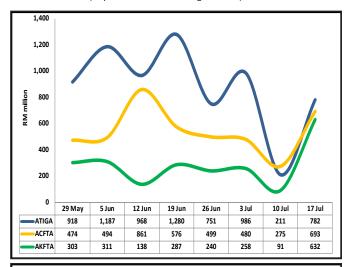
MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)

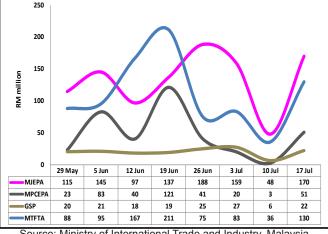
MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)

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)

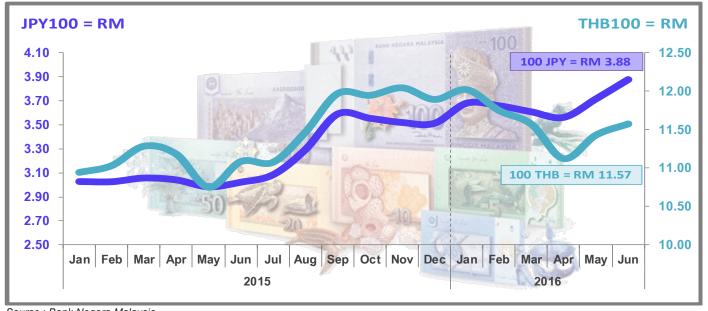




Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

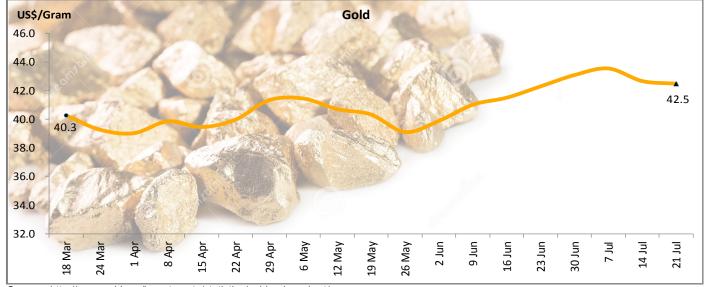


# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Japanese Yen and Thai Baht



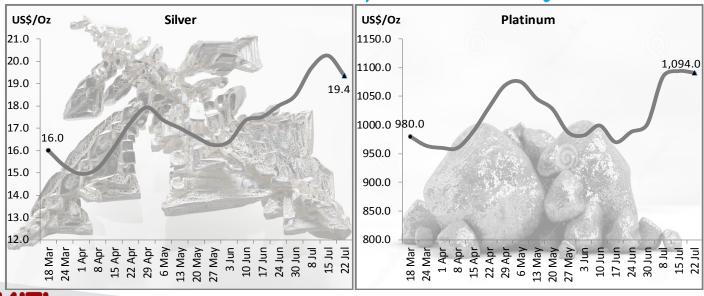
Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

## Gold Prices, 18 March - 21 July 2016



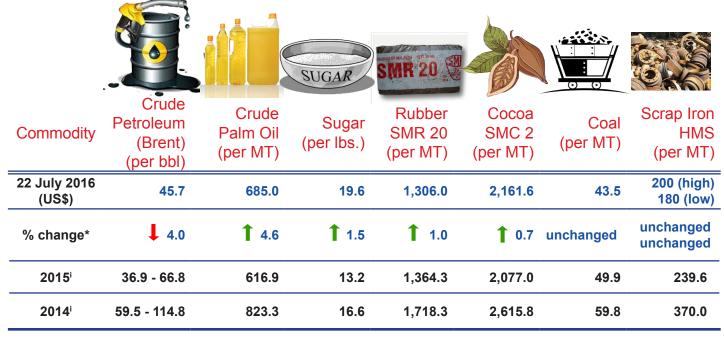
Source: http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold\_price\_chart/

## Silver and Platinum Prices, 18 March - 22 July 2016





## **Commodity Prices**



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 availble

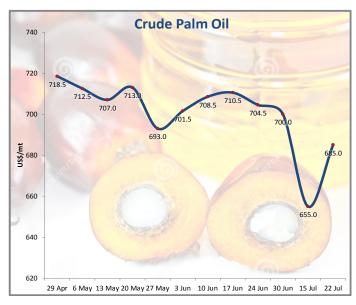
#### **owest Prices, 2015/2016 Highest** Lowest (US\$ per bbl) (US\$ per bbl) 2016 2016 10 June 2016: 50.5 15 Jan 2016: 28.9 2015 2015 15 May 2015: 66.8 18 Dec 2015: 36.9 Crude Palm Oil (22 July 2016) US\$685.0 per MT Lowest **Highest** (US\$ per MT) (US\$ per MT) 2016 2016 15 Jan 2016: 545.5 8 Apr 2016: 725.5 2015 2015 16 Jan 2015: 701.0 4 Sep 2015: 500.5

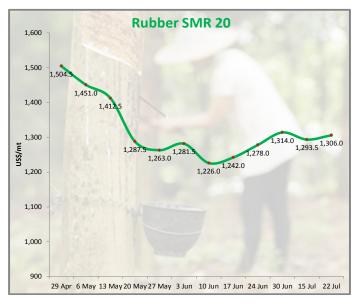


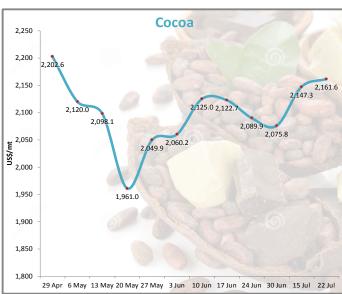
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group.

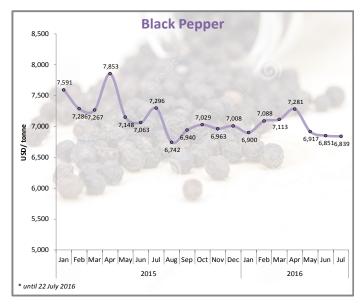


# **Commodity Price Trends**

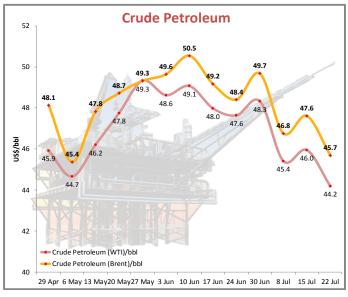








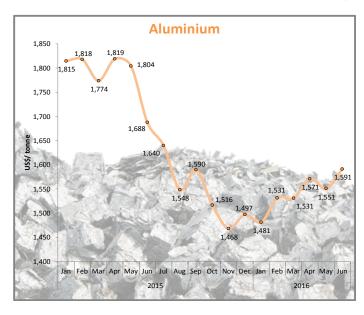


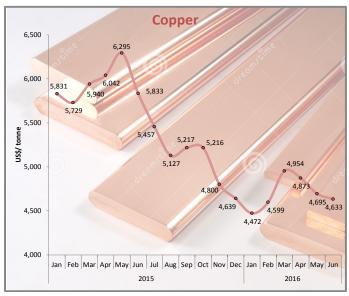


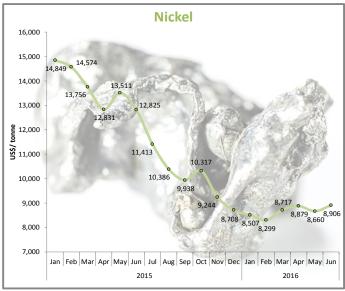
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.

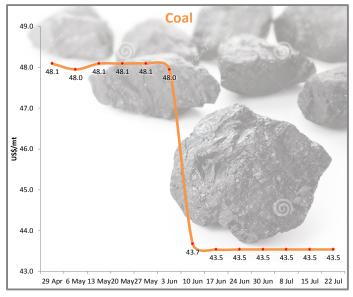


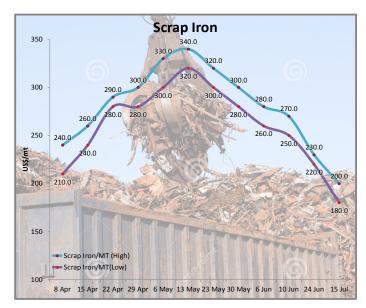
# **Commodity Price Trends**

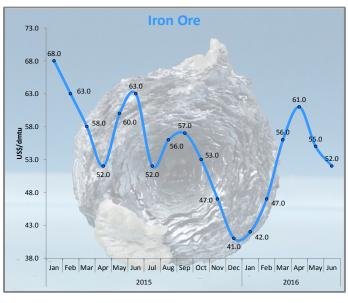












Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.







There is a growing need for education and training in Malaysia to help strengthen the local talent and qualifications. Without constant improvement provided by the related parties, industries in Malaysia will remain stagnant.

RANACO group of companies, established in 1984, is recognized as being amongst the pioneer industry player in the maritime and oil & gas industry of Malaysia. Helmed by Captain Dr. Ramlan bin Ramli, RANACO steered to cater the needs of the professionals in this industry. As the International Maritime



Organization (IMO) introduced more legislations to regulate the shipping and maritime industry, Captain Dr. Ramlan realized that there was an urgent need to provide appropriate education and training to improve and enhance the competency levels of the players in the industry.

Now, Ranaco Education & Training Institute (RETI), which ia a branch under the RANACO Group, caters to the growing need for allied professionals in the field of maritime, safety, offshore, logistics and hospitality. The remarkable growth that the company has seen was tremendous. Starting fom a mere 15 students during their first of operation in 2004, the institute now sees more than 2,5000 students as of 2013. RETI is the only private college on the East Coast that offers diploma and degree-level training in the span of services that also includes marine engineering, oil and gas, accountancy, and management. Up to date, RETI has a total of twelve diploma programmes and one degree qualification.



The company offers many extra benefits over other competitors. One of it is the qualification it goves out to students. Not only do students receive RETI-certified credentials, they also enjoy the perks of being recognised by the industries' big players such as PETRONAS, Department of Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH) and the government's marine department. During their time in training, students will be attached to working enviornments to obtain valuable experience in their related fields of study. RETI furnishes its classes with a myriad of equipment, boasting facilities such as ship simulators, engine room, warehouse services, marine operation and ship maintenance workshops.





With everything going for the institute, RETI managing director, Captain Dr. Ramlan Ramli said that the institution also had its fair share of trials. "The main problem is the inadequate space for our classes. An alternative is to rent a new building to place our students, but that will incur high costs." Fortunately, in mid-2014, RETI has undertaken a big construction project of building that could carry a maximum capacity of 10,000 students at any given time. RETI also hopes that with this larger capacity, it can focus on providing more executive diploma, degree and long-distance programmes, in hopes of perpetuating the stream of qualified students entering the workforce.

Leveraging on the company's expansion plans, Ramlan said that business should aim to conquer global markets and get international recognition. "Keep planning ahead, and always find ways to stay ten steps ahead of the competitors."



#### Ranaco Education & Training Institute (Kijal Campus)

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# **MITI Programme**

# **ASEAN-INDIA Business Leadership Conclave 2016**21 July 2016























# CENSUS 2016



Better Data for a Better Future

#### Objectives

Identify new sources of growth to the economy

Formulate national economy programme and policies

Asses the implementation of the national development policy such as the 11th MP, SME Master Plan and Services Sector Blueprint

New benchmark for economy

Increase capacity of national

#### Use

Constructing economic indicators

Government - monitoring national plans, SME development

Private, academic and researchers

Future economic surveys

**Business planning and decisions** 

# Benefits of Economic Census

#### Entrepreneurs, Companies & Business

- To identify industrial structure and product trends
- To monitor changing patterns and growth trends for future investment
- To make business planning and decisions
- To gauge their business perfomance
- To compare their business operations to industry norms

#### **Industry Associations &** Chamber of Commerce

- To understand more about industrial structure:
- To share information about the industry with their members:
- To assist business in marketing and investment planning.

#### Government

- To identify new sources of growth to the economy;
- To formulate national economy programmes; and
- To assess the implementation of the national development policy such as The Economic Transformation Programme, Eleventh Malaysia Plan and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Masterplan 2012 -2020.

#### To Update Economic **Indicators**

- Rebasing of indices i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Index of Industrial;
- Compilation of Supply & Use Table (SUT), Input-Output Table (I-O), Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), Information & Communication Technology Satellite Account and System of Environmental - Economic Accounting (SEEA);
- Development of SME's profile.



## MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



MITI MWB APPs is now available for IOS, Android and Windows platforms. MWB APPs can be download from Gallery of Malaysian Government Mobile APPs (GAMMA) at the link: http://gamma.malaysia.gov.my/#/appDetails/85







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Designation Job Description

**: Legal Advisor** : Legal Office

**8** To provide legal advice in the areas of MITI administration



Azina Abdul Chani 03-6200 0066 erline.gheni@miii.gov.my

Designation Job Description

**: Legal Advisor** : Legal Office

**3 To provide legal advice in the areas of MITI** administration



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