

## Media Statement

### MALAYSIA'S PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CAMBODIA



The Malaysia-Cambodia Business Seminar was held in Phnom Penh on 9 August 2016. The Business Seminar was organised to promote the capabilities of Malaysian companies, products and services. The Seminar was officiated by YB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry and H.E. Pan Sorasak, Minister of Commerce of the Kingdom of Cambodia., H.E. Sok Chenda Sophea, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Secretary General of Council of Development of Cambodia and Neak Okhna Dr. Kith Meng, President of Cambodia Chamber of Commerce also joined the Seminar.

Minister Mustapa was joined by a 73-member business delegation representing Malaysian companies from Kuala Lumpur and those already investing in Cambodia. These companies represent a wide range of sectors related to Halal products and services, construction services, building materials, financial services, training and MRO services and food products.

The Business Seminar received overwhelming support from the Cambodian business community as well the government and was attended by over 300 representatives. The Minister also had a bilateral meeting with H.E. Pan Sorasak, Minister of Commerce and joined by Okhna Othman Hassan, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Chairman of Cambodian Muslim Development Foundation, and senior officials from the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.

The Ministers exchanged views on implementing the decisions taken by both Prime Ministers in their meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 3 June 2016 to promote trade, investments, tourism, and exchanges of visits towards a better understanding and stronger cooperation between the two countries. The Ministers agreed to prioritize work on specific areas related to creating value through collaboration in the promotion and development of Halal between Malaysia and Cambodia, promoting MSMEs linkages with large companies operating in Malaysia and Cambodia, participation of Malaysian companies in Cambodia's priority areas and projects, participation of MSMEs in trade fairs and exhibitions in each other's countries, collaboration in skills development in Cambodia and encouraging more Malaysian companies to invest in Cambodia as well as source more Cambodian products to Malaysia.

Ministers Mustapa and Minister Pan Sorasak have agreed to intensify collaboration on the promotion and development of Halal between Malaysia and Cambodia. It was agreed that Malaysia Halal Industry Development Corporation will work with Cambodian authorities to offer assistance in sharing best practices on Halal industry and Halal related fields to enhance bilateral trade, increase investments as well as improving market access for Halal products and services.

The areas of cooperation identified include: Development of Halal standards and certification; Capacity building activities and Human capital development. The Ministers agreed officials to draw-up a roadmap on the areas to enhance collaboration on Halal related activities. Halal is one of the areas of cooperation that the Prime Minister of Cambodia and Prime Minister Malaysia agreed that both countries should collaborate. The Ministers agreed to identify products that can be sourced from each other's country. Cambodia is a major producer of rice, rubber and tapioca. Cambodia is inviting Malaysian companies to set-up processing activities in their efforts to enhance value-add activities in Cambodia. The two Ministers also agreed to identify 10 MSMEs from each country to work together as one way to increase MSME linkages.

Minister Mustapa and his Cambodian counterparts also witnessed the signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding between MATRADE and the Cambodia Chamber of Commerce (CCC). The MOU is expected to provide the platform for the two organisations to work closely towards promoting greater interactions among the Malaysian and Cambodian companies. The Ministers shared their optimism that two-way trade could be increased beyond the current level.

Malaysia's total trade with Cambodia in 2015 amounted to US\$385.8 million. Malaysia's exports to Cambodia recorded US\$234.5 million while imports amounted to US\$151.3 million. Malaysia is the 9th largest sources of imports for Cambodia. With the economic development, the volume of trade is expected to increase over the next 5 years. Many infrastructure projects are being implemented or in the pipeline for implementation. Malaysia's main exports to Cambodia are textile and clothing, beverages and tobacco, processed food, chemicals and transport equipment. Main imports are textiles and clothing, cereal, crude rubber and E&E products. Cambodia's relatively open and liberal trade and investment regime. Currently, there are over 150 Malaysian companies operating or having business interests in the country. The liberal investment has served as a "pull factor" for Malaysian companies to invest in Cambodia.

Malaysia is the 5th biggest investor in Cambodia. Malaysian banks have significant presence in Cambodia. The largest foreign bank in Cambodia is Public Bank. Other banks operating in Cambodia are Maybank, CIMB, RHB and Hong Leong. Other major investors are Axiata, Muhibbah Engineering, Sunway, Ariston Sdn. Bhd., Karambunai Corp. Berhad and Leader Universal Holdings Berhad. There are Malaysian 25 garments factories operating in Cambodia. Muhibbah Engineering Malaysia through joint venture with a foreign partner manages and operates three key airports - Phnom Penh International Airport; Siem Reap International Airport; and Sihanoukville International Airport. Malaysian companies operating in Cambodia are pleased with open and liberal business environment, and the support by the Cambodian Government.

Based on the data from the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), the total investment from 1994 to June 2016 is US\$1.88 billion (in term of registered capital) and US\$3.338 billion (in term of fixed assets). H.E. Sok Chenda Sophea, Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Secretary General of Council of Development of Cambodia in his speech informed that Cambodia welcomes investments in all sectors and can own 100% foreign equity. The investments by these companies have created direct and indirect jobs of over 70,000 for Cambodian nationals. Malaysian companies operating in Cambodia are already taking advantage of the preferential concessions enjoyed by Cambodia in exports to the US market under the Generalized System of Preferences and the EU under Everything but Arms Initiative.

Incentives are being granted and the Council of Development of Cambodia (CDC) is open to having concrete discussions with potential investors from Malaysia. The areas of priority for Cambodia are utilities, infrastructure and road development, renewable energy, as well as high-value services. In recent years Cambodia's GDP has shown a steady growth of 6.5% for the period of 2011-2015. The GDP growth for next few years is forecast to be above 7.4%.

Minister Mustapa also highlighted that Malaysia has a number of good universities, including more than 10 foreign universities with campuses in Malaysia, as well as good healthcare facilities. Minister Mustapa encouraged Cambodian government to send students for tertiary education and those who require medical treatment to Malaysia. Improving education and skills development is given high priority by Cambodia. There are over 100,000 students studying in these universities in Malaysia and close to 1 million healthcare travellers visit Malaysia.

The Ministers agreed that with improved connectivity, the business sector could also explore opportunities in the tourism sector. To date, Malaysian Airlines has 10 weekly flights to Phnom Penh and 5 flights to Siem Reap and AirAsia operates 14 weekly flights to Phnom Penh and 11 flights to Siem Reap. Minister Mustapa also had the opportunity to have a dialogue with members of the Malaysian Business Council of Cambodia (MBCC). In the dialogue, Minister Mustapa invites MBCC members to participate in business seminars and workshops organised by MITI, MATRADE and MIDA to share their experience in doing business in Cambodia with aspiring Malaysian entrepreneurs and Malaysian MSMEs.

Minister Mustapa also presented the "MATRADE Awards" to 9 Malaysian and Cambodian companies and business organisations in recognition of their contributions in promoting Malaysia-Cambodia trade relations. The organisations are the Cambodia Chamber of Commerce (CCC) and Malaysian Business Council of Cambodia (MBCC). The Cambodian importers are Goodhill Enterprise (Cambodia) Ltd. and ALKSK Co. Ltd., while the Malaysian companies are Cambodian Public Bank (Campu Bank), Smart Axiata Co. Ltd., Leader (Cambodia) Ltd., Muhibbah Engineering (Cambodia) Co. Ltd., and NagaWorld Ltd.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry  
9 August 2016

# Malaysia Economy

## GDP Growth Rate (%)

2013				2014				2015				2016	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.0

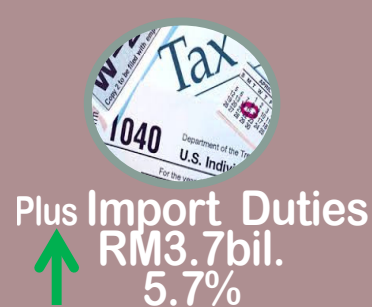
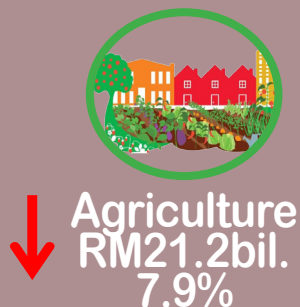
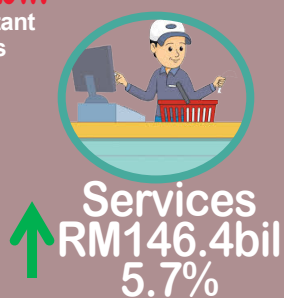
## GDP at Constant 2010 Prices (RM billion)

2013		2014		2015		2016	
Q1	226.6	Q1	240.8	Q1	254.5	Q1	265.1
Q2	233.6	Q2	248.7	Q2	261.0	Q2	271.3
Q3	243.5	Q3	257.2	Q3	269.4		
Q4	251.5	Q4	265.8	Q4	277.9		

## GDP Composition, Q2 2016

**RM271.3bil.**

GDP at Constant  
2010 prices



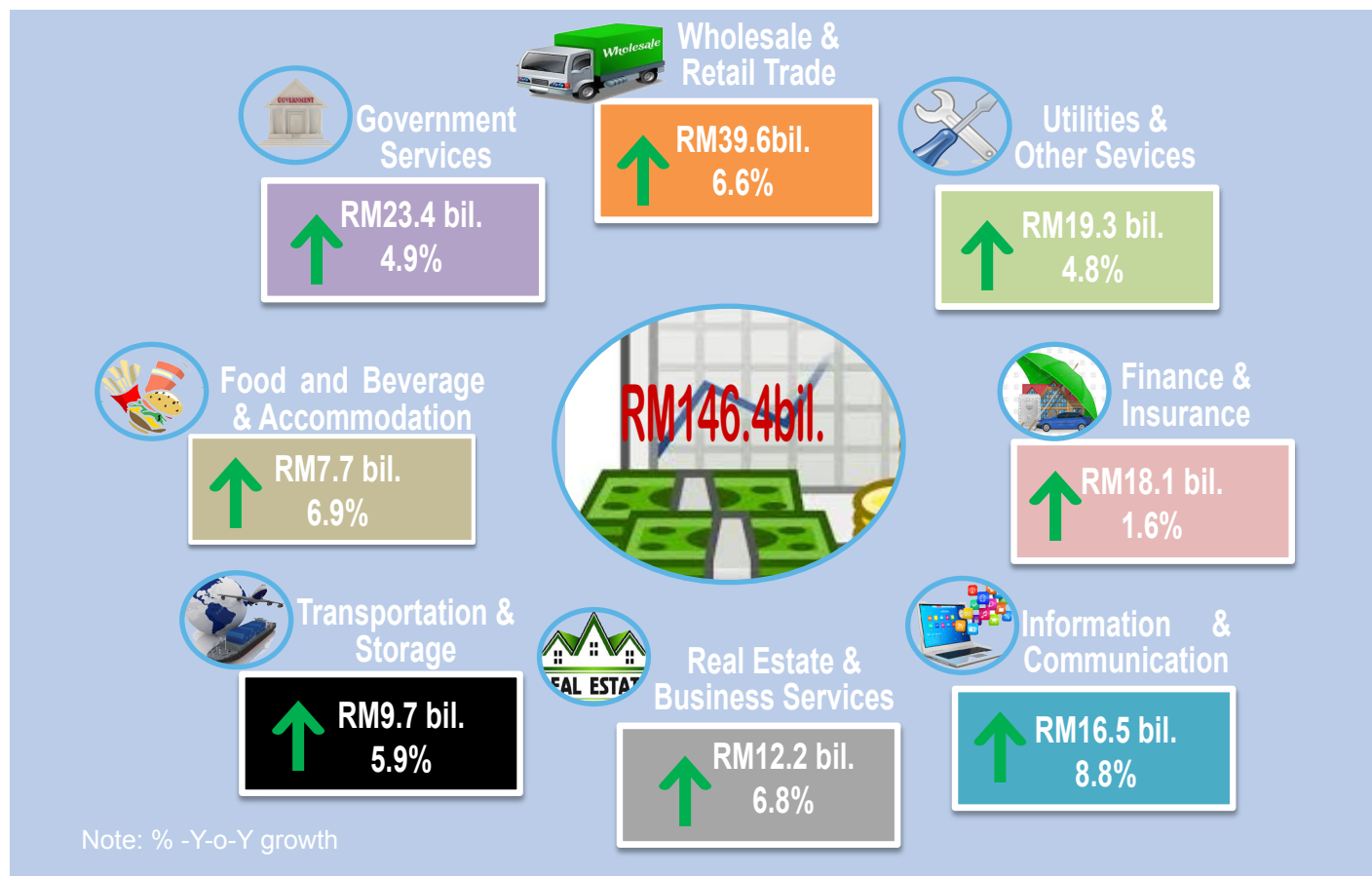
Note: % -Y-o-Y growth

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



# Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Q2 2016

Services: Percentage Share to GDP at Constant 2010 Prices



**Manufacturing**  
Percentage Share to GDP  
at Constant 2010 Prices

**RM63.8bil.**

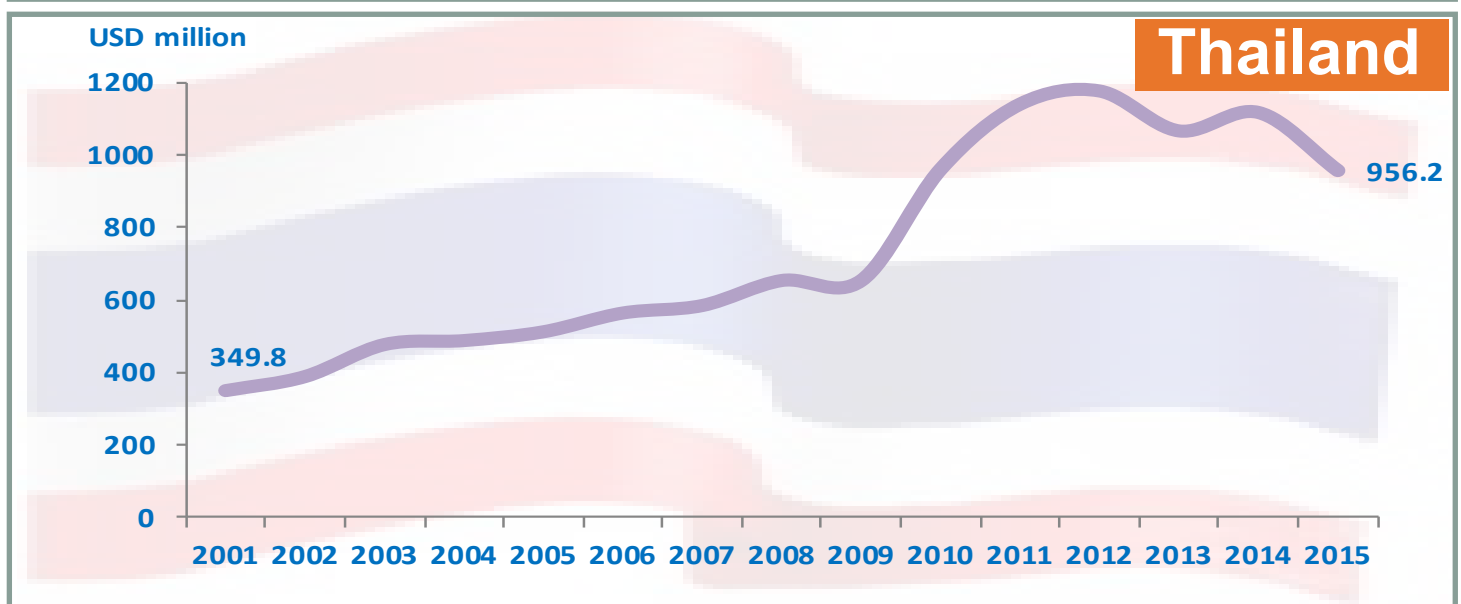
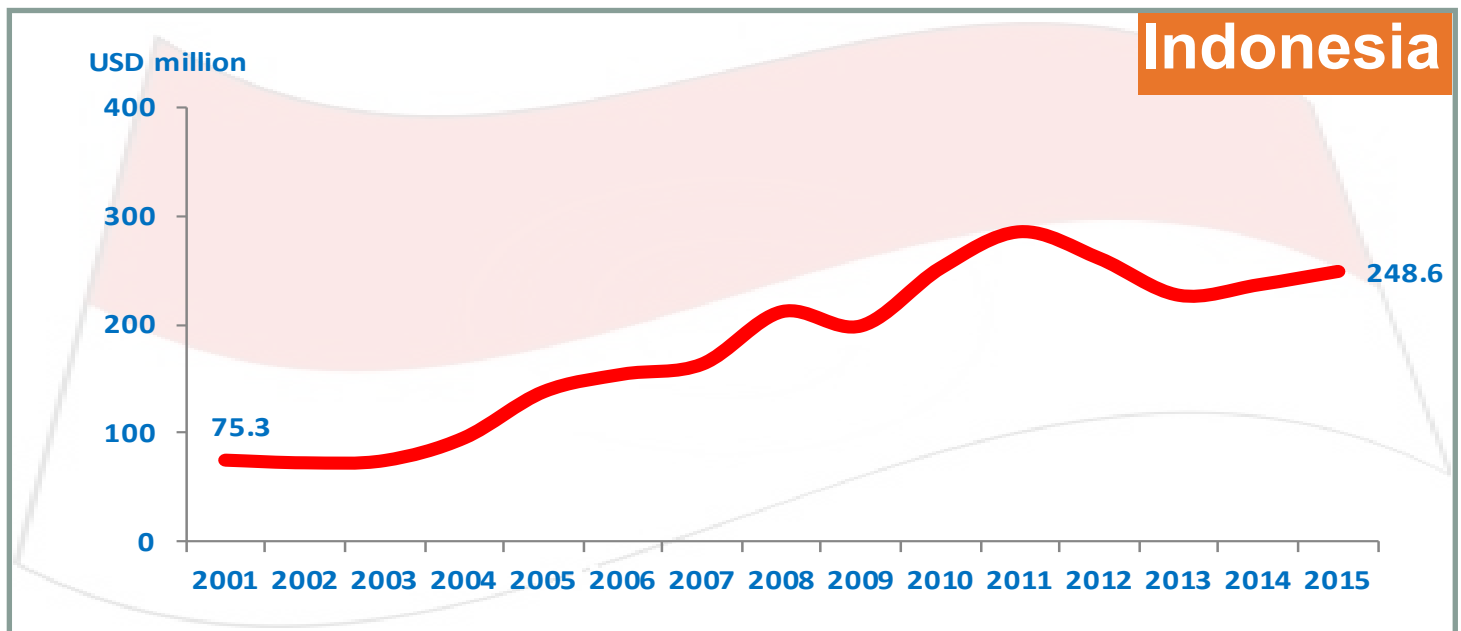
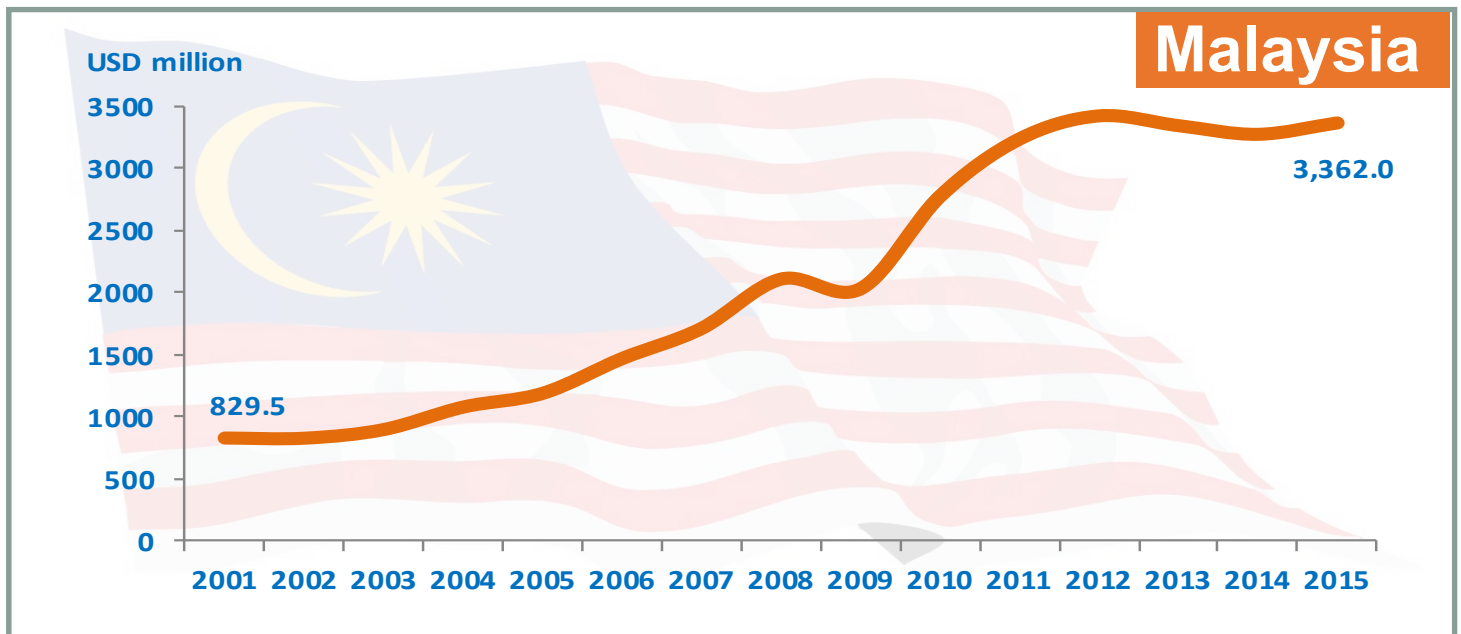


Note: % -Y-o-Y growth

↑	<b>RM18.5 bil, 5.5%</b> Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber and Plastic Products
↑	<b>RM16.6 bil, 8.8%</b> Electrical, Electronic and Optical Products
↑	<b>RM8.7 bil, 5.3%</b> Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal and Fabricated Metal Products
↓	<b>RM6.9 bil, 6.2%</b> Transport Equipment, Other Manufacturing Repair
↓	<b>RM5.5 bil, 4.0%</b> Vegetable and Animal Oils & Fats and Food Processing
↑	<b>RM3.8 bil, 7.0%</b> Wood Products, Furniture, Paper Products and Printing
↑	<b>RM2.5 bil, 6.2%</b> Beverages and Tobacco Products
↑	<b>RM1.2 bil, 6.6%</b> Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products



# Exports of Gloves, 2001-2015



Note: Hs Code 401511 - Gloves surgical of rubber  
Source: Trademap

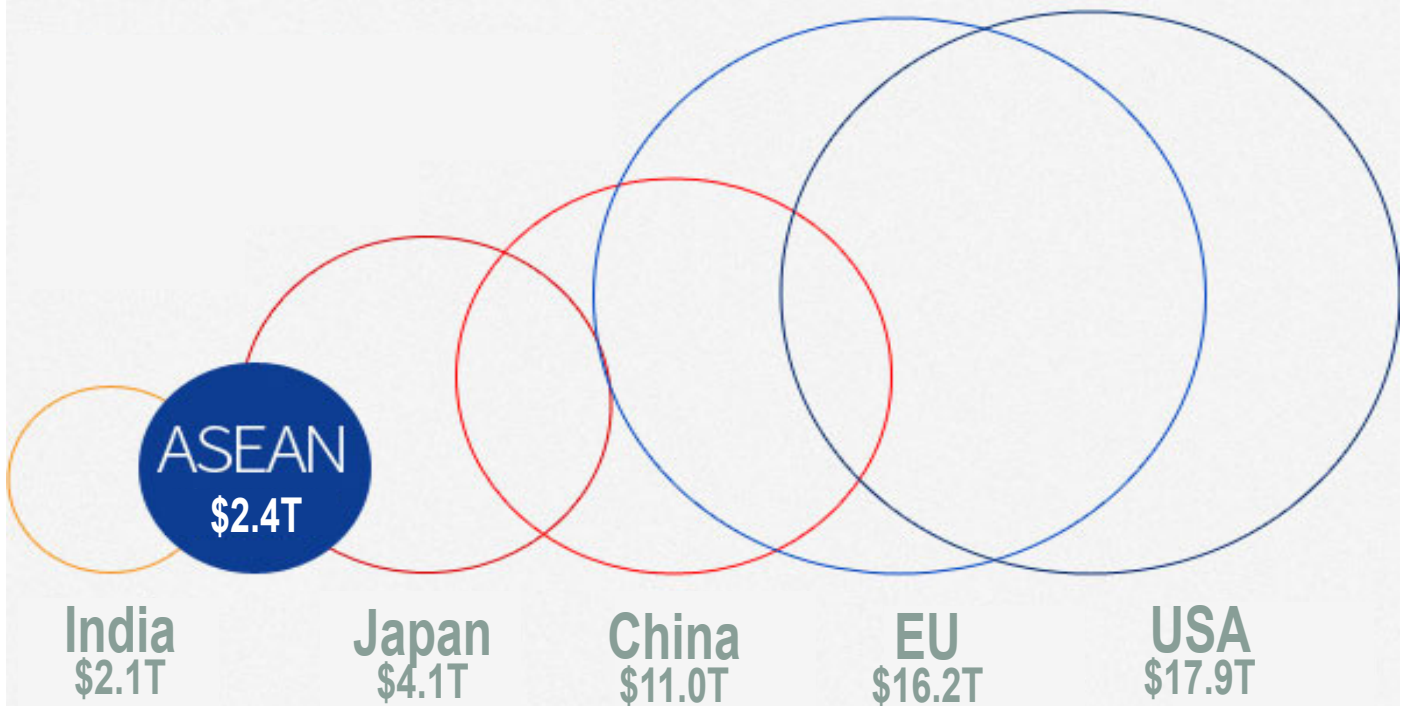


*'ASEAN  
and You'*



The

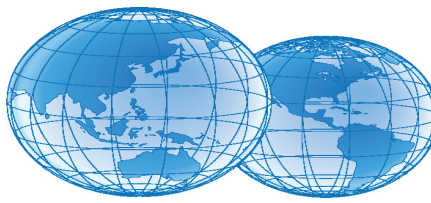
# ASEAN ECONOMY



2015 Data

Note: T - Trillion

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016



## NEGARA-NEGARA AHLI TPPA



## TIMELINE LAZIM BAGI UBAT BARU DAN GENERIK

Timeline ini hanya satu contoh turutan bagi menggambarkan proses yang dilalui ubat baru dan generik



## TERDAPAT KERISAUAN, TPPA AKAN MEMBUKA PINTU KEPADA BURUH ASING DAN MENYEKAT PELUANG ANAK-ANAK TEMPATAN.

TPPA tidak mempunyai sebarang peruntukan berhubung kemasukan pekerja asing secara lebih bebas. Kerajaan masih akan mengawal selia secara sepenuhnya proses kemasukan pekerja asing. Kemasukan pekerja-kerja asing pula akan berdasarkan kepada keperluan industri tempatan dan selaras dengan undang-undang imigresen.

TPPA sebaliknya mengandungi peruntukan-peruntukan bagi membela hak dan kebajikan pekerja seperti gaji minimum serta *standard* keselamatan dan kesihatan yang telah pun dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan. Kemasukan pekerja asing, termasuk golongan profesional akan terus dikawal menggunakan peruntukan undang-undang dan peraturan sedia ada.

Aspek penguatkuasaan telah diberi penekanan penting dalam Bab Buruh. Setiap negara TPPA dikehendaki menguatkuasakan secara menyeluruh undang-undang perburuhannya. Obligasi itu tidak hanya terbatas kepada aktiviti penguatkuasaan sahaja tetapi turut menghendaki setiap negara untuk menyediakan bilangan pegawai-pegawai penguatkuasa buruh dan belanjawan yang mencukupi.

FTA telah banyak membantu mewujudkan peluang perkerjaan kepada rakyat Malaysia yang berkecayaan. Ini adalah disebabkan keyakinan pelabur. Sekarang adalah masa yang sesuai bagi

### PERSOALAN

12



### BURUH

KEBANJIRAN BURUH ASING, KEBAJIKAN BURUH & TENAGA KERJA TEMPATAN

Malaysia untuk menarik lebih banyak pelaburan asing menandakan Malaysia adalah negara pengeksporn modal - yang sebahagian besarnya disebabkan oleh pelaburan dan pengembangan syarikat Malaysia di luar Negara.

Dalam suasana ketidakpastian ekonomi global pada masa ini Kerajaan terus komited untuk memastikan kadar pelaburan asing di Malaysia kekal pada paras sedia ada atau ditingkatkan. Malahan, Kerajaan menyusun semula strategi untuk menarik pelaburan asing bagi memastikan hanya pelaburan yang bernilai tinggi, berteknologi terkini dan memberi nilai faedah yang setimpal untuk Malaysia meneruskan hasrat mencapai status negara berpendapatan tinggi pada tahun 2020, dibawa masuk ke negara ini.

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

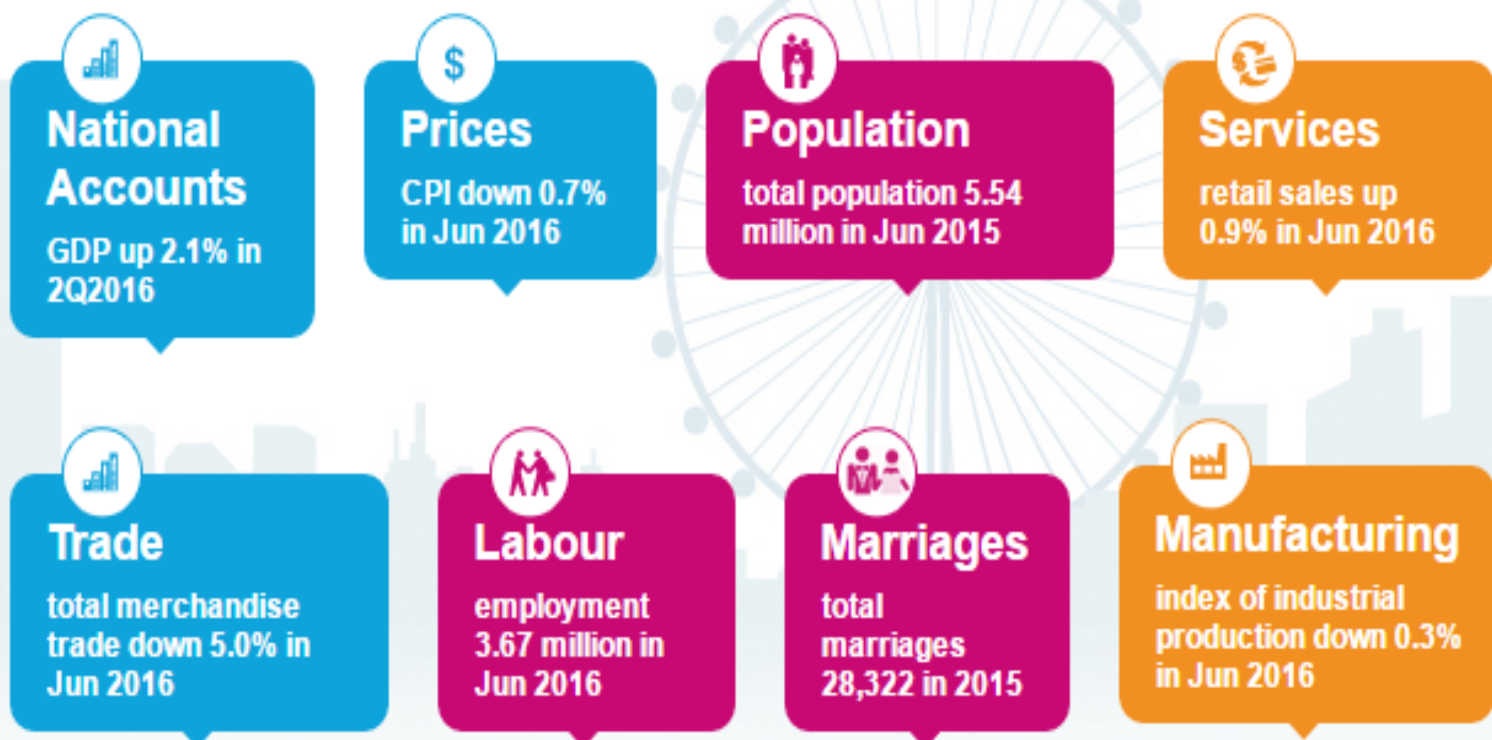




# International Report

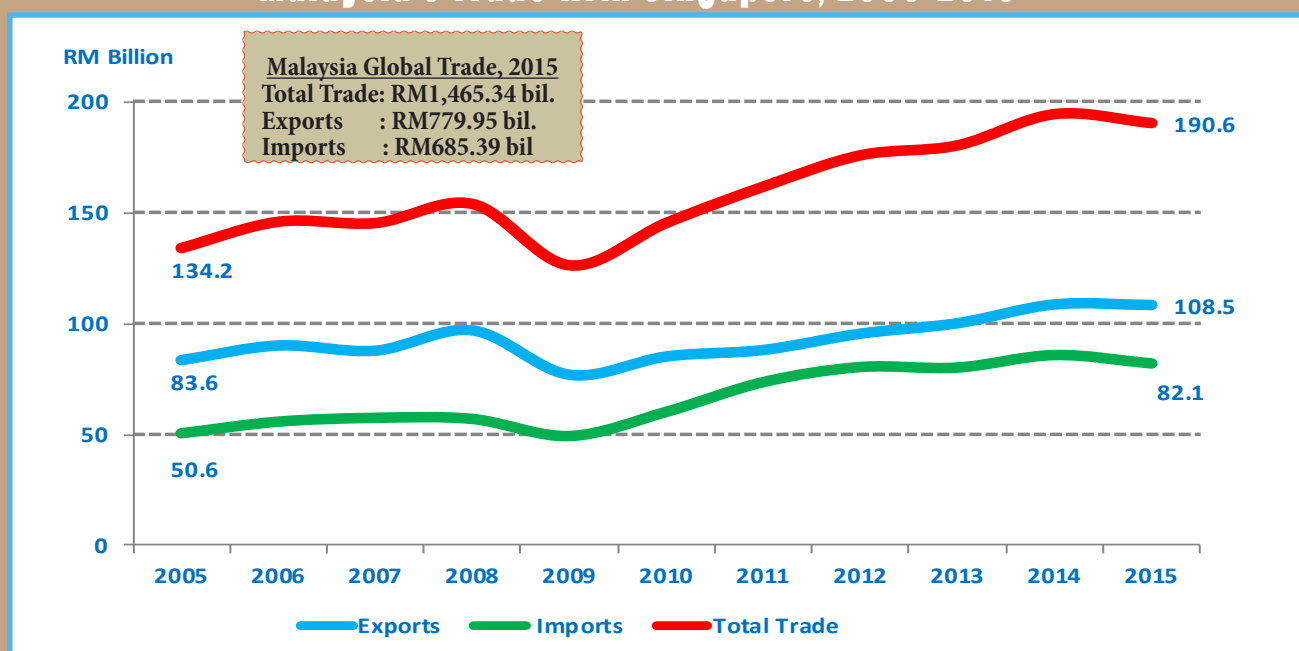
## SINGAPORE

### LATEST KEY INDICATORS



Source: <http://www.singstat.gov.sg/>

### Malaysia's Trade with Singapore, 2005-2015



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# Did You Know?

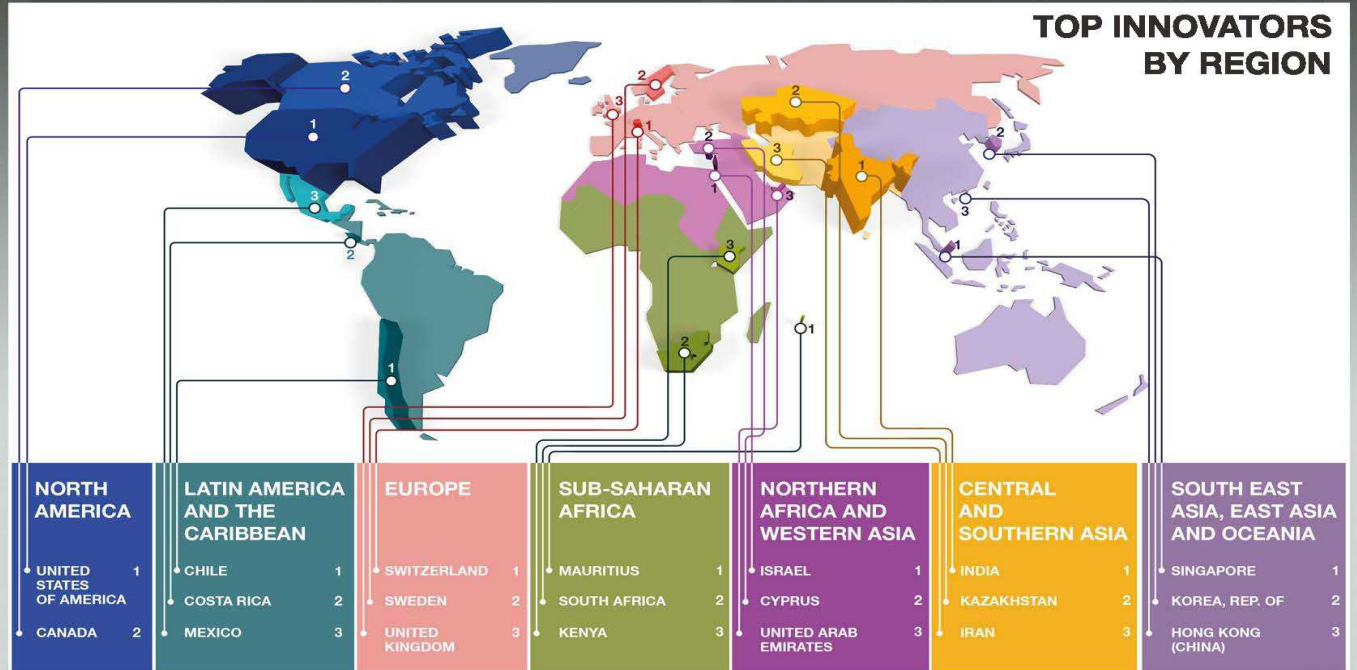
## WHO IS LEADING INNOVATION?

## THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2016

Every year, the Global Innovation Index ranks the innovation performance of nearly 130 countries and economies around the world. Each country is scored according to 82 indicators.

[www.globalinnovationindex.org](http://www.globalinnovationindex.org)

#GII2016



WIPO  
WORLD  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
ORGANIZATION

Source: <http://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4064>

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

## Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	19 Jun 2016	26 Jun 2016	3 Jul 2016	10 Jul 2016	17 Jul 2016	24 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016	7 Aug 2016
AANZFTA	807	722	870	237	1,009	764	728	1,022
AIFTA	625	542	656	245	676	679	582	716
AJCEP	207	151	287	70	213	209	227	220
ATIGA	4,585	3,981	4,286	1,339	4,135	4,402	4,519	4,947
ACFTA	1,584	1,327	1,610	482	1,621	1,395	1,664	1,856
AKFTA	909	911	951	249	1,053	762	895	998
MICECA	329	296	344	152	332	312	356	362
MNZFTA	3	8	13	3	4	5	3	17
MCFTA	65	51	52	16	65	46	43	72
MAFTA	394	440	442	147	412	351	334	434
MJEPA	777	834	988	242	917	710	791	769
MPCEPA	185	130	124	27	130	147	129	131
GSP	134	103	147	30	128	113	118	131
MTFTA	247	172	305	112	214	187	178	275

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 Agreement (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)

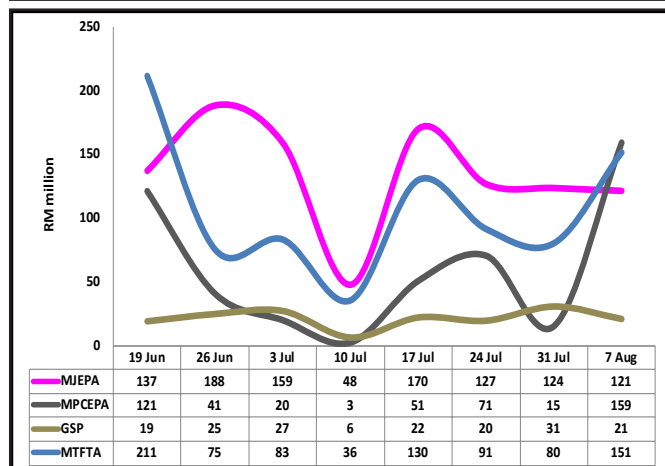
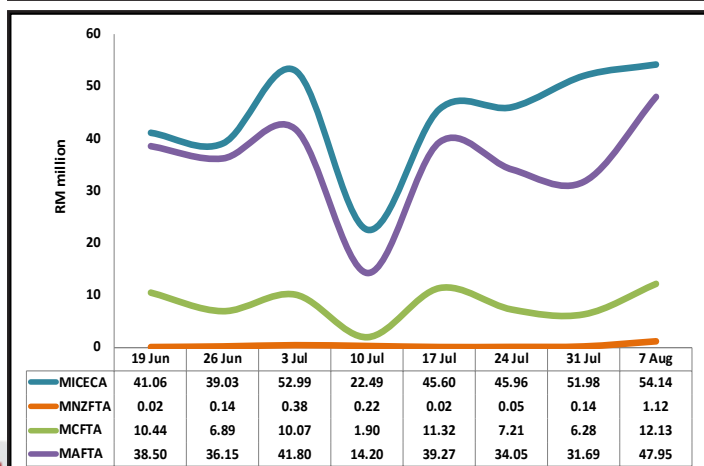
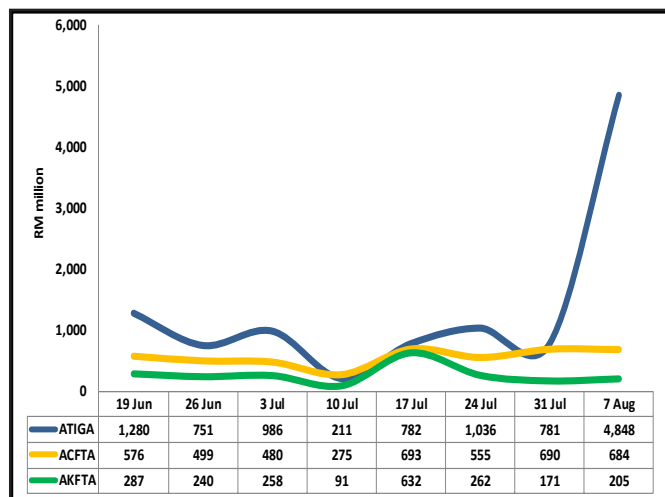
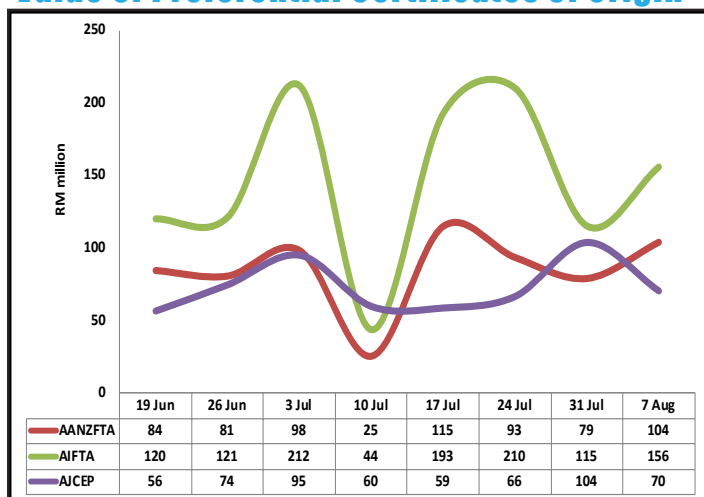


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)



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

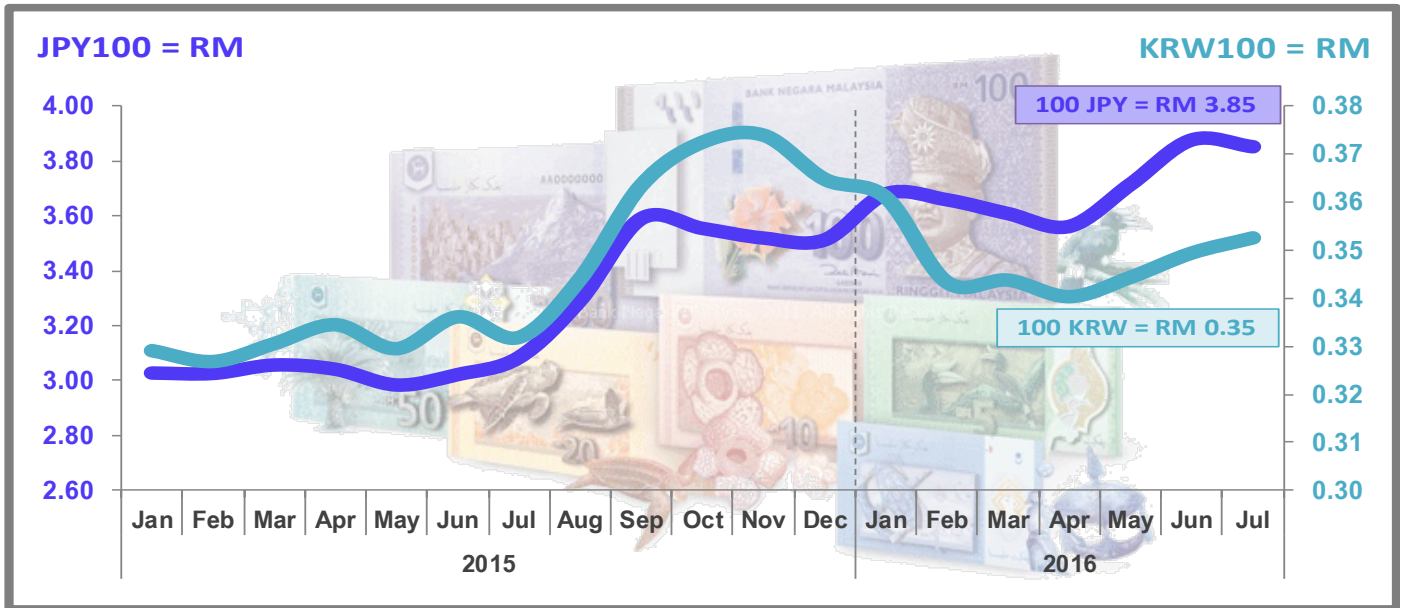
## Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

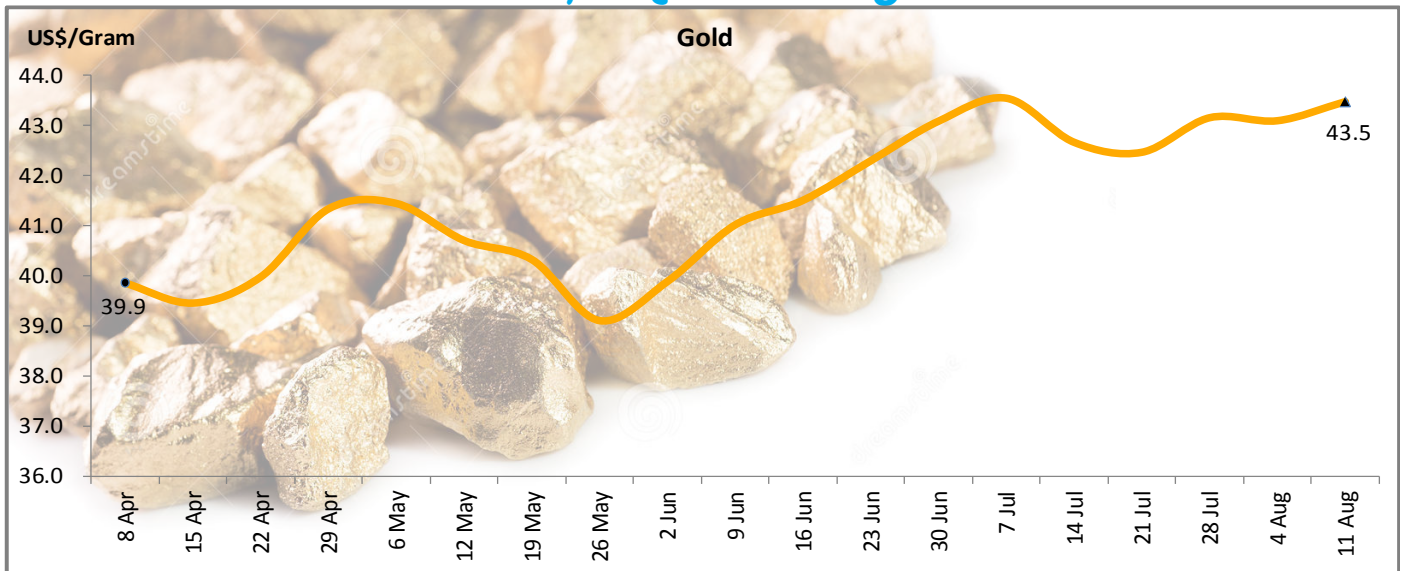


# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Japanese Yen and South Korean Won



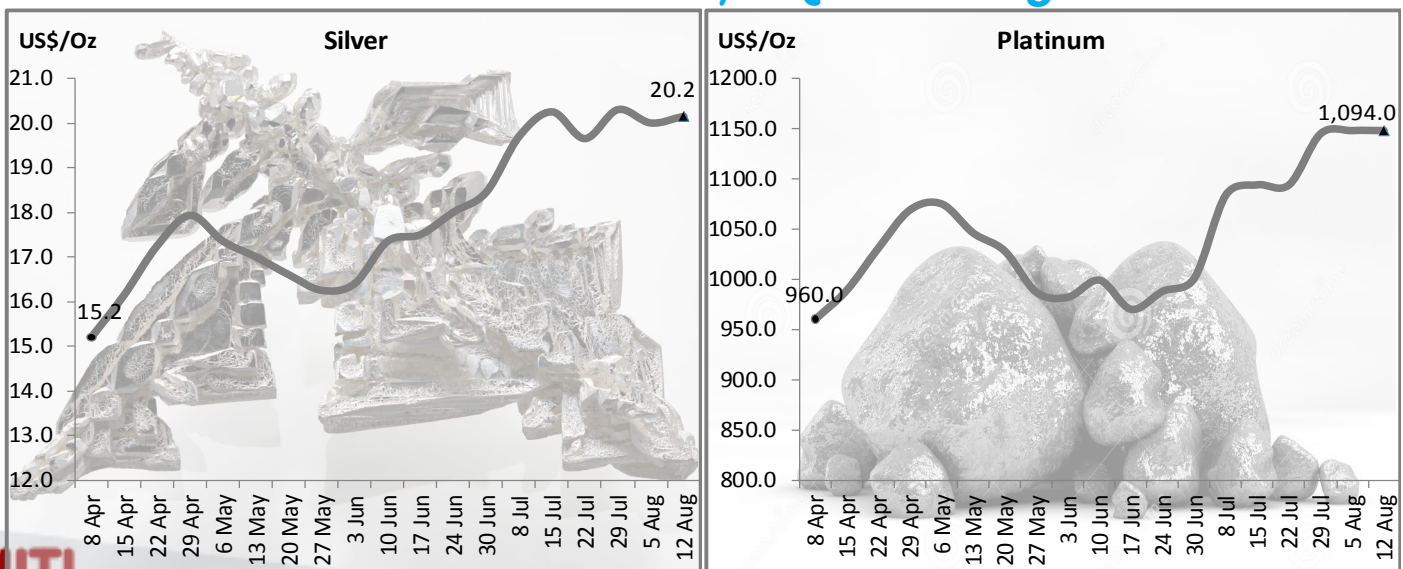
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

## Gold Prices, 8 April - 11 August 2016



Source : [http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold\\_price\\_chart/](http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/)

## Silver and Platinum Prices, 8 April - 12 August 2016



[http://online.wsj.com/mdc/public/page/2\\_3023-cashprices.html?mod=topnav\\_2\\_3023](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)
12 Aug 2016 (US\$)	47.0	695.5	19.7	1,319.5	2,212.9	43.5	230 (high) 210 (low)
% change*	↑ 6.1	↑ 5.4	↓ 3.1	↑ 1.0	↓ 2.1	unchanged	↑ 15.0 ↑ 16.7
2015 <sup>i</sup>	36.9 - 66.8	616.9	13.2	1,364.3	2,077.0	49.9	239.6
2014 <sup>i</sup>	59.5 - 114.8	823.3	16.6	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0

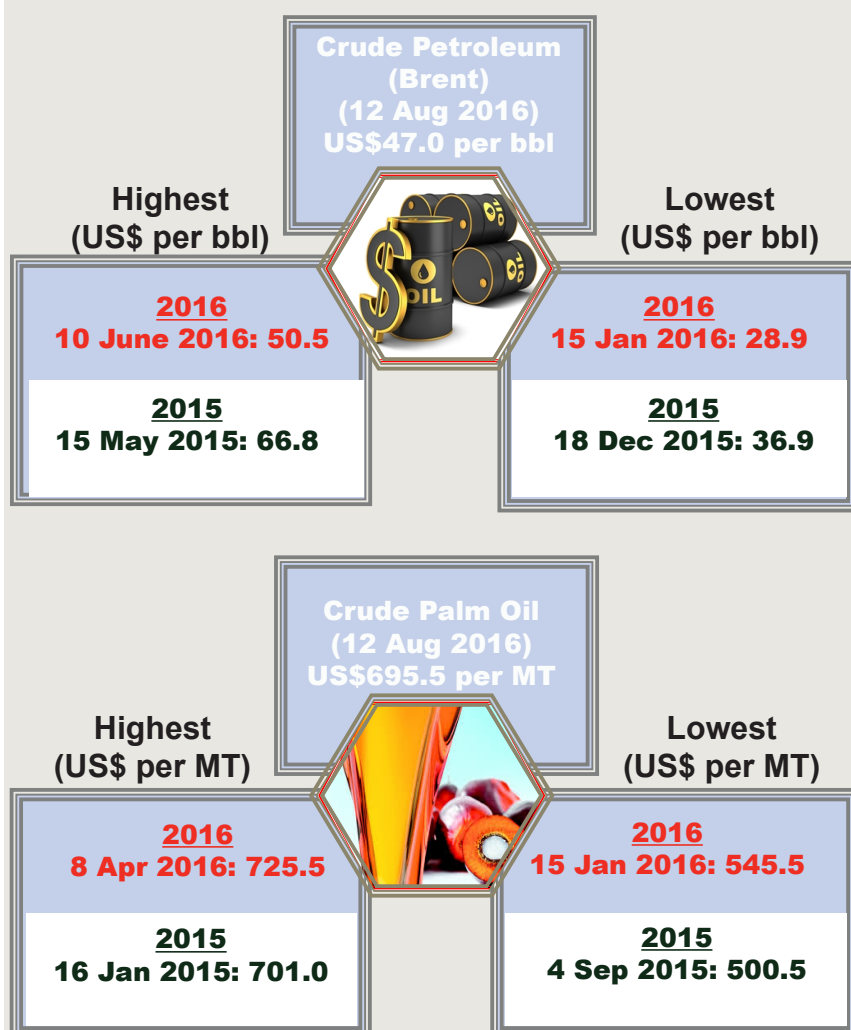
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

\* Refer to % change from the previous week's price

<sup>i</sup> Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

n.a Not available

## Highest and Lowest Prices, 2015/2016



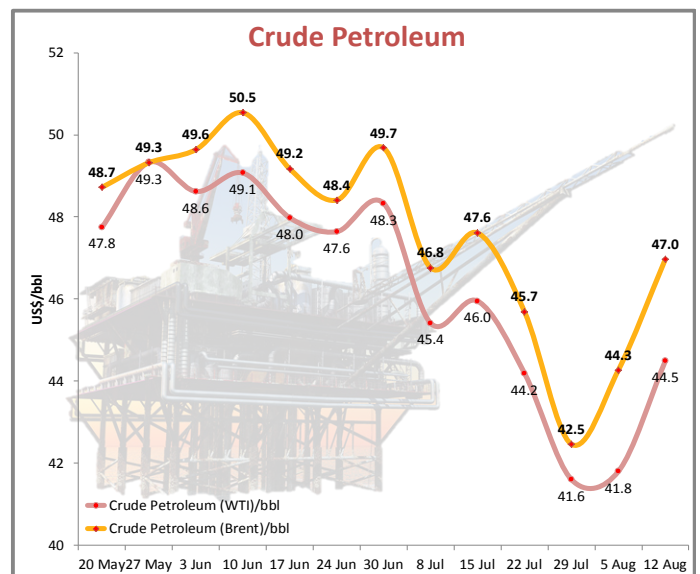
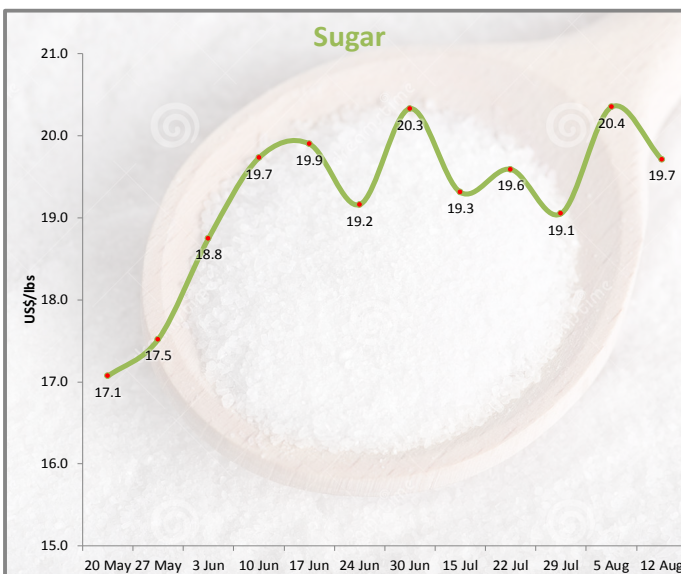
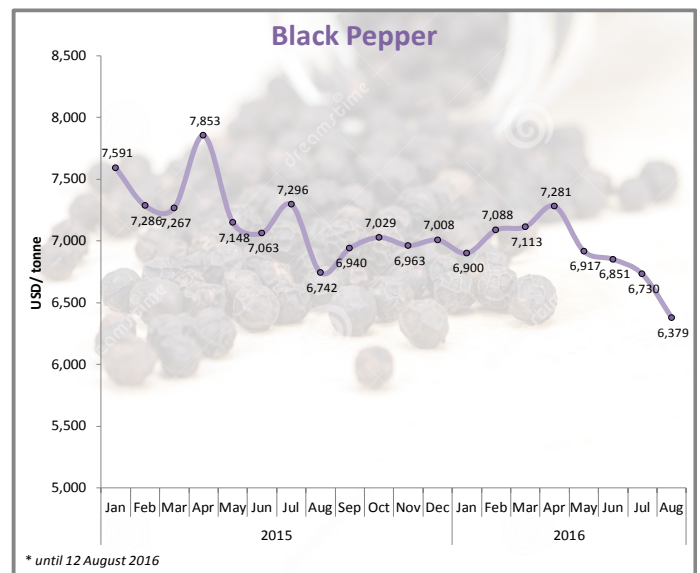
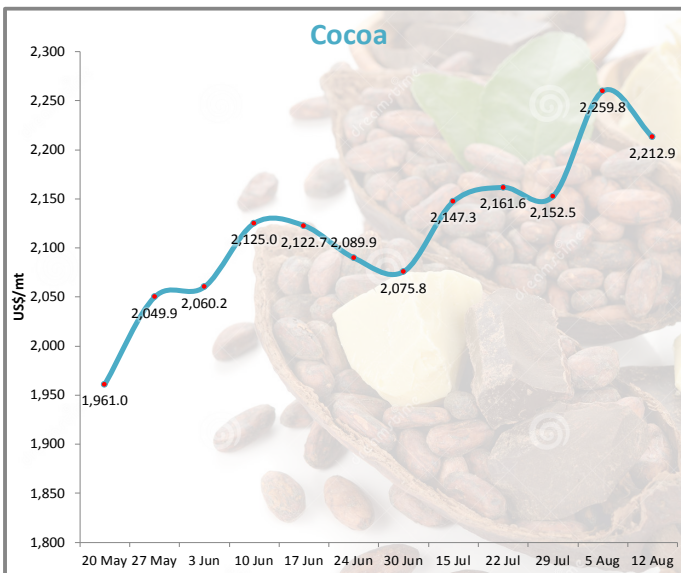
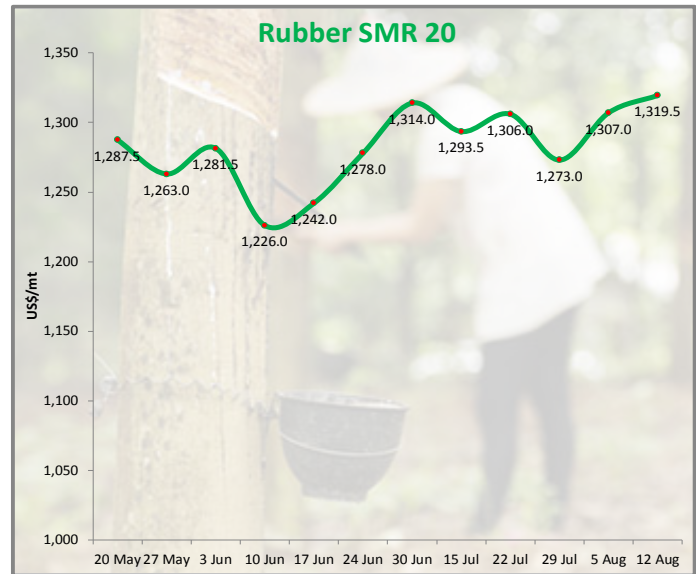
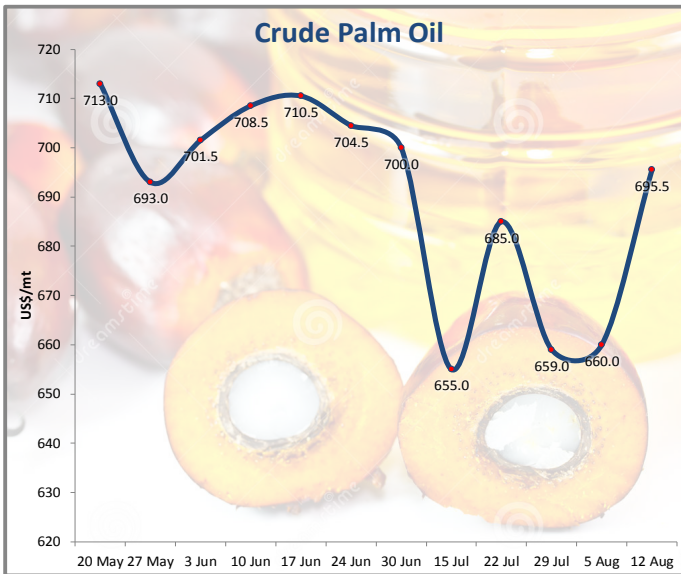
## Average Domestic Prices, 12 Aug 2016



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.



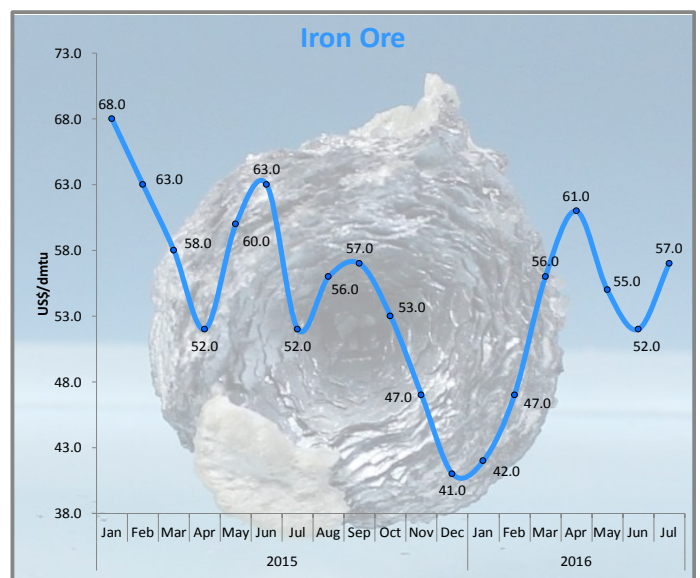
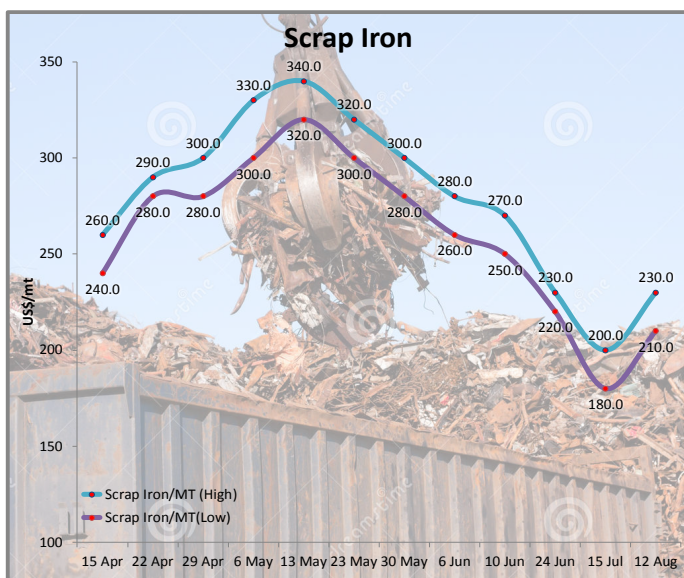
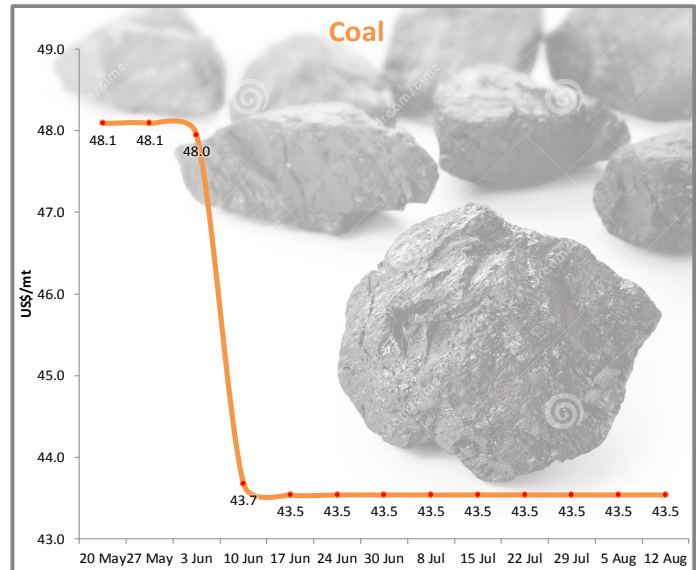
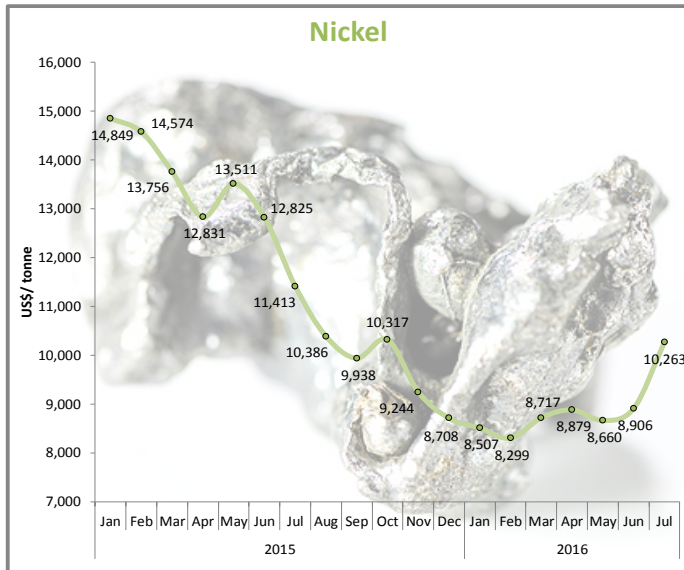
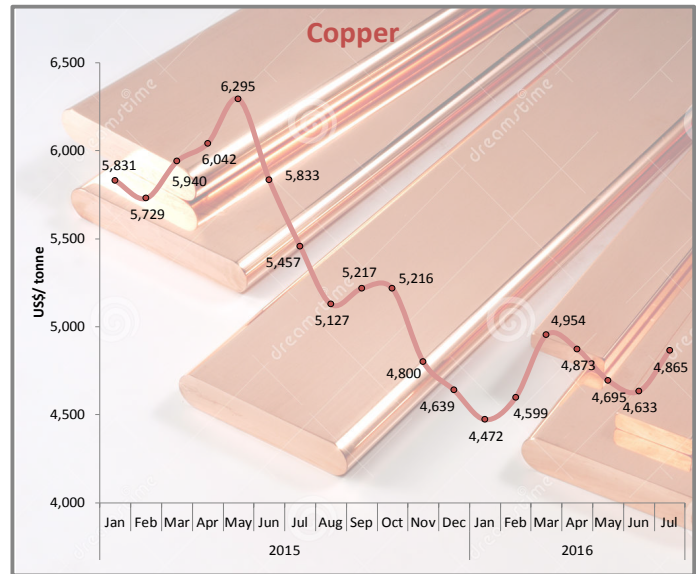
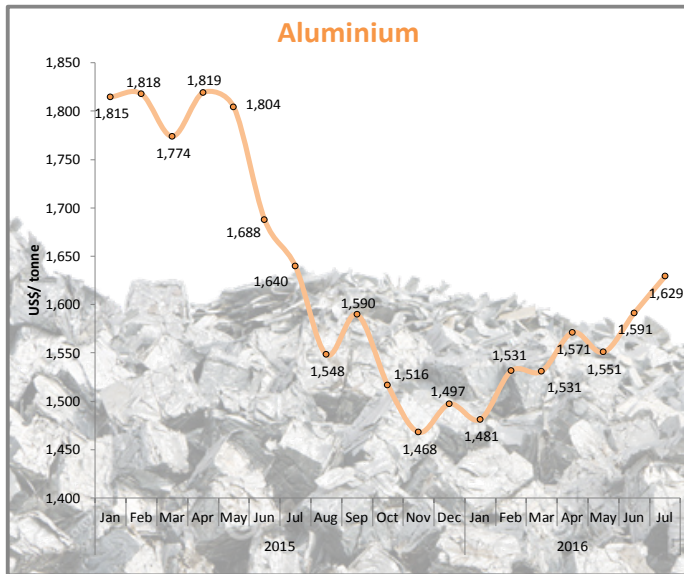
# Commodity Price Trends



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.



# Success Story



Solar Alert Sdn Bhd is a leading Malaysian oil and gas company and is an active player in regional and global oil and gas exploration and development activities. Incorporated in 1995, has continued to grow and develop home grown talent to sustain its growth and expand its business presence internationally.

Located on three acres of land in Berjaya Industrial Park, Shah Alam. Solar Alert is a fully integrated manufacturing facility that is equipped with state-of-the-art Computerised Numerical Control (CNC) Turning, Milling and Boring machines and a comprehensive and modern welding, blasting & painting system, together with testing and assembly facilities. The plant is also equipped with semi-robotic cladding machine to produce products for sour services.

From servicing the government and private agencies and PSC companies in Malaysia, Solar Alert has now spread its business to South East Asia, Middle East, Central Asia and as far as Africa. Since moving into its current integrated manufacturing facility in 2008, Solar Alert is now capable of producing the complete range of Wellhead equipment, 'Christmas trees' and oilfield related equipment that meets the highest industry standard and approved by the American Petroleum Institute Standards API 6A and API 16A monograms.



## Contact Us

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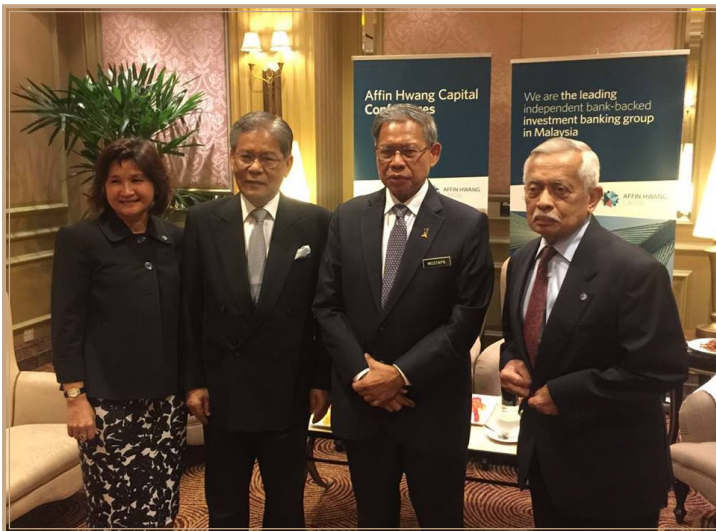
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# MITI Programme

## Affin Hwang Capital Conference Series 2016 11 August 2016





# Majlis Pelancaran Program Inkubator Jaguh Eksport ASEAN oleh Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, 14 Ogos 2016



## Majlis Pelancaran Hari NBOS 2016, 14 Ogos 2016 Oleh Ketua Setiausaha Negara



## AMENDMENT OF CUSTOMS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS) ORDER 2012

1. The Approved Permit (AP) is an Import License and Export License issued based on the Customs Act 1967 [Act 235].
2. The list products for Import License and Export License issued by MITI are specified in the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2012 [P.U.(A) 490/2012] and the Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2012 [P.U.(A) 491/2012].
3. Pursuant to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2016 [P.U.(A) 219/2016], the requirement for Import License on the following products are abolished:
  - (i) Motorhomes;
  - (ii) Motorcycle helmets;
  - (iii) Used tyres; and
  - (iv) Flour.However, item (ii), (iii) and (iv) are subject to conditions imposed by respective government agencies.
4. Pursuant to the Customs (Prohibition of Exports)(Amendment) (No.2) Order 2016 [P.U.(A) 218/2016]:
  - (a) The Export License on the following products are abolished:
    - (i) Naptha; and
    - (ii) Bricks;
  - (b) The Export License on the following products are transferred to Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism (KPDNKK)
    - (i) Cement; and
    - (ii) Clinker.
5. The effective date will be on 1st September 2016.

For further info, kindly refer to this link: <http://www.federalgazette.agc.gov.my>





**BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA**  
CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA

## Bank Negara Malaysia Press Statement

### International Reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia as at 29 July 2016

The international reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia amounted to RM391.1 billion (equivalent to USD97.3 billion) as at 29 July 2016. The reserves position is sufficient to finance 8.1 months of retained imports and is 1.2 times the short-term external debt<sup>[1]</sup>.

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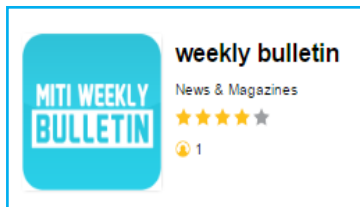
[1]Refers to the redefined short-term external debt, which includes short-term offshore borrowing, non-resident holdings of short-term ringgit debt securities, non-resident deposits with the banking system and other short-term debt. For more information, please refer to the box article titled 'The Redefinition of External Debt' in the Quarterly Bulletin on Economic and Financial Developments in the Malaysian Economy in the First Quarter of 2014.

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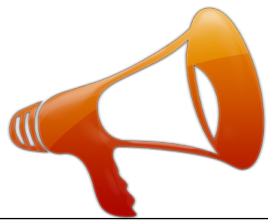
## Announcement

### MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps

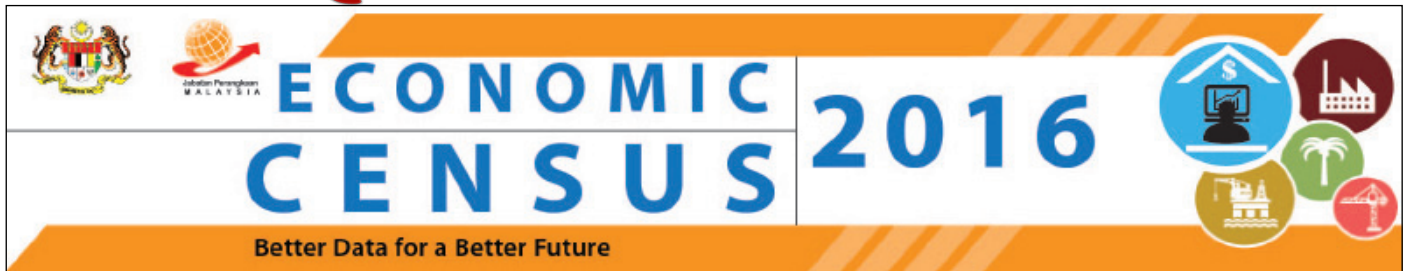


MITI MWB APPs is now available for IOS, Android and Windows platforms. MWB APPs can be download from **Gallery of Malaysian Government Mobile APPs (GAMMA)** at the link: <http://gamma.malaysia.gov.my/#/appDetails/85>





# Announcement



## Objectives

- Identify new sources of growth to the economy
- Formulate national economy programme and policies
- Assess the implementation of the national development policy such as the 11<sup>th</sup>MP, SME Master Plan and Services Sector Blueprint
- New benchmark for economy statistics
- Increase capacity of national statistics

## Use

- Constructing economic indicators
- Government – monitoring national plans, SME development
- Private, academic and researchers
- Future economic surveys
- Business planning and decisions

## Benefit 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 performance
- 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.



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