MAJLIS NETWORKING HARI RAYA MITI DAN AGENSI BERSAMA SEKTOR SWASTA 2017


Seramai lebih 2,000 jemputan telah hadir meraikan majlis raya MITI kali ini. Antara jemputan adalah Kedutaan-Kedutaan asing di Malaysia, Majlis Perniagaan, Dewan Perniagaan, Persatuan Perniagaan, Syarikat-Syarikat sektor swasta serta Kumpulan Pengurusan dari sektor awam dan sektor swasta.

Turut diraikan pada majlis ini ialah seramai 20 orang anak yatim dari Pertubuhan Kebajikan Anak-anak Yatim Al Nasuha, Kuala Lumpur. Objektif program ini adalah untuk menggerakkan silaturahim sesama warga MITI, agensi di bawahnya serta memperkukuhkan jalinan profesional di antara MITI, agensi di bawahnya, jabatan dan juga sektor swasta.

Antara tarikan yang disediakan dalam program ini termasuklah pelbagai juadah dan persembahan khas daripada kakitangan MITI dengan dendangan kombinasi lagu-lagu Hari Raya.
MEDIA RELEASE

JOINT STATEMENT ON PALM-OIL IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE 3RD MALAYSIA-INDONESIA JOINT TRADE AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE (JTIC)

MEETING, 13 JULY 2017, KUCHING, SARAWAK

Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia and Enggartiasto Lukita, Minister of Trade, Indonesia met in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia on 13 July 2017 in conjunction with the 3rd Malaysia – Indonesia Joint Trade and Investment Committee meeting. One of the issues discussed was the European Union (EU) Resolution on Palm Oil and Deforestation of the Rainforest.

Both Malaysia and Indonesia expressed deep disappointment on the unfair treatment by the EU on Palm Oil in favour of other vegetable oils and commodities which also contribute significantly to deforestation. This EU resolution as well as the unfair labelling practices by the private sector in the EU will adversely affect not only exports of palm oil from Malaysia and Indonesia to the EU market but also the livelihood of millions of small holders.

Malaysia and Indonesia will be working together to enhance cooperation under the ambit of the Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries (CPOPC). Malaysia and Indonesia are expected to meet at the end of July 2017 to discuss and coordinate issues related to palm oil including a joint CPOPC mission to Europe to engage with relevant parties and stakeholders.

Further, Malaysia and Indonesia will consider taking this issue to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), if the Resolution becomes an EU Directive and discriminatory in nature.

Media enquiries

Ministry of International Trade & Industry
Strategic Communications Unit
Tel +603 6200 0082
Fax +603 6206 4293
E-mail allpegkomunikasikorporat@miti.gov.my
Labour Market, May 2017

Labour Force

May 2017  14.96 million
May 2016  14.71 million  1.7%

Employed

14.45 million  14.20 million
May 2017  May 2016

1.8%  0.5%

Unemployed

0.51 million  0.50 million
May 2017  May 2016

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

67.8%  67.7%
May 2017  May 2016

0.1%

Notes:
Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of labour force to the working age population, expressed as percentage.

Unemployment Rate, Jan 2016 - May 2017

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force.
International Report
Singapore's Global Trade, June 2017

Total trade : S$78.8 billion, ↑7.4%
Imports : S$36.4 billion, ↑6.7%
Exports : S$42.4 billion, ↑7.9%

Note: % - Year-on-Year Growth

Major Top 10 Trading Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Jun-17 (S$)*</th>
<th>Jun-16 (S$)*</th>
<th>Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) China</td>
<td>11,362,579</td>
<td>9,404,264</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Malaysia</td>
<td>7,945,569</td>
<td>8,259,141</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) United States</td>
<td>6,872,526</td>
<td>6,049,255</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Hong Kong</td>
<td>5,851,420</td>
<td>5,359,299</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Taiwan</td>
<td>5,216,047</td>
<td>4,297,416</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Indonesia</td>
<td>4,458,827</td>
<td>4,708,112</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Japan</td>
<td>4,458,577</td>
<td>4,447,264</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Korea, Rep Of</td>
<td>3,706,246</td>
<td>3,561,000</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Thailand</td>
<td>2,494,863</td>
<td>2,454,617</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Viet Nam</td>
<td>1,973,180</td>
<td>1,519,598</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* value in S$ thousand

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

Malaysia’s Trade with Singapore, 2005-2017 (Jan-May)
### International Report

**Plotting the Digital Evolution Index, 2017**

Where the digital economy is moving the fastest, and where it’s in trouble.

---

**HOW COUNTRIES SCORED ACROSS FOUR DRIVERS ON THE DIGITAL EVOLUTION INDEX (OUT OF 100)**

![Diagram showing the digital evolution index for various countries](image)

**Note:**

**Stand Out** countries are highly digitally advanced and exhibit high momentum. They are leaders in driving innovation, building on their existing advantages in efficient and effective ways. However, sustaining consistently high momentum over time is challenging, as innovation-led expansions are often lumpy phenomena. To stay ahead, these countries need to keep their innovation engines in top gear and generate new demand, failing which they risk stalling out.

**Stall Out** countries enjoy a high state of digital advancement while exhibiting slowing momentum. The five top scoring countries in the DEI 2017 ranking — Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Finland — are all in the Stall Out zone, reflecting the challenges of sustaining growth. Moving past these “digital plateaus” will require a conscious effort by these countries to reinvent themselves, to bet on a rising digital technology in which it has leadership, and to eliminate impediments to innovation. Stall Out countries may look to Stand Out countries for lessons in sustaining innovation-led growth. Countries in the Stall Out zone can put their maturity, scale, and network effects to use to reinvent themselves and grow.

**Break Out** countries are low-scoring in their current states of digitalization but are evolving rapidly. The high momentum of Break Out countries and their significant headroom for growth would make them highly attractive to investors. Often held back by relatively weak infrastructure and poor institutional quality, Break Out countries would do well to foster better institutions that can help nurture and sustain innovation. Break Out countries have the potential to become the Stand Out countries of the future, with China, Malaysia, Bolivia, Kenya, and Russia leading the pack.

**Watch Out** countries face significant challenges with their low state of digitalization and low momentum; in some cases, these countries are moving backward in their pace of digitalization. Some of these countries demonstrate remarkable creativity in the face of severe infrastructural gaps, institutional constraints, and low sophistication of consumer demand. The surest way for these countries to move the needle on momentum would be to improve internet access by closing the mobile internet gap — that is, the difference between the number of mobile phones and the number of mobile phones with internet access.

Source: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/07/these-are-the-worlds-most-digitally-advanced-countries?utm_content=buffer5b04&utm_medium=social&utm_source=facebook.com&utm_campaign=buffer
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

**ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)**

![Graph showing the number and value of preferential certificates of origin for ATIGA]

**ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA)**

![Graph showing the number and value of preferential certificates of origin for ACFTA]

**ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA)**

![Graph showing the number and value of preferential certificates of origin for AKFTA]

**ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)**

![Graph showing the number and value of preferential certificates of origin for AJCEP]

**ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA)**

![Graph showing the number and value of preferential certificates of origin for AIFTA]

**ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA)**

![Graph showing the number and value of preferential certificates of origin for AANZFTA]

**Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)**

![Graph showing the number and value of preferential certificates of origin for GSP]

*Note: Provisional Data*

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership (Mj EPA)

Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership (MPCePA)

Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (MNZFPA)

Malaysia-China Free Trade Agreement (MCFTA)

Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (MICECA)

Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (MAFTA)

Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (MTFTA)

Note: *Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia
### Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2016 - June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Source: Bank Negara, Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Dollar</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 1 = RM</td>
<td>3.3481</td>
<td>4.2765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swiss Franc</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF 1 = RM</td>
<td>4.3241</td>
<td>4.1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canadian Dollar</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD 1 = RM</td>
<td>3.0559</td>
<td>3.2137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saudi Riyal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR 100 = RM</td>
<td>0.3151</td>
<td>0.3151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand Dollar</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZD 1 = RM</td>
<td>3.0652</td>
<td>3.0852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Myanmar Kyat</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMK 100 = RM</td>
<td>0.3151</td>
<td>0.3151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Price 1</td>
<td>Price 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT)</strong></td>
<td>bbl</td>
<td>US$48.1</td>
<td>US$47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 July 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price i</td>
<td></td>
<td>US$45.3</td>
<td>US$45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>US$45.3</td>
<td>US$45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>US$53.6</td>
<td>US$53.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRUDE PALM OIL** -per MT-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Change 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 July 2017</td>
<td>US$670.5</td>
<td>0.7%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>US$702.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>US$616.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUGAR** -per lbs-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Change 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 July 2017</td>
<td>US¢14.4</td>
<td>0.7%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>US¢18.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>US¢13.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RUBBER SMR 20** -per MT-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Change 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 July 2017</td>
<td>US$1,568.5</td>
<td>3.9%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>US$1,394.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>US$1,364.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COCOA SMC 2** -per MT-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Change 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 July 2017</td>
<td>US$1,421.7</td>
<td>3.5%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>US$1,609.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>US$2,077.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COAL** -per MT-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 July 2017</td>
<td>US$44.1</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>US$45.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>US$49.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCRAP IRON HMS** -per MT-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Change 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 July 2017</td>
<td>US$315.0 (high), US$300.0 (low)</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Price i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>US$243.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>US$239.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Commodity Price Trends

Scrap Iron

Iron Ore

Gold

Silver

Platinum

MITI PROGRAMME

Mini MITI TN50 Townhall with MITI Divisions and Agencies
25 July 2017
PROGRAM CSR
KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI (MITI) BERSAMA PELAJAR SEKOLAH MENENGAH PENDIDIKAN KHAS SETAPAK, KUALA LUMPUR
22 Julai 2017
The 3rd National Economic Summit, 18 July 2017
MITI PROGRAMME

Launch of MRT SBK Line Phase 2, 17 July 2017
ANNOUNCEMENT

NATIONAL eCOMMERCE FORUM

26 JULY 2017 (WEDNESDAY)
9:00 AM - 12:00 NOON
PERDANA HALL, LEVEL 2, MITI TOWER

- EXHIBITION BY PROMINENT eCOMMERCE PLAYERS
- LAUNCH OF THE SME eCOMMERCE ACADEMY & PRESENTATION OF THE eTRADE ACCELERATOR AWARD BY YB MITI MINISTER
- FORUMS & PANEL DISCUSSIONS INVOLVING PROMINENT eCOMMERCE PLAYERS
- PITCHING SESSION BY eCOMMERCE START-UPS & SCALE-UPS
- RSVP: afni.pub@miti.gov.my

JELAJAH USAHAWAN MITI & AGENS
2017
LABIS, JOHOR DARUL TAKZIM

28 - 29 July 2017
8:00 am - 10:30 pm
Dataran Labis, Segamat, Johor

EXCELLING IN THE DIGITAL WORLD
8 AUGUST 2017 | 9 AM - 5 PM | SIME DARBY CONVENTION CENTRE

NATIONAL POLICY ON INDUSTRY 4.0
Open for public feedback
Consultation period: 10 July 2017 - 11 August 2017
TAPPING TRADE & INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES BETWEEN MALAYSIA – LATAM COUNTRIES

Venue: Perdana Hall, MITI

8.00 - 9.00 am  Registration
9.00 - 9.30 am  Latin American Cultural Performance
9.30 - 9.35 am  Welcoming Remarks
Chairman of Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)

9.35 - 9.50 am  Keynote Address
The Honourable Dato’ Sri Mustapa Mohamed
Minister of International Trade & Industry Malaysia

9.50 - 10.50 am  Presentation by GRULAC (Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries):
- Viewpoints: Latin America, Its Relevance to Malaysian Businesses
- Trade & Investment Opportunities in Latin American Countries
- Mechanisms of Economic Integration in Latin America
Speaker: GRULAC Representative/Expert

10.50 - 11.30 am  Q&A Session
11.30 am - 12.30 pm  Trade & Investment Opportunities in Malaysia
Speaker: MATRADE & MIDA

12.30 - 1.00 pm  Q&A Session
12.30 - 2.00 pm  Networking Lunch

CONCURRENT SECTORAL BREAKOUT SESSIONS
i.  Topics to address trade and investment opportunities in both Malaysia and Latin America
ii.  Expert speakers from both Malaysia and Latin America
iii. Subject to change based on feedback received via pre-registration
iv. Please indicate your interest in any of the breakup session in the registration form

2.00 - 5.00 pm  Trade and Investment Opportunities between Malaysia and Latin America:
Presentation 1: Energy, Oil & Gas
Presentation 2: Mining & Public Infrastructure
Presentation 3: Aerospace
Presentation 4: Electrical & Electronic
Speakers: GRULAC and Malaysian sectoral experts

2.00 - 5.00 pm  Education Opportunities in Malaysia and Latin American Countries
Speakers: GRULAC and Malaysian academicians

For further information, please contact:
Ms. Huda 03-6207 7533
(huda@matrade.gov.my)

For technical enquiries, please contact:
Ms. Hazlinda 03-6207 7810
(hazlinda@matrade.gov.my)

Please register online at: http://bit.ly/2sCzWvy
RSVP: 24 July 2017 (Monday)
G-8
Group of Eight – G7 + Russia, an annual summit meeting of head of governments from seven industrialized countries in the world (G7) and Russia. Consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The European Union is represented in the G8, but cannot host or chair.

G-20
Group of Twenty - brings together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy. Established in 1999 and consists of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from 19 of the world’s largest national economies, plus the European Union (EU).

GAAP
Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - The ethic applies on the recording of revenues; expenses; costs; assets and liabilities; disclosure of information and preparation of financial statements.

GATS
General Agreement on Trade in Services (WTO) - Main objective is to create a legal framework for liberalization in trade in services. Services were included in the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations which led to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Since January 2000, they have become the subject of multilateral trade negotiations.

GATT
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - GATT 1947 govern trade in goods from 1948 until 1994. It was an agreement as well as an organisation. In 1995, the WTO replaced GATT as an international organisation. GATT 1947 together with GATT 1994 forms the umbrella treaty for trade in goods. Both these agreements are collectively referred as GATT.

GHS
Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals is an internationally-harmonized approach to address classification of chemicals by types of hazard. It proposes harmonized hazard communication elements, including labels and safety data sheets.

GDP
Gross Domestic Product - Monetary value at market prices of all goods and services produced within a country, but excluding net income from abroad for a given period (usually a year). GDP includes all private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports minus imports that occur within a defined territory. Put simply, GDP is a broad measurement of a nation's overall economic activity.

Gross domestic product can be calculated using the following formula:

\[ \text{GDP} = C + G + I + NX \]

Where C is equal to all private consumption, or consumer spending, in a nation’s economy, G is the sum of government spending, I is the sum of all the country’s investment, including businesses capital expenditures and NX is the nation’s total net exports, calculated as total exports minus total imports (NX = Exports - Imports).
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