

## ASEAN to Strengthen Ties, Seek Global Collaboration



Despite differences, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has the common goal of making the region economically stronger and seeking more collaboration with other countries and regions, officials said on Monday.

ASEAN has achieved a lot in terms of economic integration and looks forward to more collaboration with other countries, including China, Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry of Malaysia, told the ASEAN Business and Investment Summit (ABIS) held on Monday afternoon in Vientiane, Laos.

The three-day summit, with the theme of "Operationalizing the ASEAN Economic Community - turning vision into reality," will address issues such as free trade agreements, energy and infrastructure development in the region and technology. The ABIS features more than 400 companies across the ASEAN region. The ASEAN economy is expected to grow at 7 percent annually, with total GDP reaching \$4.7 trillion in 2020, and the possibility of becoming the fourth-largest economy in the world by 2030, according to studies, Laotian Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith said in his opening remarks for the summit. "We'll grow together," Dr. Enggartiasto Lukita, minister of trade of the Republic of Indonesia, said during the summit.

China has grown to be the largest trading partner of ASEAN, and it was the first country to establish a strategic partnership with ASEAN and the first non-ASEAN signatory to sign the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, the Xinhua News Agency reported in November 2015. From January to February, China's trade with ASEAN countries reached \$61.5 billion, accounting for 12 percent of its total trade, according to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce. ASEAN members see China as a crucial market offering more investment and business opportunities, officials told the summit. "Malaysia is a very active supporter of [the China-proposed] 'One Belt and One Road' initiative and investment from China," Mohamed told the Global Times after the summit. He also noted that Malaysia is willing to strengthen economic and trade ties with China as well as other countries under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiation.

The RCEP negotiations were launched during the 21st ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November 2012. The 14<sup>th</sup> round of negotiations involving the RCEP was held from August 10 to 19 in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam and representatives from ASEAN, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and India talked about cargo, services and investment.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 7 September 2016

# Malaysia's Statistics

## Sales Value of Distributive Trade Business

June  
2016  
7.2%

July  
2016  
5.2%

**Sales value** of Distributive Trade business stood at **RM87.1b**, registering **5.2%** growth in **July 2016**. The sales value consists of Wholesale Trade (**RM42.0b**), Retail Trade (**RM33.6b**) and Motor Vehicles (**RM11.5b**) businesses.



## Index of Distributive Trade



The **index** of Distributive Trade which measures the volume changes increased by **5.8%** in **July 2016** as compared with July 2015.

June  
2016  
8.0%

July  
2016  
5.8%

Distributive trade statistics constitute a subject area of economic statistics concerned with provision of data on economic units whose main activity is wholesaling and retailing (that is to say, sale without transformation) of any types of goods together with performing services incidental to sales such as repair, installation and delivery.

Sources: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.



# 'ASEAN and You...'



## Global Innovation Index 2016

### Ranking for Selected Indicators:



**Singapore**  
Global Rank : 6  
(Score: 59.2)

Ease of Starting a Business : 1 (10\*)  
Ease of Getting Credit: 2 (18\*)  
FDI net Inflows (% of GDP) : 1 (1\*)  
High-tech Net exports (% of Total Trade) : 2 (1\*)  
Government Effectiveness: 1 (1\*)



**Malaysia**  
Global Rank : 35  
(Score: 43.4)

Ease of Starting a Business : 2 (14\*)  
Ease of Getting Credit: 3 (27\*)  
FDI net Inflows (% of GDP) : 4 (58\*)  
High-tech Net exports (% of Total Trade) : 1 (1\*)  
Government Effectiveness: 2 (27\*)



**Thailand**  
Global Rank : 52  
(Score: 36.5)

Ease of Starting a Business : 3 (73\*)  
Ease of Getting Credit: 6 (81\*)  
FDI net Inflows (% of GDP) : 7 (99\*)  
High-tech Net exports (% of Total Trade) : 4 (10\*)  
Government Effectiveness: 3 (50\*)



**Viet Nam**  
Global Rank : 59  
(Score: 35.4)

Ease of Starting a Business : 4 (88\*)  
Ease of Getting Credit: 4 (27\*)  
FDI net Inflows (% of GDP) : 3 (29\*)  
High-tech Net exports (% of Total Trade) : 3 (1\*)  
Government Effectiveness: 6 (72\*)



**Philippines**  
Global Rank : 74  
(Score: 36.5)

Ease of Starting a Business : 5 (118\*)  
Ease of Getting Credit: 7 (92\*)  
FDI net Inflows (% of GDP) : 6 (74\*)  
High-tech Net exports (% of Total Trade) : n/a  
Government Effectiveness: 4 (58\*)



**Indonesia**  
Global Rank :  
88 (Score: 29.1)

Ease of Starting a Business : 6 (122\*)  
Ease of Getting Credit: 5 (63\*)  
FDI net Inflows (% of GDP) : 5 (59\*)  
High-tech Net exports (% of Total Trade) : 5 (41\*)  
Government Effectiveness: 5 (69\*)



**Cambodia**  
Global Rank : 95  
(Score: 27.7)

Ease of Starting a Business : 7 (127\*)  
Ease of Getting Credit: 1 (14\*)  
FDI net Inflows (% of GDP) : 2 (9\*)  
High-tech Net exports (% of Total Trade) : 6 (66\*)  
Government Effectiveness: 7 (105\*)

The Global Innovation Index (GII) aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation and provide the tools that can assist in tailoring policies to promote long-term output growth, improved productivity, and job growth. The GII helps to create an environment in which innovation factors are continually evaluated.

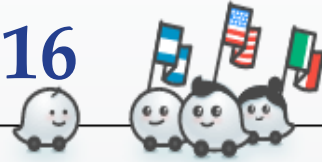
Note: \* Global Rank

Source: <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii-2016-report#>



# INTERNATIONAL REPORT


## Driver Satisfaction Index 2016



### By Country

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Netherlands    | 6 United Arab Emirates |
| 2 France         | 7 Latvia               |
| 3 United States  | 8 Hungary              |
| 4 Czech Republic | 9 Slovakia             |
| 5 Sweden         | 10 Italy               |
| 23 Malaysia      | 32 Singapore           |
|                  | 34 Indonesia           |
|                  | 37 Philippines         |

### By Metro

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 Valence, France   | 5 Avignon, France    |
| 2 Tours, France   | 6 Reims, France      |
| 3 Lemans, France  | 7 Nimes, France      |
| 4 Saint-Etienne, France   | 8 Douai-Lens, France |
| 5 Greensboro, Nc, US  | 9 Orleans, France    |
|  <b>Malaysia</b> |                      |
| 94 Central Malacca  | 97 Kuala Terengganu  |
| 105 Kuala Muda  |                      |
| 124 Kota Bharu  | 131 Kuching          |
| 134 Kuantan   |                      |
| 137 Kuala Lumpur  | 138 Kinta            |
| 139 Batu Pahat  |                      |
| 140 Johor Bahru   | 164 Kota Kinabalu    |
| 166 Larut & Matang  |                      |

Note: The Waze Driver Satisfaction Index analyzes the driving experience of millions of monthly active Waze users in 38 countries and 235 metros to create a single numeric score. Many traffic indices only look at a single quantifiable factor such as time spent in traffic. The Driver Satisfaction Index measures six qualitative and quantitative attributes to provide an unprecedented look at the overall driver experience in cities and countries worldwide. While Waze has more than 65 million monthly active users globally in 185 countries, Waze chose to focus on countries and metros with more than 20,000+ monthly active users to ensure data accuracy and fair market comparisons.

<https://inbox-static.waze.com/driverindex.pdf>





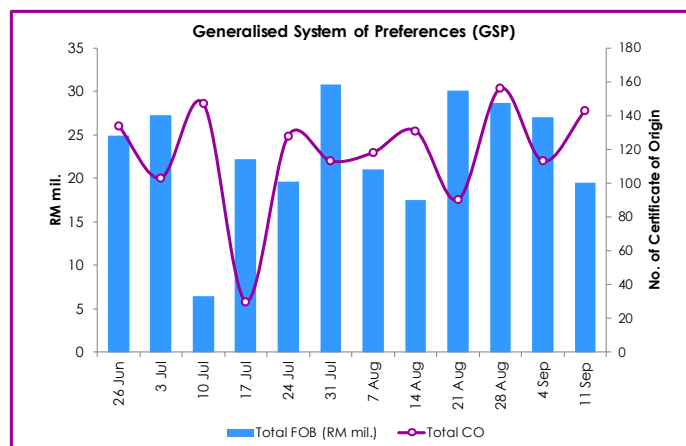
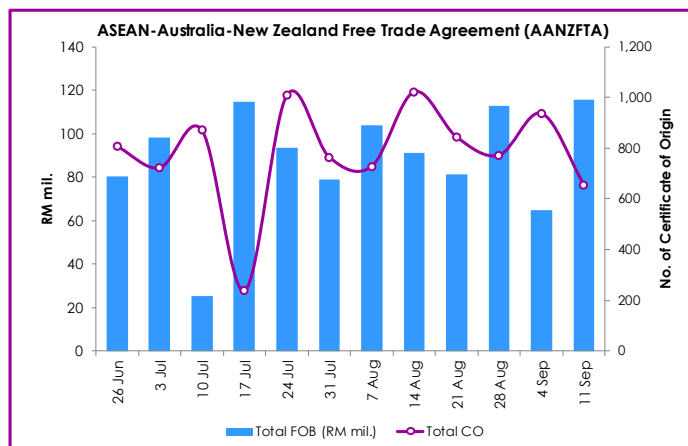
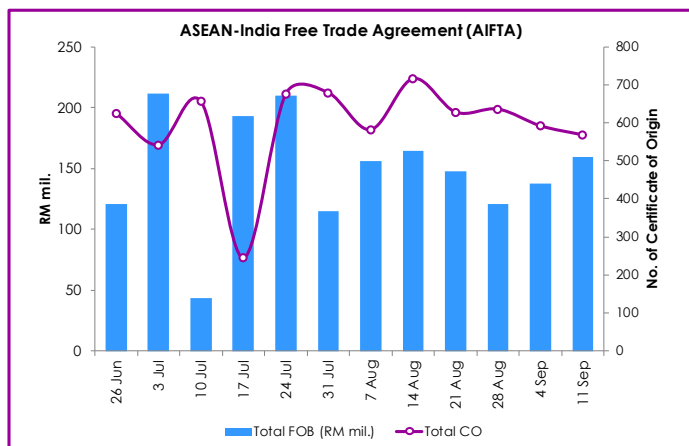
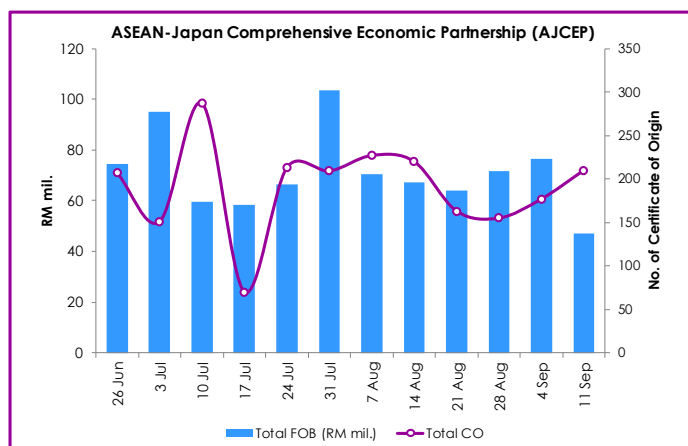
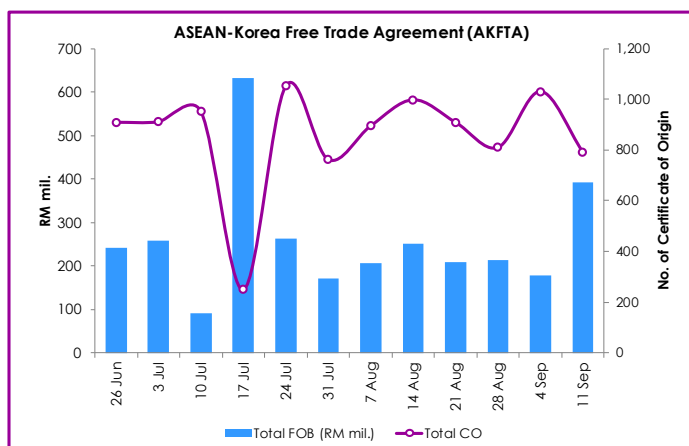
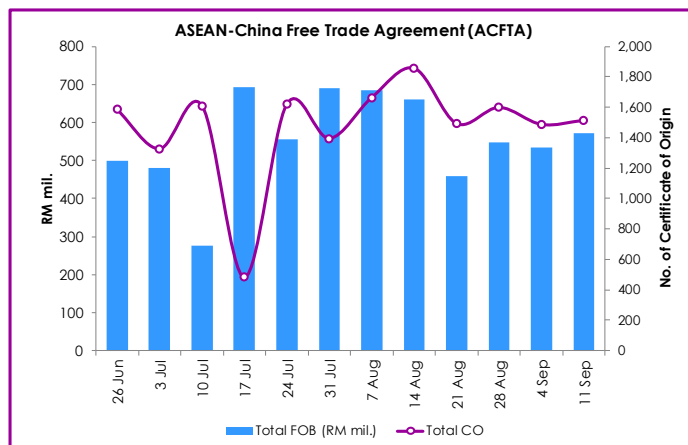
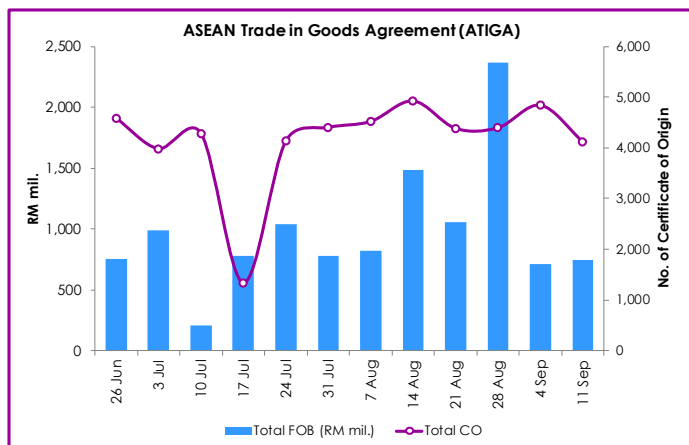
DID YOU KNOW



# List of 25 Malaysian Ministries' Website

Prime Minister's Department	<a href="http://www.jpm.gov.my">www.jpm.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.treasury.gov.m">www.treasury.gov.m</a>
Ministry of Home Affairs	<a href="http://www.moha.gov.my">www.moha.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Transport	<a href="http://www.mot.gov.my">www.mot.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Health	<a href="http://www.moh.gov.my">www.moh.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Plantations Industries and Commodities	<a href="http://www.kppk.gov.my">www.kppk.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Tourism and Culture	<a href="http://www.motac.gov.my">www.motac.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Defence	<a href="http://www.mod.gov.my">www.mod.gov.my</a>
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	<a href="http://www.miti.gov.my">www.miti.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	<a href="http://www.kettha.gov.my">www.kettha.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Agriculture & Agro-Based Industry	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.my">www.moa.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Rural and Regional Development	<a href="http://www.rurallink.gov.my">www.rurallink.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<a href="http://www.kln.gov.my">www.kln.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation	<a href="http://www.mosti.gov.my">www.mosti.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development	<a href="http://www.kpwkm.gov.my">www.kpwkm.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Works	<a href="http://www.kkr.gov.my">www.kkr.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Human Resources	<a href="http://www.mohr.gov.my">www.mohr.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Federal Territories	<a href="http://www.kwp.gov.my">www.kwp.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Higher Education	<a href="http://www.mohe.gov.my">www.mohe.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Youth and Sports	<a href="http://www.kbs.gov.my">www.kbs.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives & Consumerism	<a href="http://www.kpdnkk.gov.my">www.kpdnkk.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	<a href="http://www.nre.gov.my">www.nre.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Education	<a href="http://www.moe.gov.my">www.moe.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Communications & Multimedia	<a href="http://www.kkmm.gov.my">www.kkmm.gov.my</a>
Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing & Local Government	<a href="http://www.kpkt.gov.my">www.kpkt.gov.my</a>

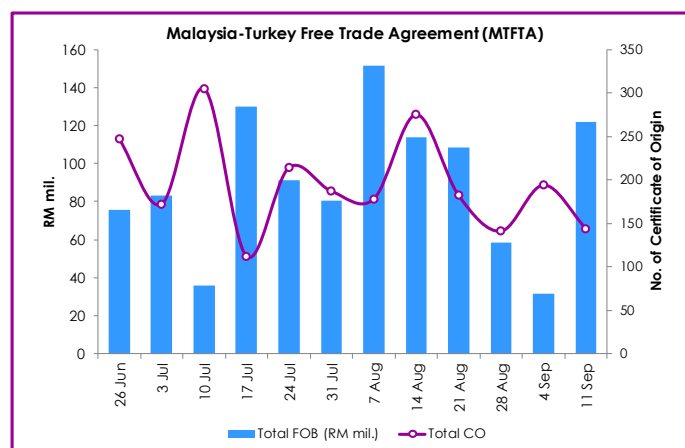
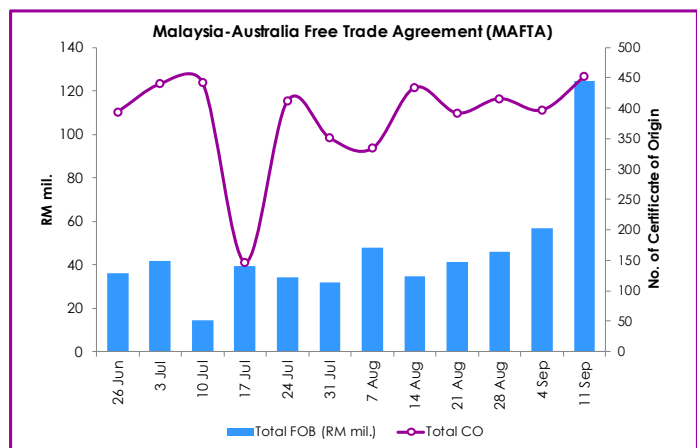
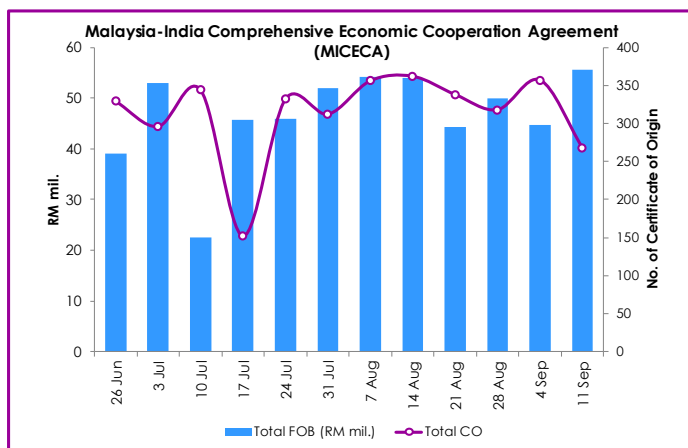
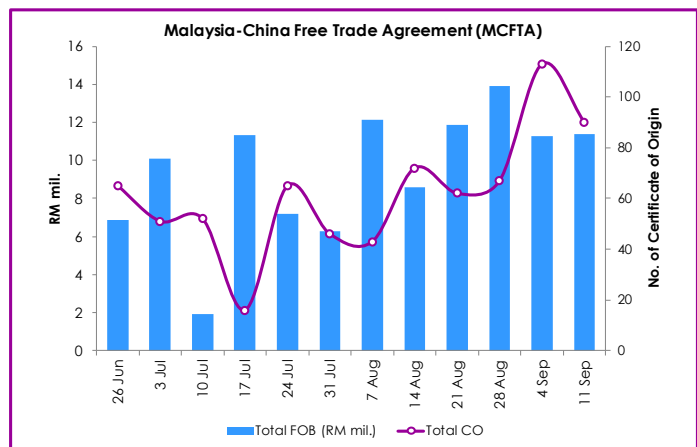
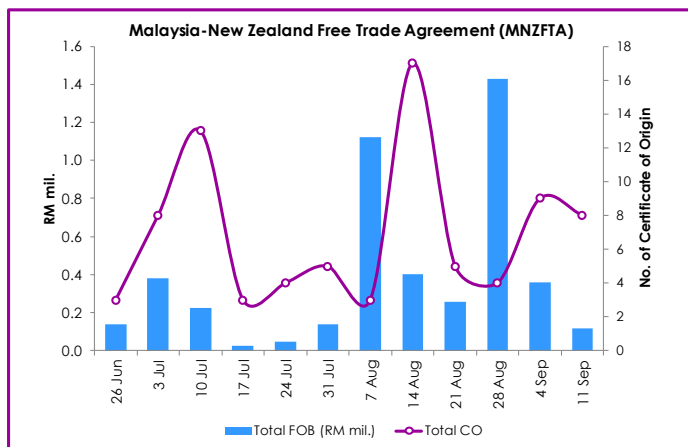
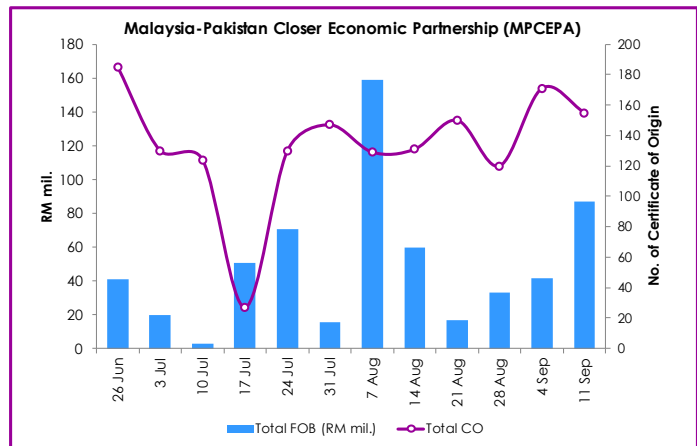
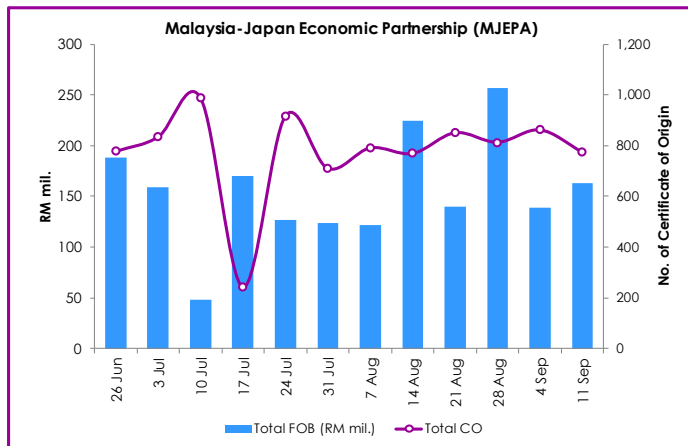
# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



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

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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

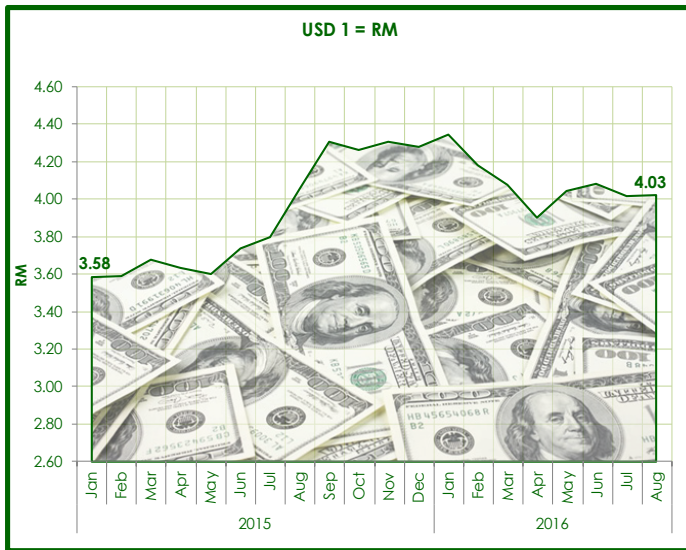


Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

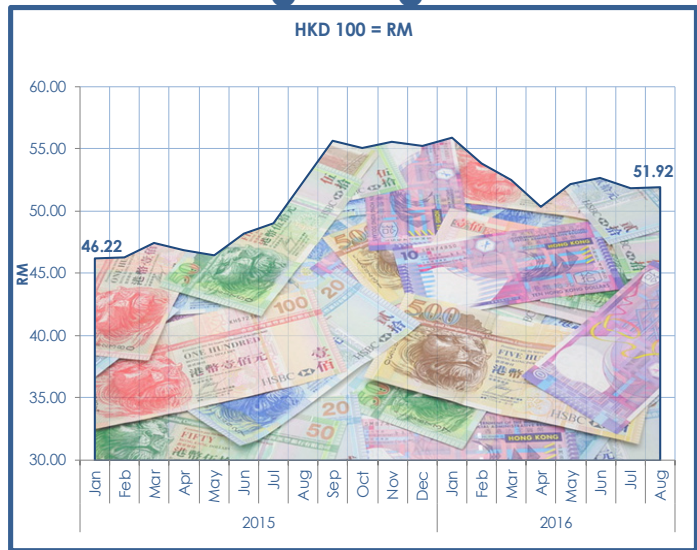


# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2015 - August 2016

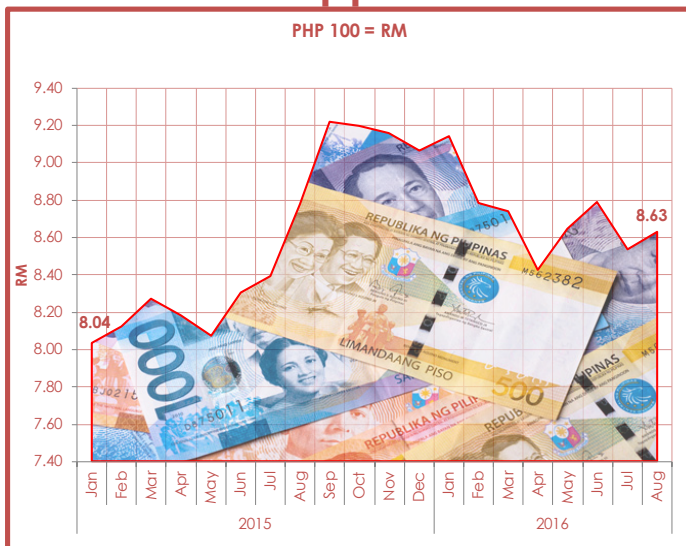
## United State of America



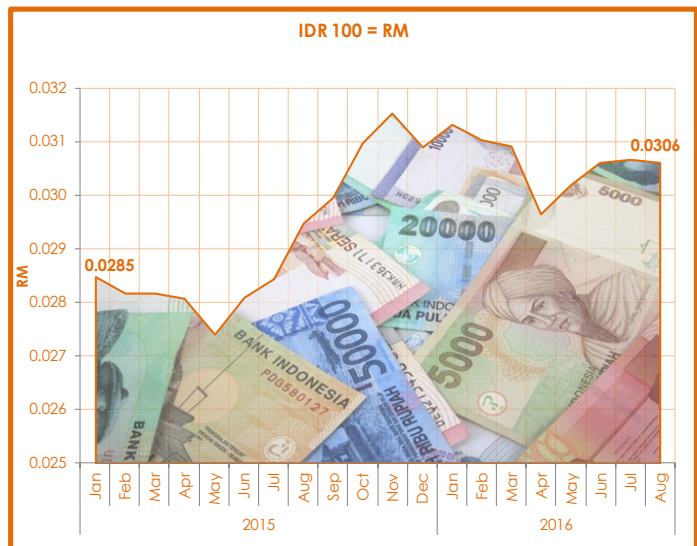
## Hong Kong SAR



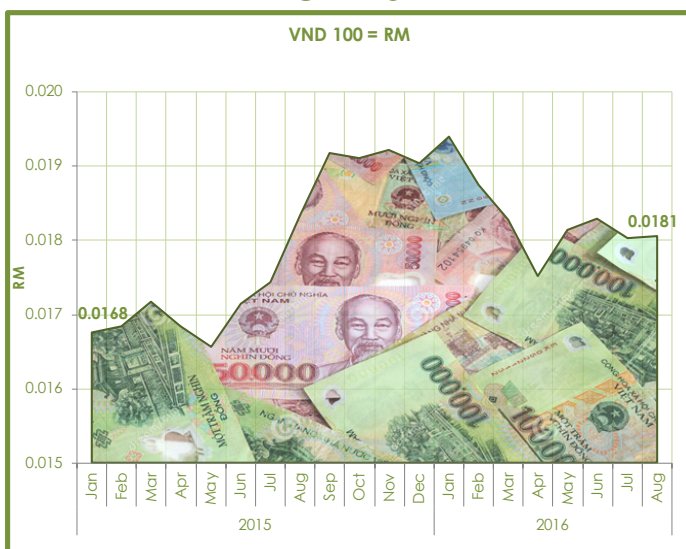
## Philippines



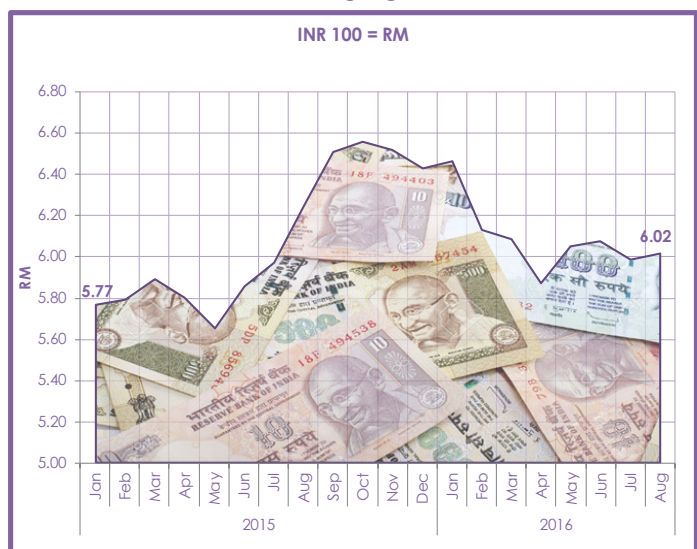
## Indonesia



## Viet Nam



## India



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

# Commodity Prices



## CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-

15 Sept 2016 : US\$46.0, ▼ 4.1%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup>: 2015: US\$53.6  
2014: US\$99.5



## CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-

15 Sept 2016 : US\$785.5, ▲ 1.9%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup>: 2015: US\$616.9  
2014: US\$823.3



## SUGAR -per lbs-

15 Sept 2016 : US\$20.7, ▲ 0.2%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup>: 2015: US\$13.2  
2014: US\$16.6



## RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-

15 Sept 2016 : US\$1,337.5, ▲ 0.04%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup>: 2015: US\$1,364.3  
2014: US\$1,718.3



## COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-

15 Sept 2016 : US\$2,107.3, ▼ 2.5%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup>: 2015: US\$2,077.0  
2014: US\$2,615.8



## COAL -per MT-

15 Sept 2016 : US\$44.1, ▼ 1.2%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup>: 2015: US\$49.9  
2014: US\$59.8



## SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

9 Sept 2016 : US\$220.0 (high), ▼ 8.3%\*  
US\$200.0 (low), ▼ 9.1%\*  
Average Price<sup>i</sup>: 2015: US\$239.6  
2014: US\$370.0

## HIGHEST and LOWEST 2015/2016

Crude  
Petroleum  
(Brent)  
-per bbl-



### Highest

9 August 2016 : US\$50.9  
15 May 2015 : US\$66.8

### Lowest

15 January 2016 : US\$28.9  
18 December 2015 : US\$36.9

Crude  
Palm Oil  
-per MT-



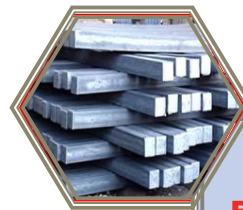
### Highest

9 Sept. 2016 : US\$771.0  
16 January 2015 : US\$701.0

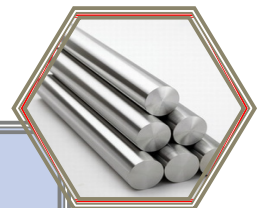
### Lowest

15 January 2016 : US\$545.5  
4 September 2015 : US\$500.5

## Average Domestic Prices 9 September 2016



**Billets**  
(per MT)  
RM1,500 – RM1,550



**Steel Bars**  
(per MT)  
RM1,720 – RM1,870

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

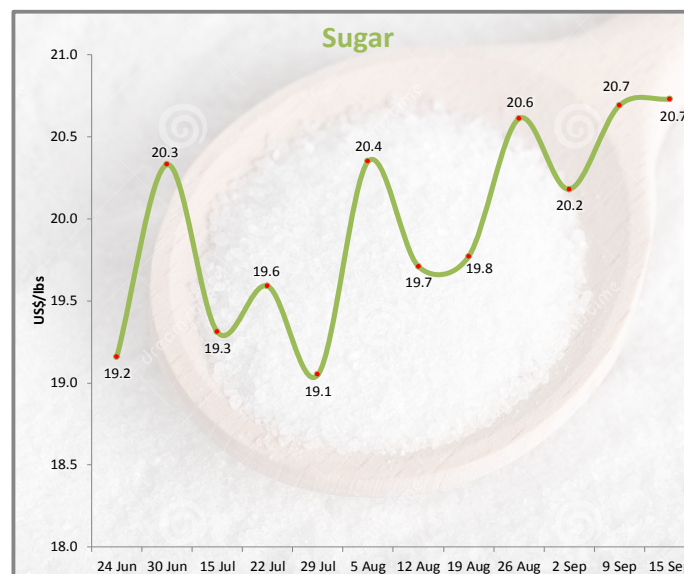
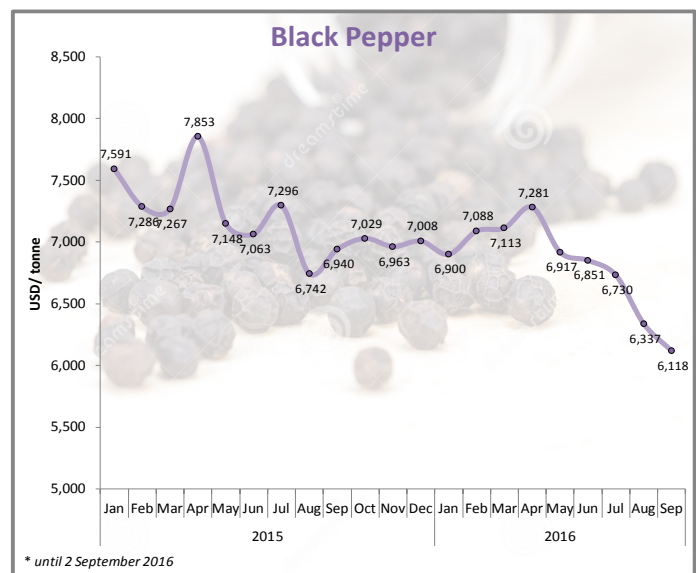
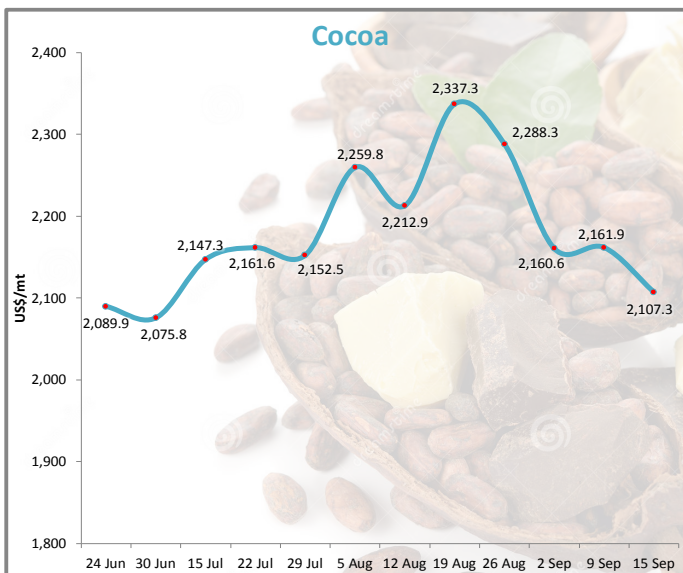
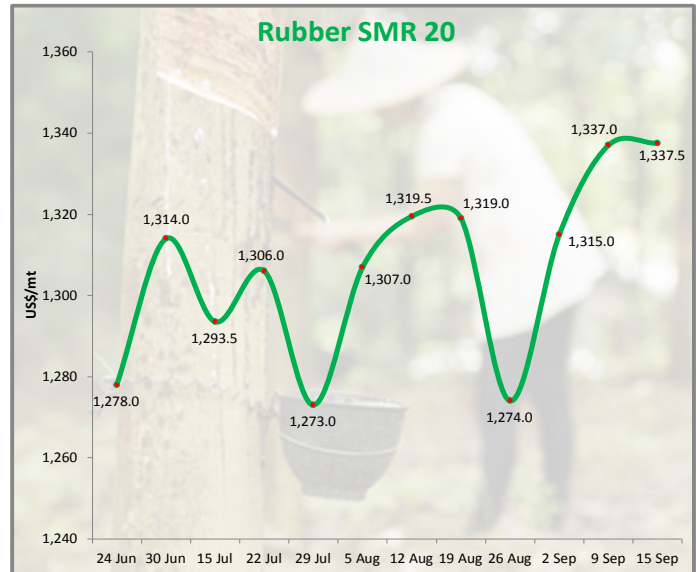
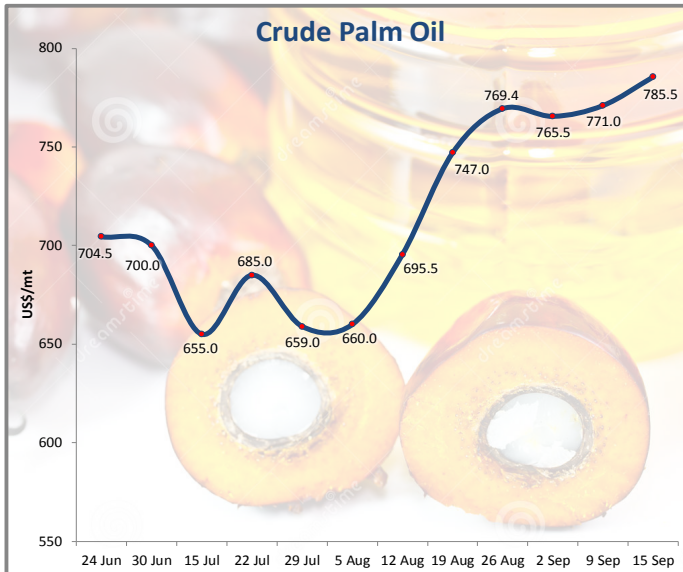
\* Refer to % change from the previous week's price

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

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.



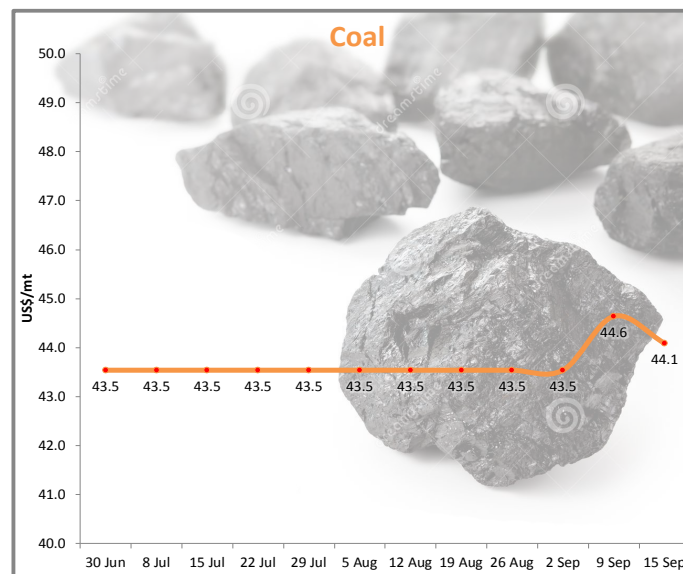
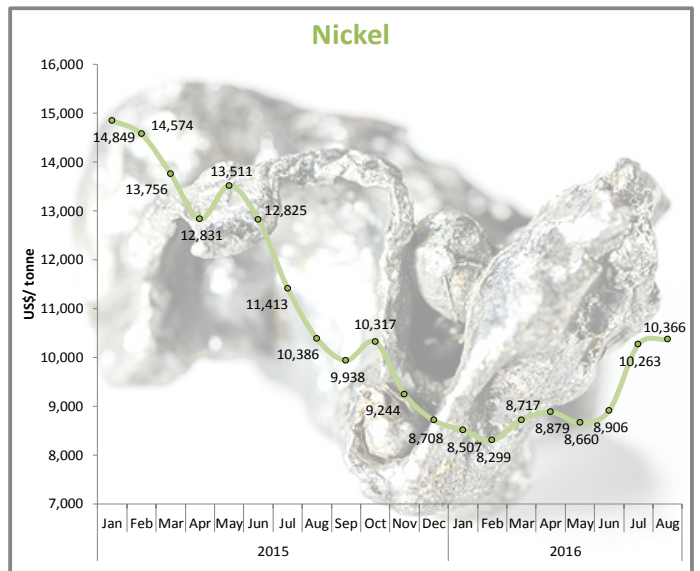
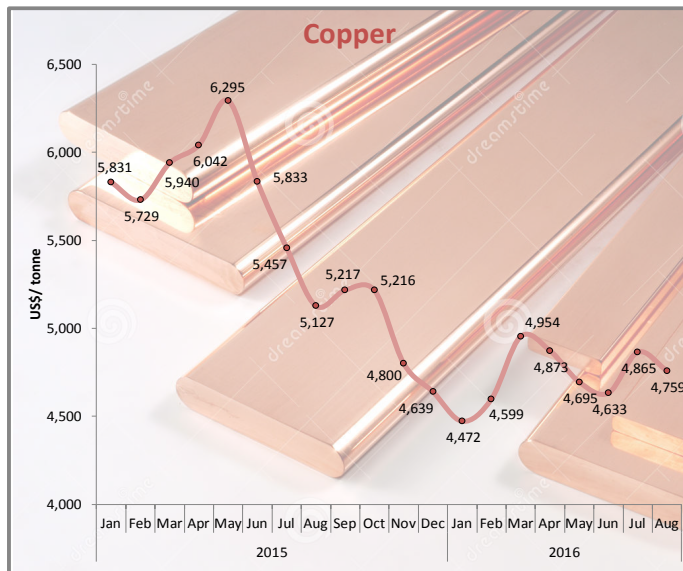
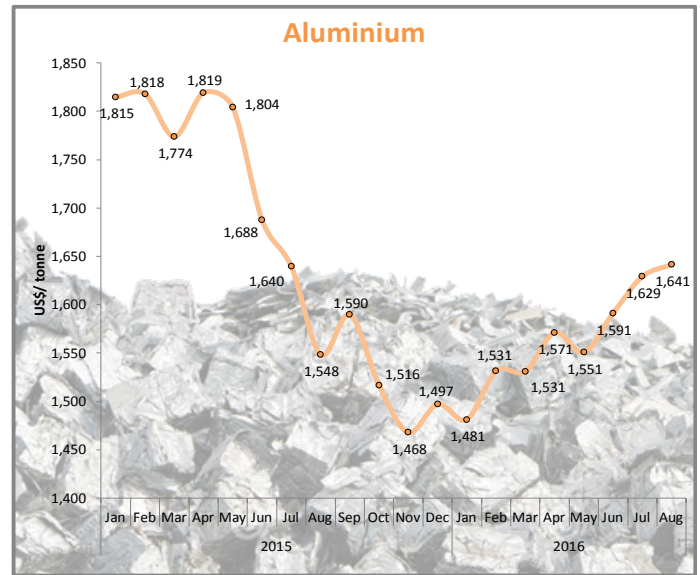
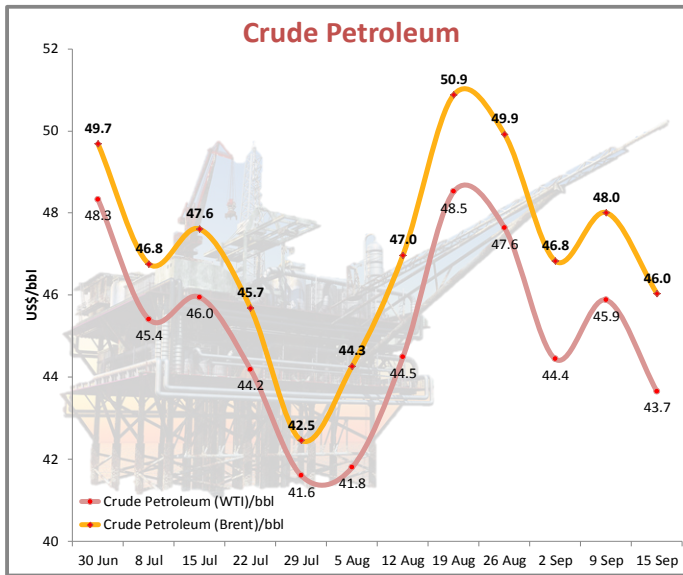
# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

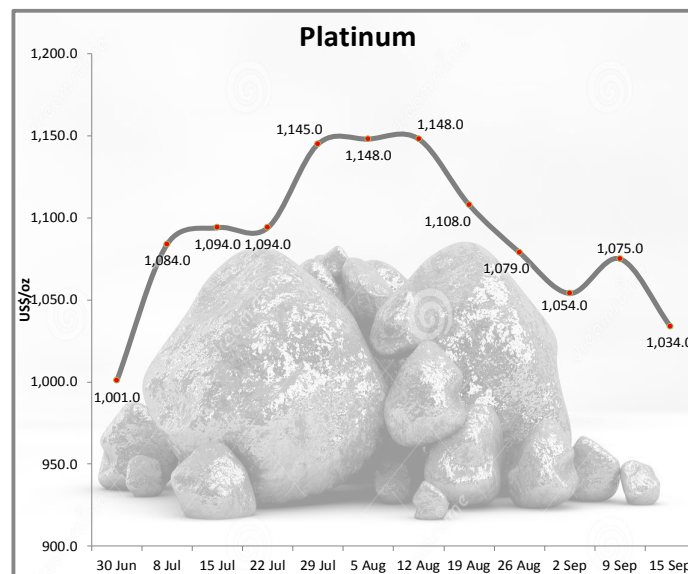
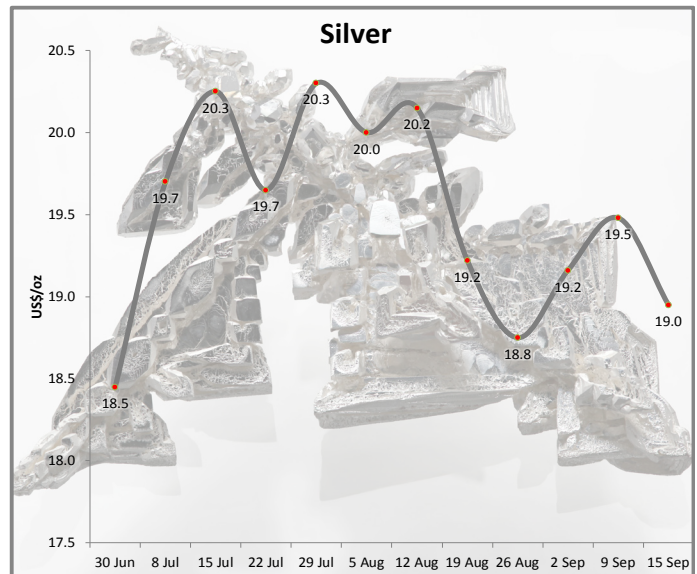
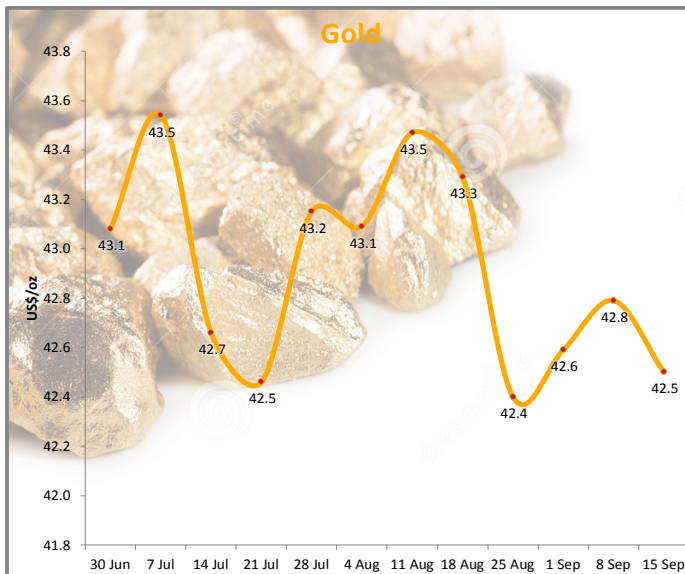
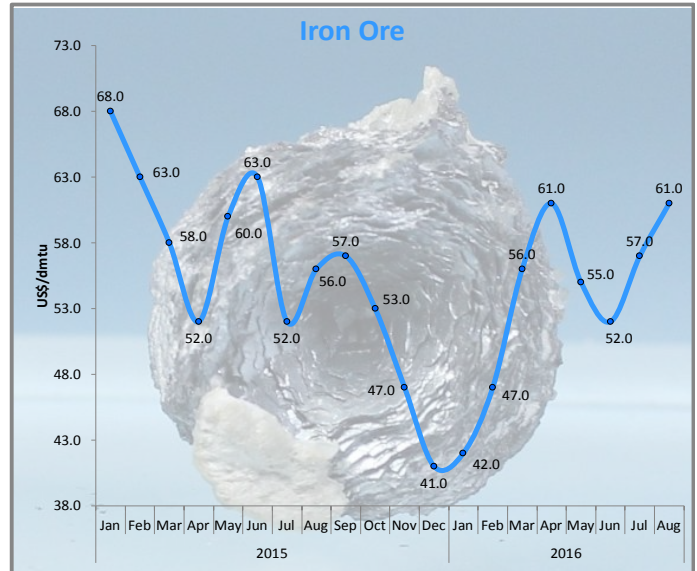
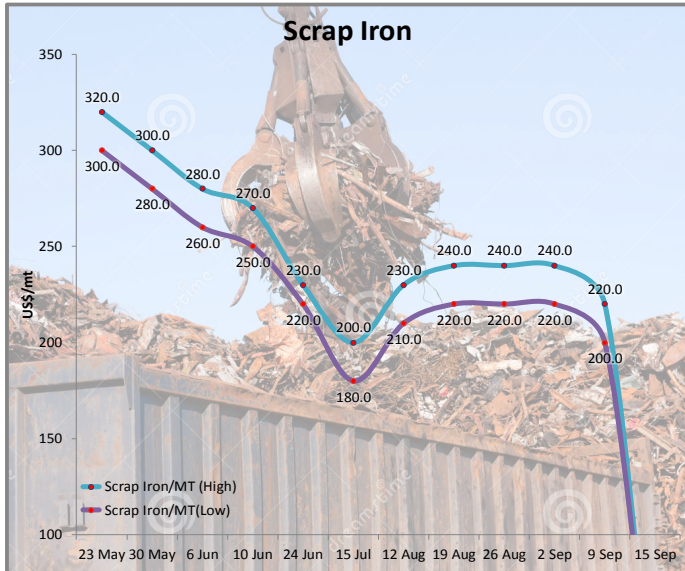


# Commodity Price Trends



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

# Commodity Price Trends

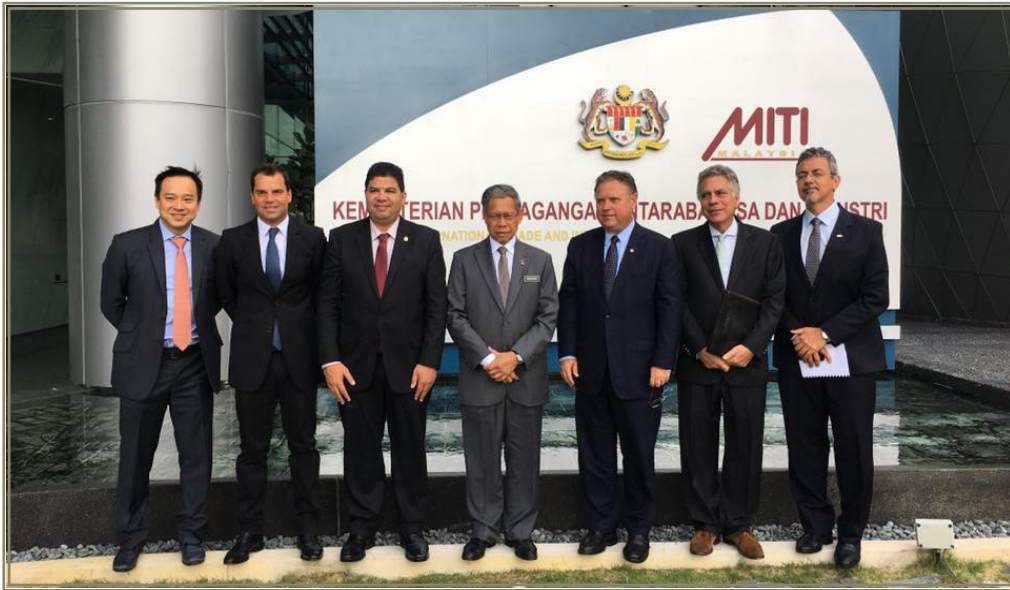


Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank.



# MITI Programme

## Brazil Business Delegation to MITI 19 September 2016





# MITI Programme

## Working Visit by Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to Jakarta, Indonesia 18 September 2016

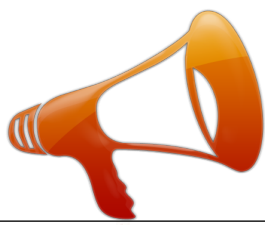




## MITI Programme

### MITI Secretary General's Visit to Samalaju Industrial Park, Sarawak 16 September 2016





# Announcement




## ECONOMIC 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 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

## 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 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

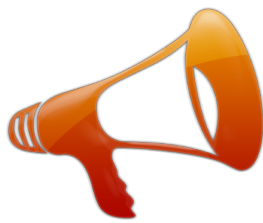
- To identify new sources of growth to the economy;
- To formulate national economy programmes; and
- To assess the implementation of the national development policy such as The Economic Transformation Programme, Eleventh Malaysia Plan and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Masterplan 2012 -2020.

### 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.

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia





# Announcement

## **Final Administrative Review Determination of an Anti-Dumping Duty With Regard to The Imports of Cellulose Fibre Reinforced Cement Flat and Pattern Sheets Originating or Exported From Thailand in Respect of Mahaphant Fibre-Cement Public Company Limited**

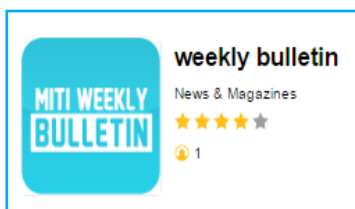
14 September 2016 - The Government of Malaysia has conducted and completed an administrative review of an anti-dumping duty with regard to the imports of cellulose fibre reinforced cement flat and pattern sheets (FCB) from Mahaphant Fibre-Cement Public Company Limited (Mahaphant), Thailand. The administrative review was initiated on 18 March 2016 upon request from Mahaphant for the Government to review the anti-dumping duty imposed on the company effective since 30 March 2014.

In accordance with the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1993 and the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Regulations 1994, the Government has determined that the dumping margin has changed for import of FCB from Mahaphant. Therefore, the anti-dumping duty imposed on Mahaphant has now been revised from 31.14% to 19.74%. The Royal Malaysian Customs will enforce collection of the revised anti-dumping duty from 14 September 2016 to 29 March 2019.

Interested parties, i.e. domestic producers, importers, foreign producers/exporters and associations related to the investigation, can have access to the non-confidential version of the public report of the Final Determination by submitting a written request to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) as follows:

Director  
Trade Practices Section  
Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)  
Level 9, Menara MITI, No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah  
50480 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA  
Telephone Number : (603) 6208 4631  
Facsimile Number : (603) 6211 4429

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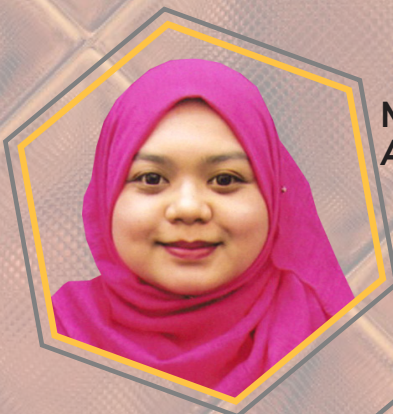
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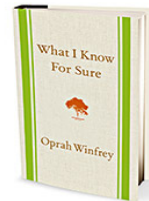


**Ananda Raj a/I Punjawaley**  
**Administrative Assistant**



“Every action, thought, and feeling is motivated by an intention, and that intention is a cause that exist as one with an effect. If we participate in the cause, it is not possible for us not to participate in the effect. In this most profound way, we are held responsible for our every action, thought, and feeling, which is to say, for our every intention.... It is, therefore, wise for us to become aware of the many intentions that inform our experience, to sort out which intentions produce which effects, and to choose our intentions according to the effects that we desire to produce.”

~ Gary Zukav's '*The Seat of the Soul*' as quoted in '*What I Know for Sure*' by Oprah Winfrey ~



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