

Perutusan YB. Menteri

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh dan Salam Sejahtera.



Pada akhir bulan Ogos 2017 ini, sebagaimana biasa rakyat Malaysia akan menyambut hari kemerdekaan ke-60 yang bertemakan “NegaraKu Sehati Sejiwa” dan disusuli pula dengan Hari Raya Korban yang akan disambut pada 1 September 2017, bersamaan 10 Zulhijjah 1438H. Sambutan Hari Kemerdekaan dan Hari Raya Korban membawa falsafah dan pengertian yang amat besar kepada kita semua rakyat Malaysia.

Tema hari kemerdekaan yang ke-60 membawa mesej yang jelas tentang kesepakatan, kecintaan dan kesetiaan kita kepada negara. Pengorbanan pemimpin terdahulu untuk membebaskan Malaysia daripada penjajahan British tidak harus dilupakan. Hari ini negara kita telah bebas dan merdeka. Kemerdekaan dan pembangunan yang kita kecapai harus ditang dengan penuh rasa kesyukuran dan kita sewajarnya bersatu dalam mempertahankan nikmat kemerdekaan ini buat generasi yang akan datang.

Hari Raya Haji atau Aidil Adha merupakan sambutan yang amat bermakna bagi umat Islam. Peristiwa bersejarah ini bermula apabila Nabi Ibrahim (A.S) telah diwahyukan supaya melakukan penyembelihan terhadap anaknya yang tersayang, Nabi Ismail (A.S). Sebagai seorang Nabi, pesuruh dan pembawa agama Allah S.W.T, Nabi Ibrahim (A.S) telah menjalankan perintah Allah S.W.T dengan penuh ketaatan. Sifat taat kepada Allah S.W.T telah melebihi segala-galanya.

Nilai murni dari peristiwa Nabi Ibrahim (A.S) dan Nabi Ismail (A.S) yang harus kita contohi dalam konteks kemerdekaan Malaysia adalah sejauh mana kita menyayangi dan sanggup melakukan pengorbanan, ketaatan untuk mempertahankan kedaulatan bumi Malaysia.

Pengorbanan ini sewajarnya menjadi teladan untuk kita bersama khususnya dalam mempertahankan nikmat kemerdekaan yang dikecapi bumi bertuah ini. Kitalah yang bertuah untuk mewarisi dan menjadi penyambung kelangsungan negara yang merdeka ini.

Akhir kata, saya mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan selamat menyambut hari kemerdekaan yang ke-60. Saya dan keluarga serta warga Kementerian ingin mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan Selamat Hari Raya Aidiladha, Maaf Zahir dan Batin.

Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed
Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri

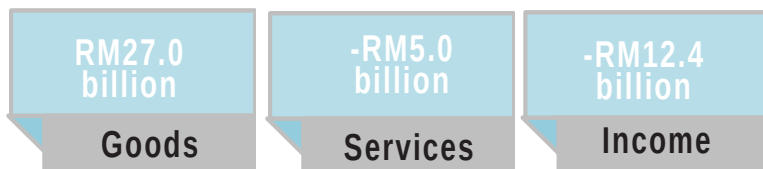


MALAYSIA

Balance of Payments (BOP)

Q2 2017

Current Account Balance
RM9.6 bil



Reserve Assets
RM424.8bil



Financial Account
RM7.3 bil (net inflow)

Direct Investment RM7.1b (Net Outflow)
Portfolio Investment RM16.0b (Net Inflow)
Financial Derivatives RM0.3b (Net Outflow)
Other Investment RM1.3b (Net Outflow)

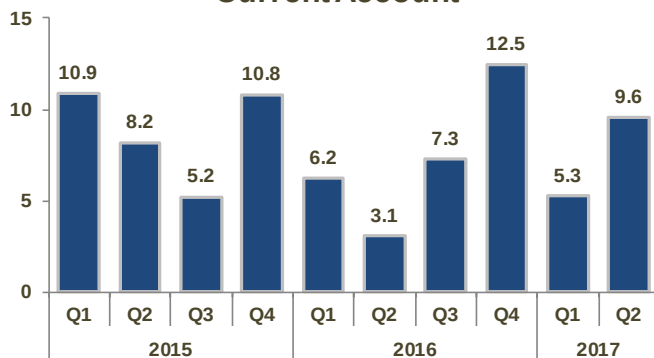
FDI & DIA Performance



BOP Performance, Q1 2015-Q2 2017

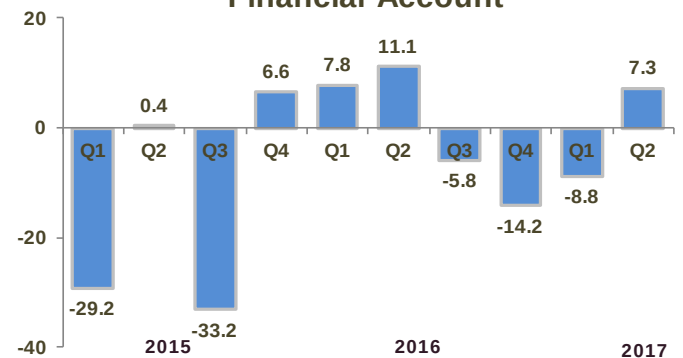
RM billion

Current Account



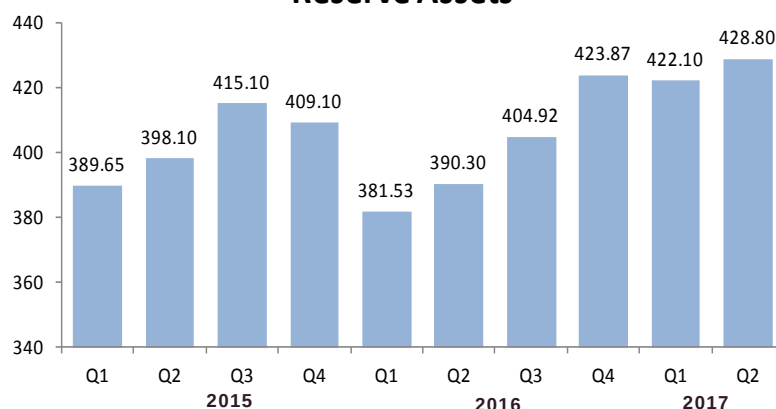
RM billion

Financial Account



RM billion

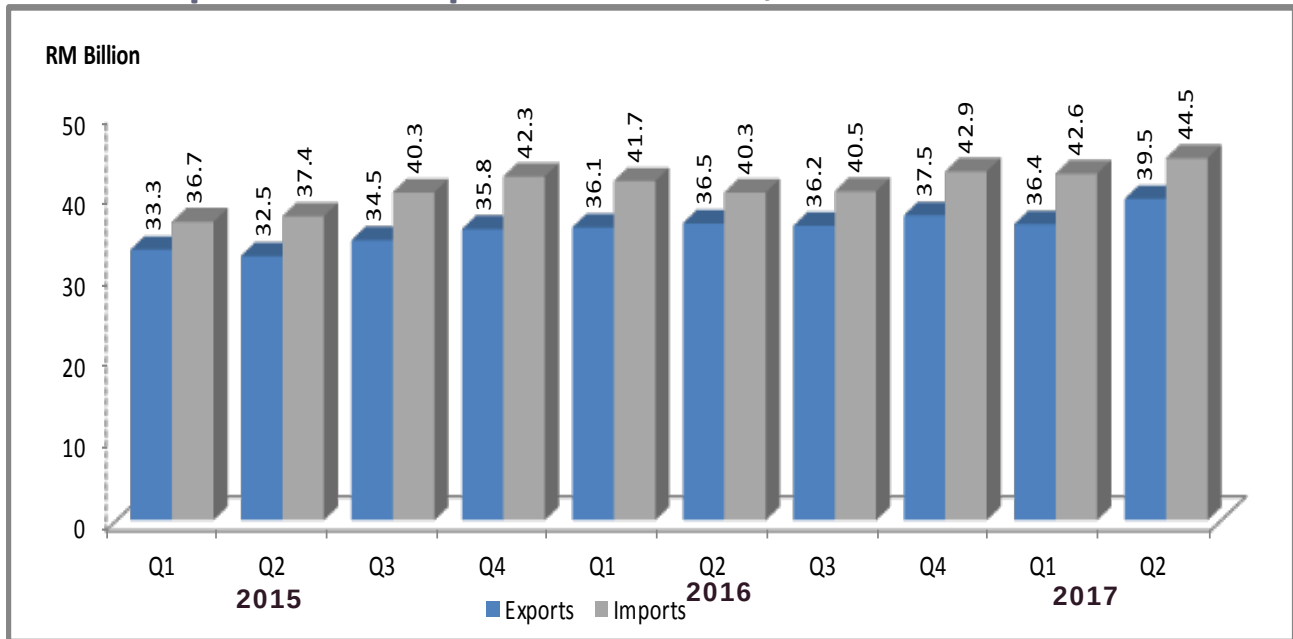
Reserve Assets



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade in Services, Q2 2017

Exports and Import of Services, Q1 2015-Q2 2017



Exports Services, Q2 2017



Travel
RM19.5 b, ↑7.8%

Transport
RM4.7 b, ↑6.6%

Other business
services
RM6.6 b, ↑9.5%

Manufacturing services on physical
inputs owned by others
RM2.6 b, ↑3.3%

Telecommunications, computer
and information services
RM2.6 b, ↑1.2%

Others*
RM3.6 b, ↑25.8%

Note: * include Construction, Maintenance and repair services, Insurance and pension services, Financial services, Charges for the use of intellectual property, Personal, cultural and recreational services and Government goods and services
% -Year on Year Growth

Imports Services, Q2 2017

Transport
RM12.2 b, ↑4.0%

Travel
RM11.2, ↑7.2%

Other business
services
RM7.4 b, ↓0.1%

Construction
RM3.9 b, ↑6.4%

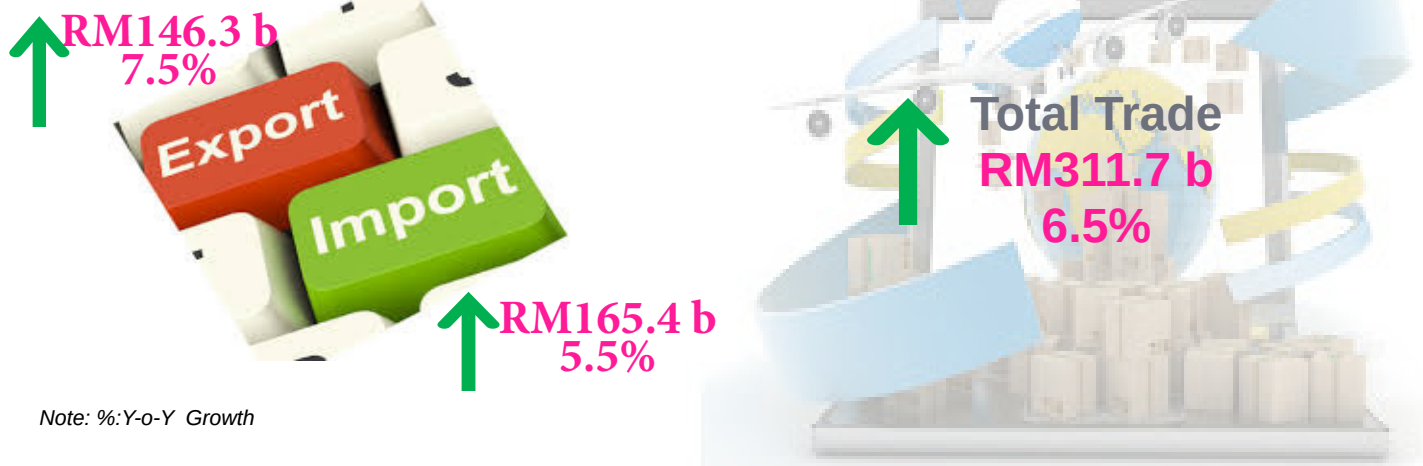
Telecommunications, computer
and information services
RM3.1 b, ↑9.1%

Others*
RM6.6 b, ↑2.8%

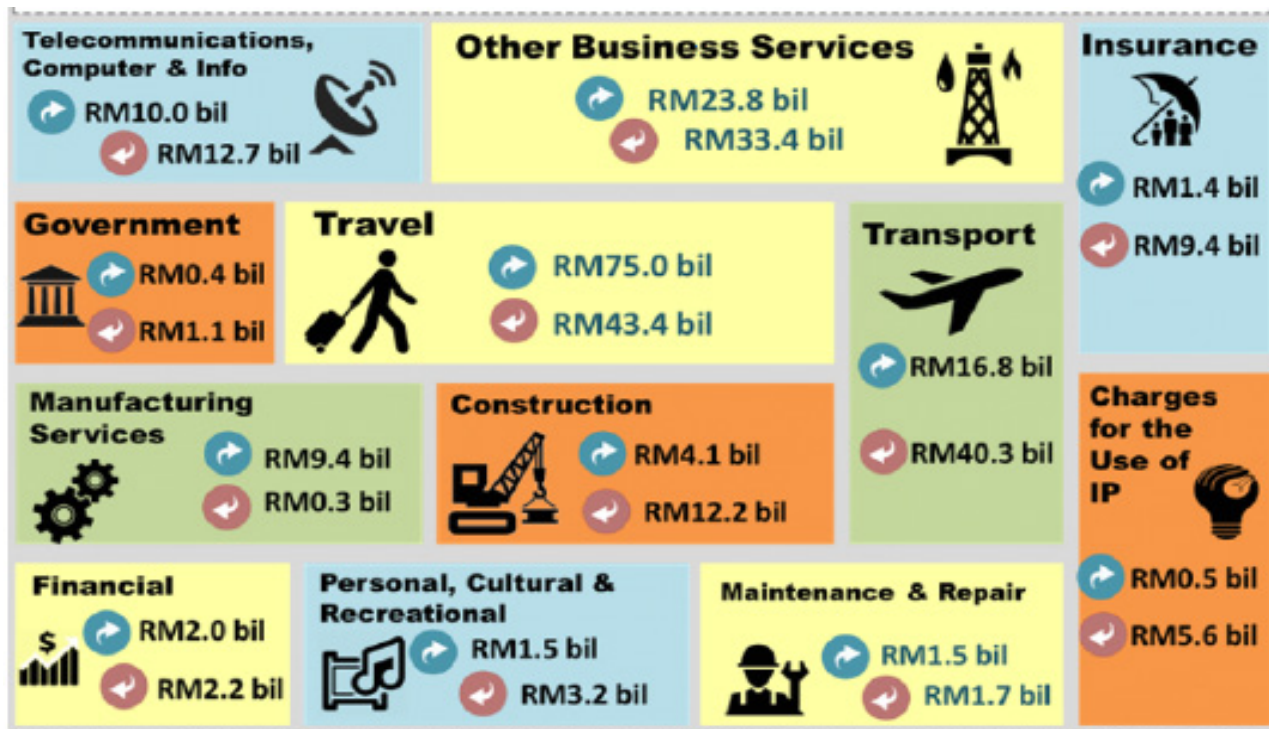


Note: * include Maintenance and repair services, Insurance and pension services, Financial services, Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others Charges for the use of intellectual property, Personal, cultural and recreational services and Government goods and services
% -Year on Year Growth

Trade in Services, 2016

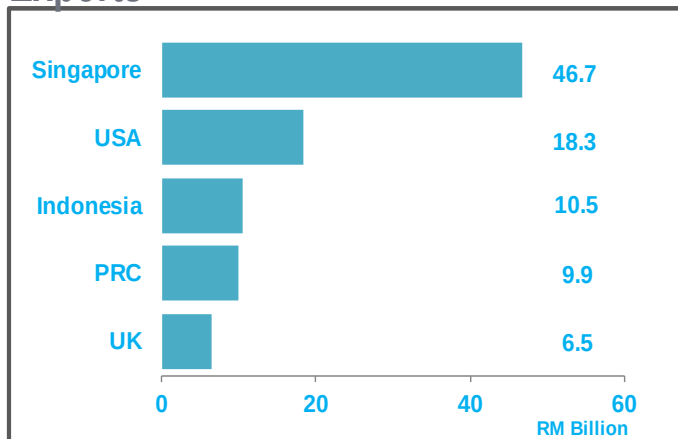


Trade In Services By Component, 2016

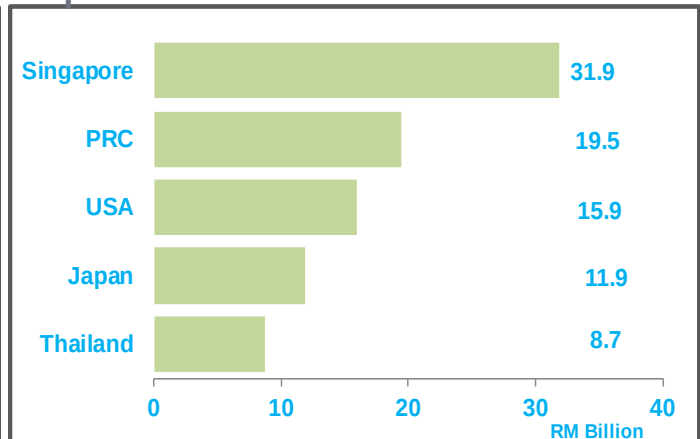


Top Five Exports and Imports by Country, 2016

Exports



Imports



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

International Report

USA GOODS AND SERVICES TRADE: JUNE 2017

Total Trade
US\$432.4 billion

Exports
US\$194.4 billion



Imports
US\$238.0 billion

Top Five Trading Partners (Trade in Goods), June 2017

Total Trade
US\$323.3 billion

1

PRC

Total Trade: US\$52.0 bil.
15.7%*

2

Canada

Total Trade: US\$51.1 bil.
15.4%*

3

Mexico

Total Trade: US\$48.7 bil.
14.7%*

4

Japan

Total Trade: US\$16.8 bil.
5.1%*

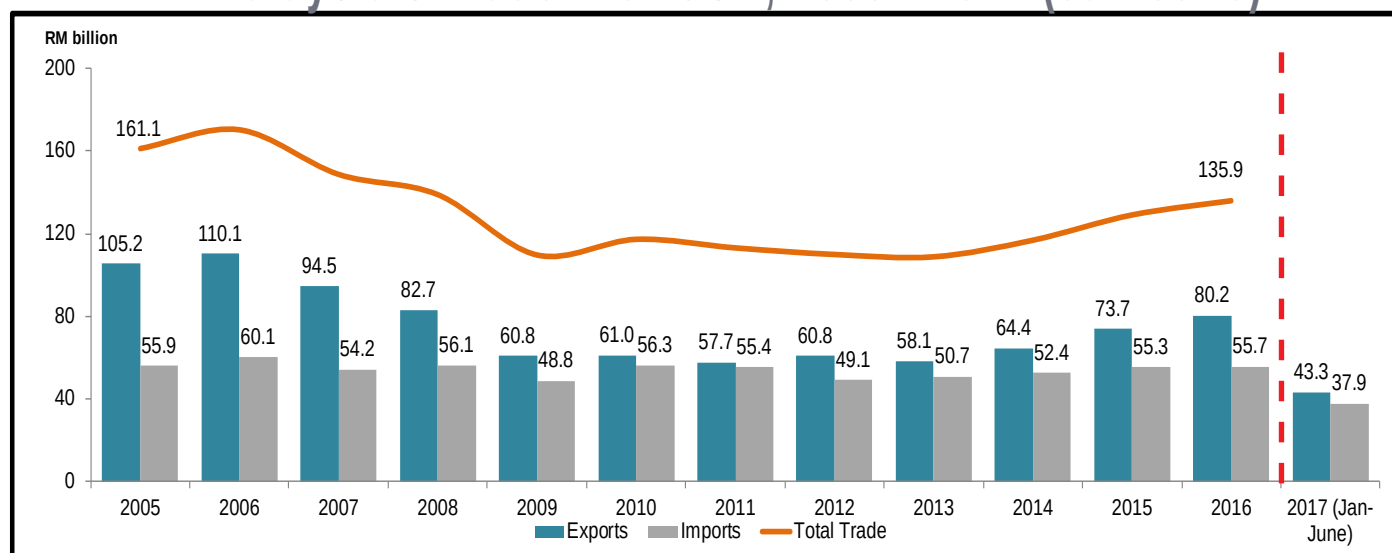
5

Germany

Total Trade: US\$14.5 bil.
4.4%*

Note: %* : Percent of U.S. total trade
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic

Malaysia's Trade with USA, 2005 - 2017 (Jan-June)



Major Exports , 2015/2016

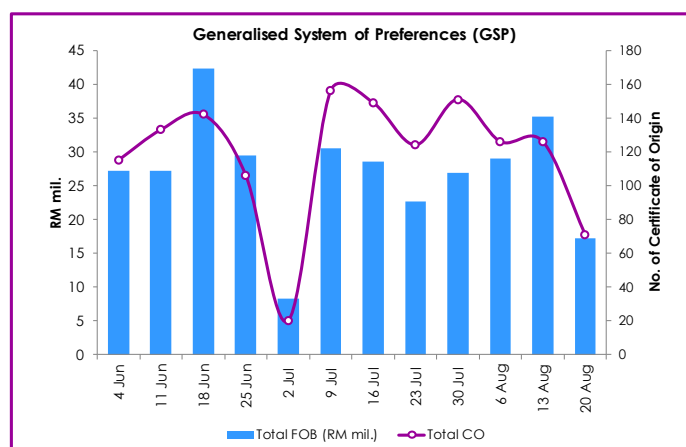
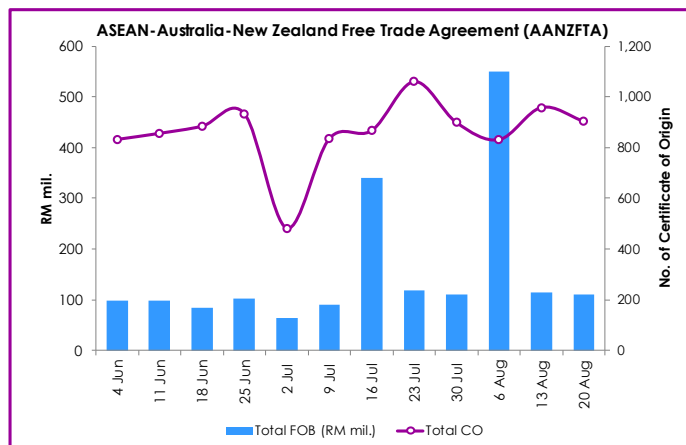
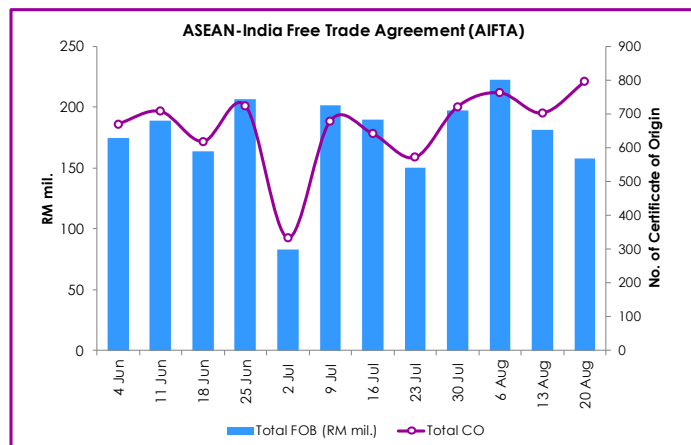
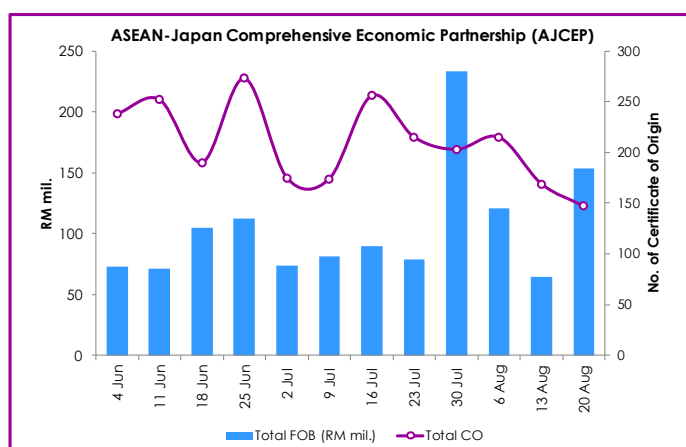
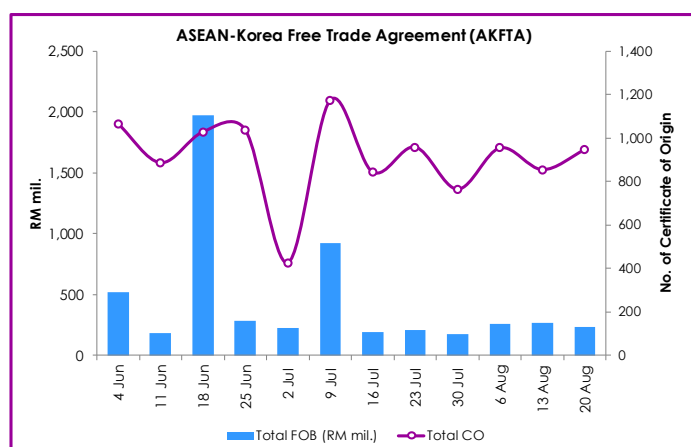
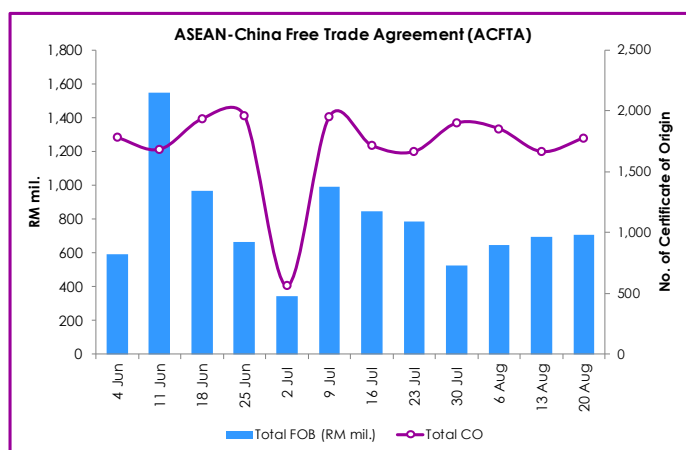
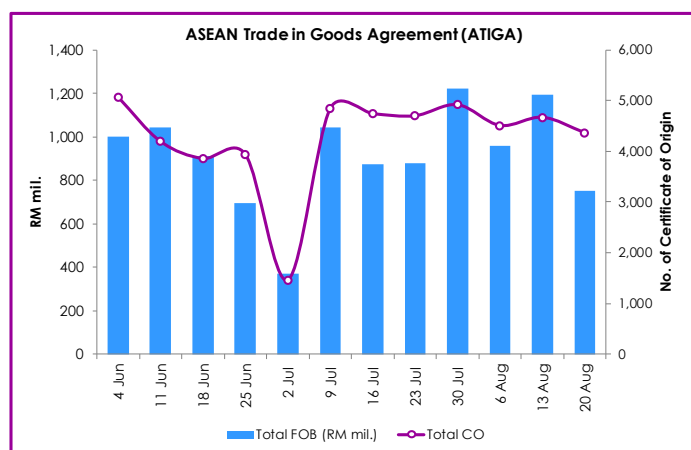
HS Code	Product	2015 RM bil	2016 RM bil	Change %
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	35.32	38.47	8.9
84	Machinery appliances	10.5	12.46	18.7
90	Optical, photographic, precision, medical apparatus	4.98	5.77	15.8
40	Rubber and articles thereof	5.34	5.24	-1.9
94	Furniture and bedding; illuminated signs; prefabricated buildings	2.96	3.21	8.5

Major Imports , 2015/2016

HS Code	Product	2015 RM bil	2016 RM bil	Change %
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	24.28	24.52	1.0
84	Machinery appliances	6.83	6.66	-2.5
90	Optical, photographic, precision, medical apparatus	4.33	4.59	6.1
88	Aircraft and spacecraft	3.72	4.18	12.4
39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.75	1.85	5.8

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

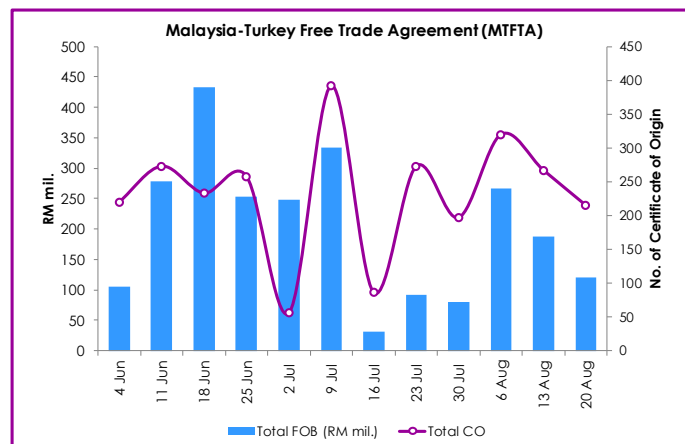
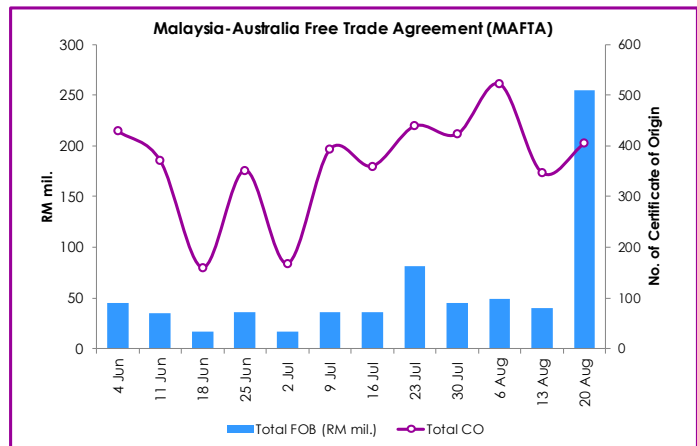
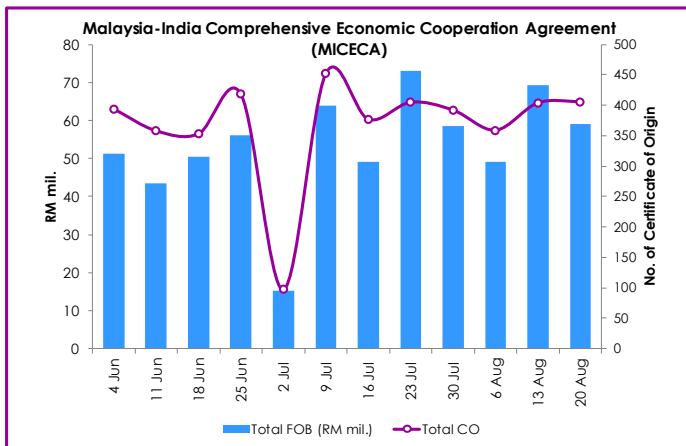
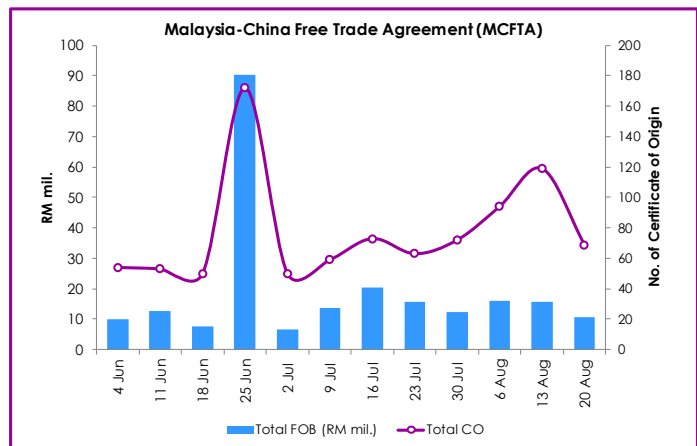
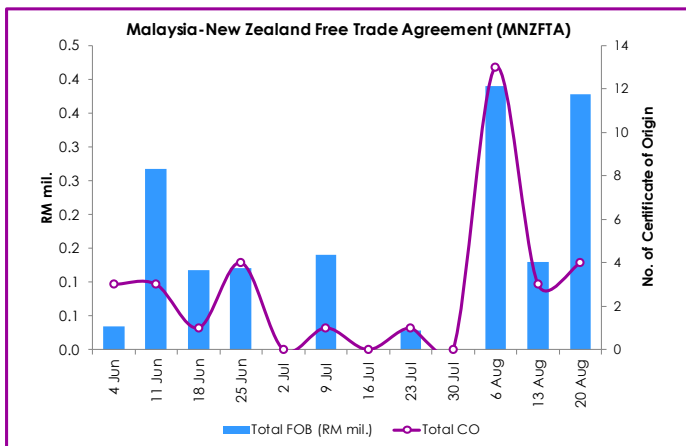
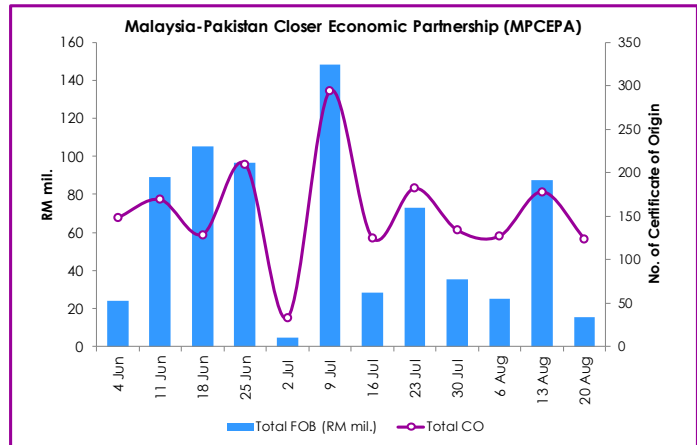
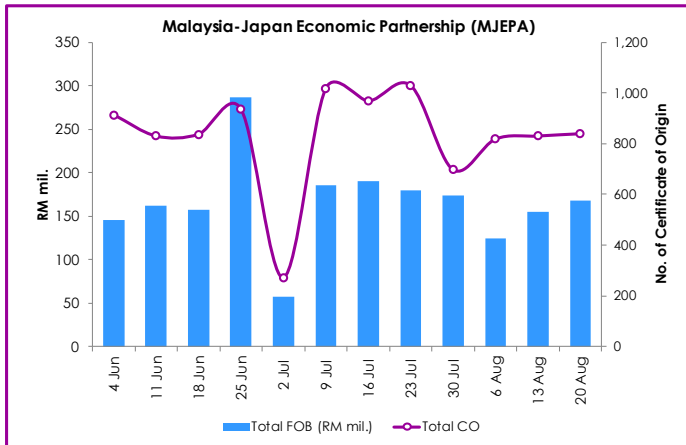


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: *Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

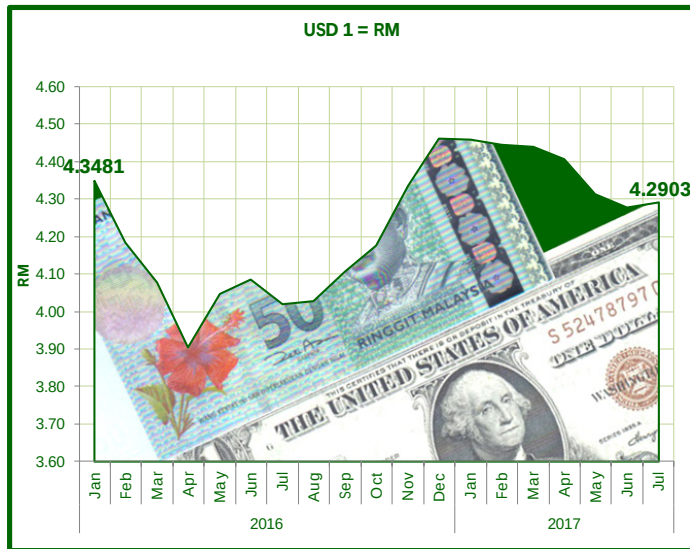
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



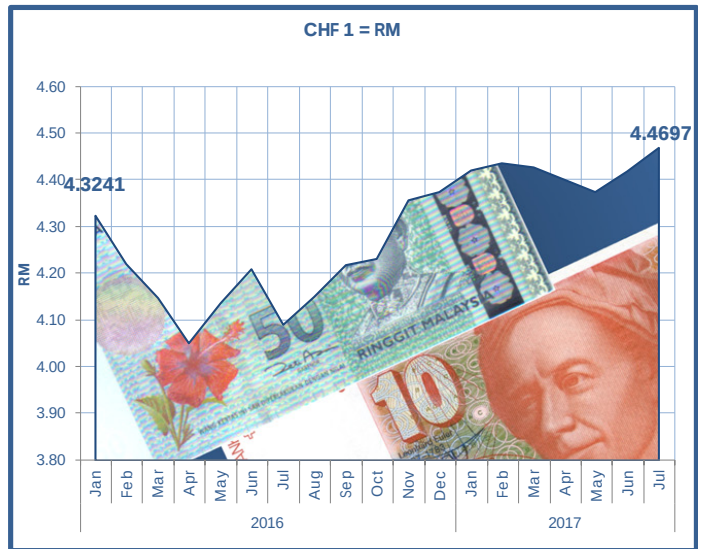
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2016 - July 2017

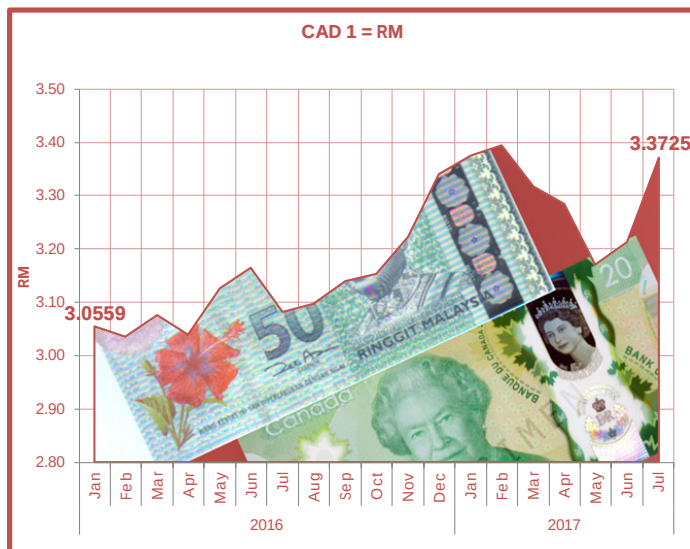
US Dollar



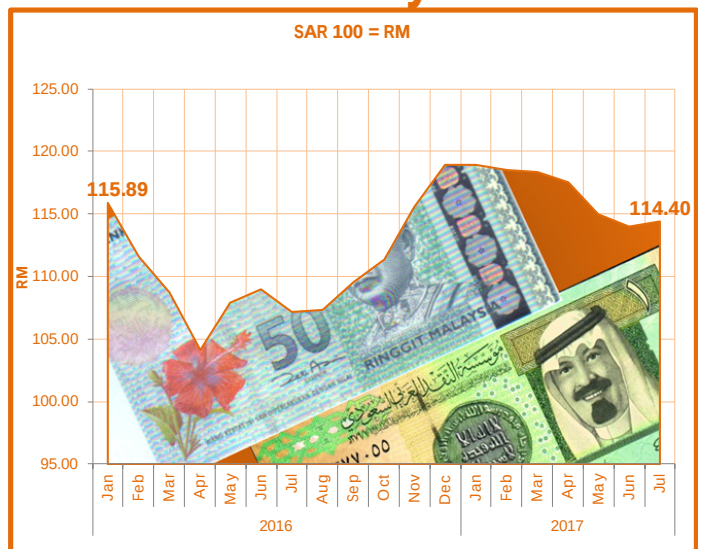
Swiss Franc



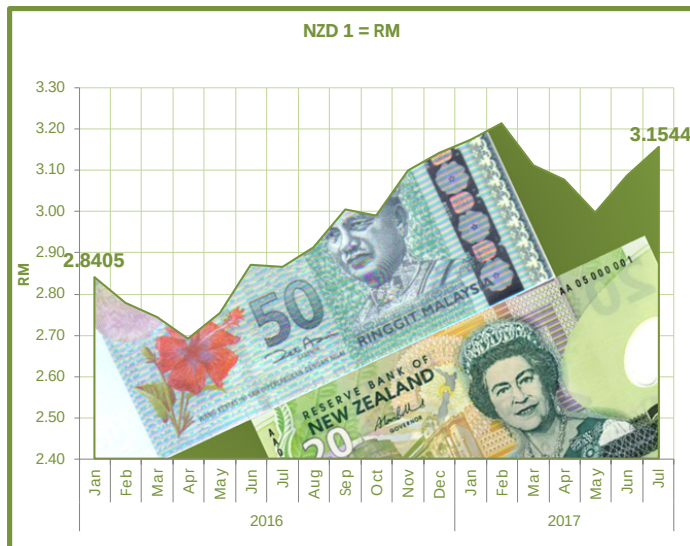
Canadian Dollar



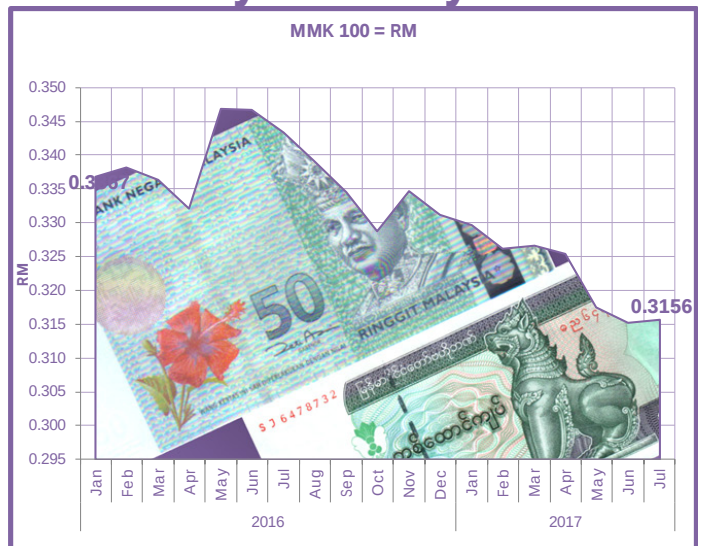
Saudi Riyal



New Zealand Dollar



Myanmar Kyat



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Commodity Prices



CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-

25 Aug 2017 : US\$52.4, ▼ 0.6%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$45.3
2015: US\$53.6



CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-

25 Aug 2017 : US\$686.0, ▲ 2.6%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$702.2
2015: US\$616.9



SUGAR -per lbs-

25 Aug 2017 : US¢ 14.0, ▲ 4.6%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US¢18.2
2015: US¢13.2



RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-

25 Aug 2017 : US\$1,554.0, ▲ 1.0%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$1,394.5
2015: US\$1,364.3



COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-

25 Aug 2017 : US\$1,379.6, ▲ 2.2%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$1,609.8
2015: US\$2,077.0



COAL -per MT-

25 Aug 2017 : US\$44.1, unchanged
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$45.6
2015: US\$49.9



SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

25 Aug 2017 : US\$390.0 (high), ▲ 11.4%*
US\$370.0 (low), ▲ 8.8%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2016: US\$243.2
2015: US\$239.6

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

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

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.

HIGHEST and LOWEST 2016/2017

Crude Petroleum (Brent) -per bbl-



Highest

6 Jan 2017 : US\$57.1
30 Dec 2016 : US\$56.8

Lowest

23 June 2017 : US\$45.5
15 Jan 2016 : US\$28.9

Crude Palm Oil -per MT-



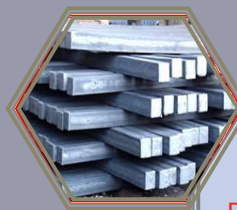
Highest

20 Jan 2017 : US\$843.0
30 Dec 2016 : US\$797.5

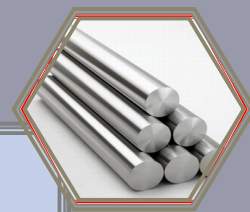
Lowest

30 June 2017 : US\$650.0
15 Jan 2016 : US\$545.5

Domestic Prices 25 Aug 2017

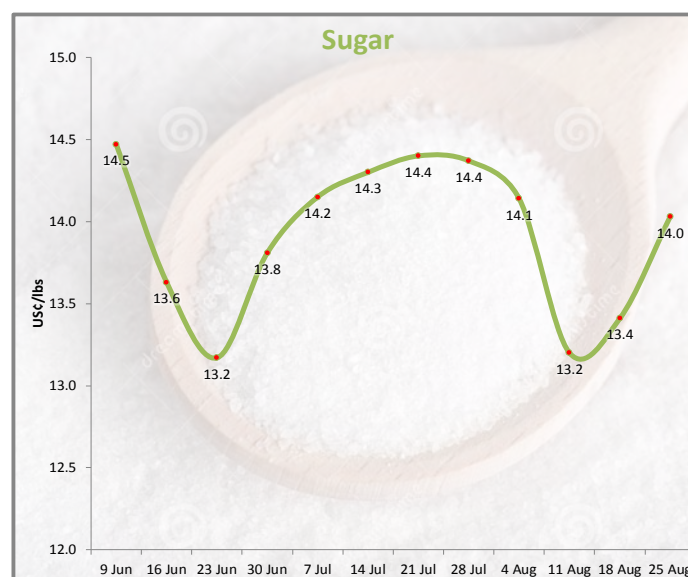
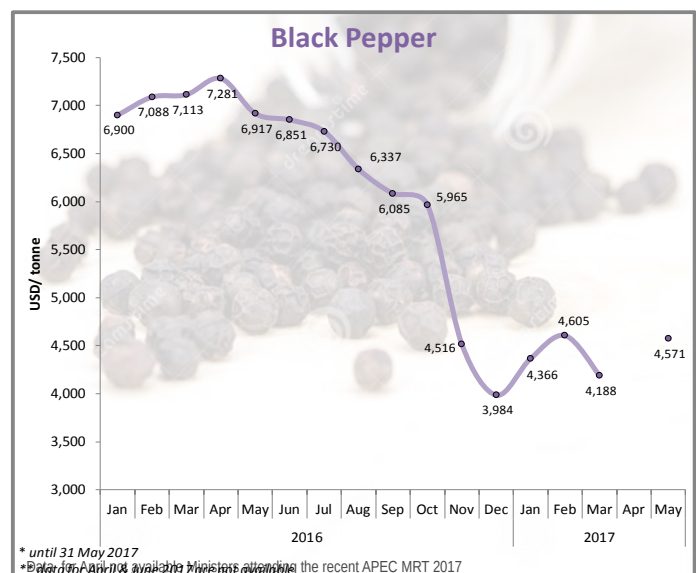
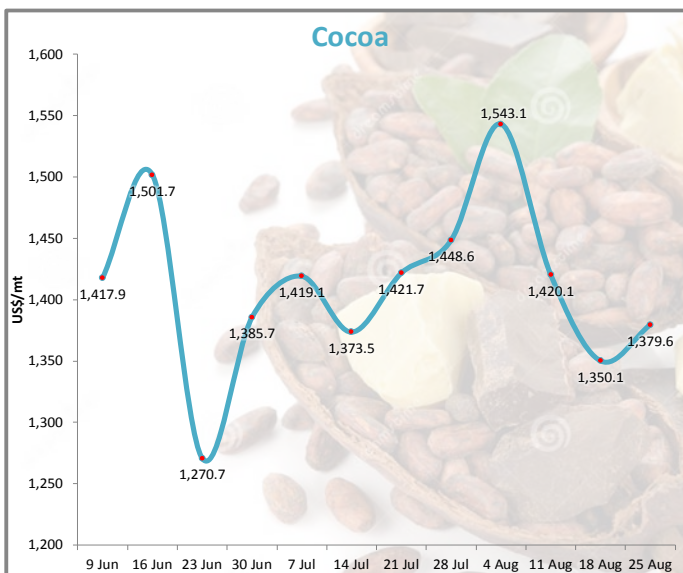
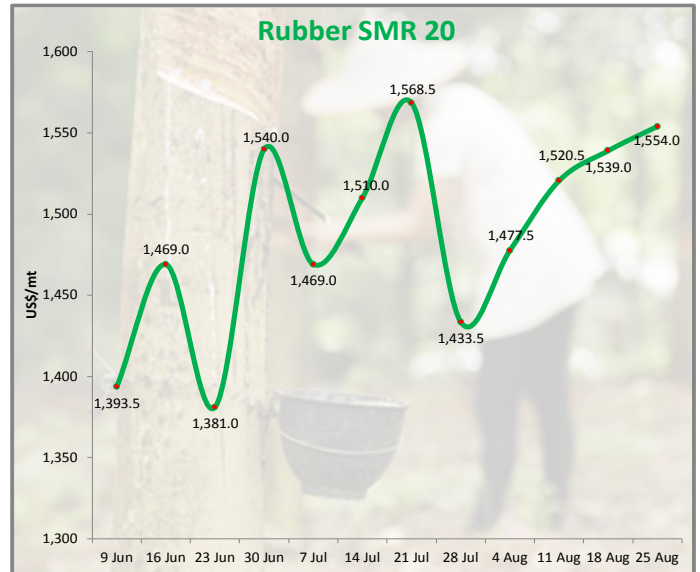
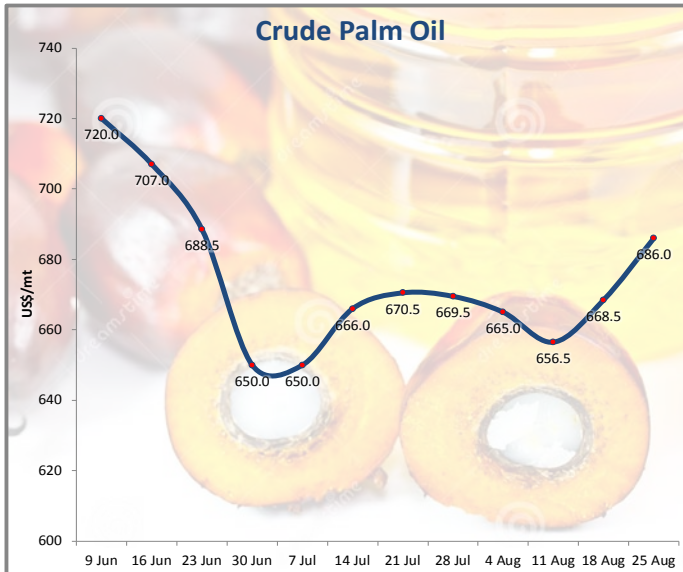


Billets
(per MT)
RM2,250 – RM2,300



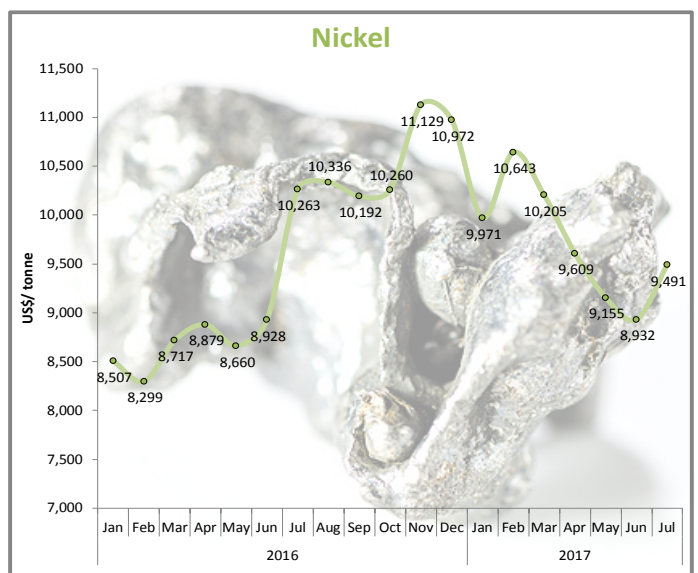
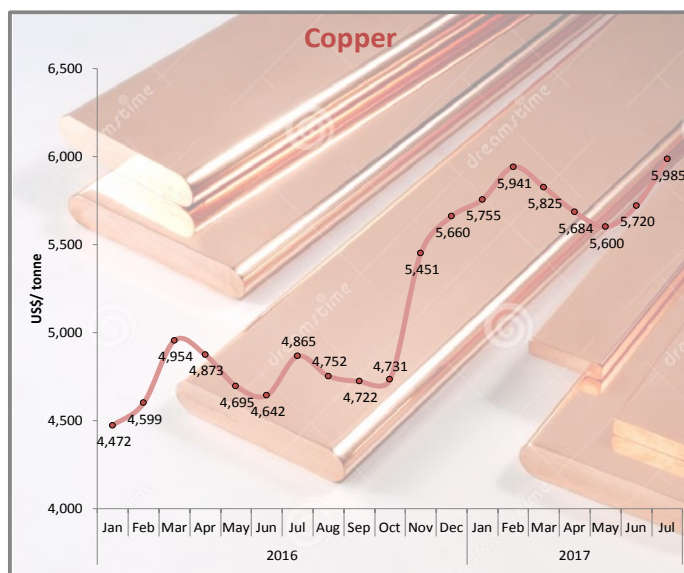
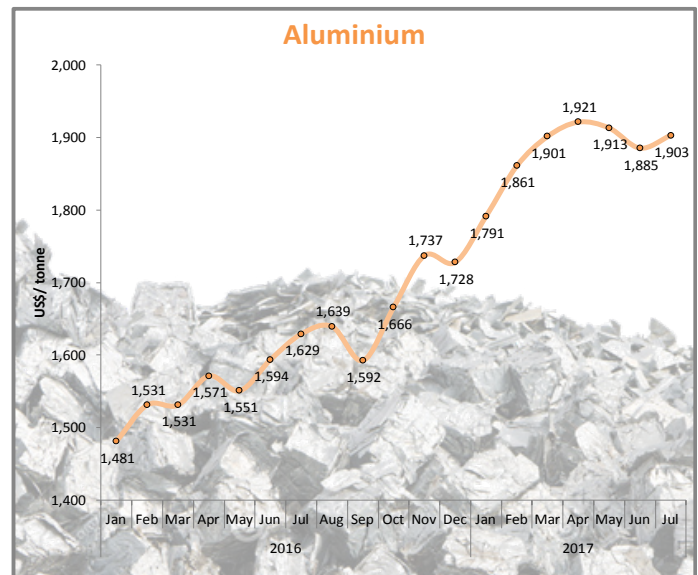
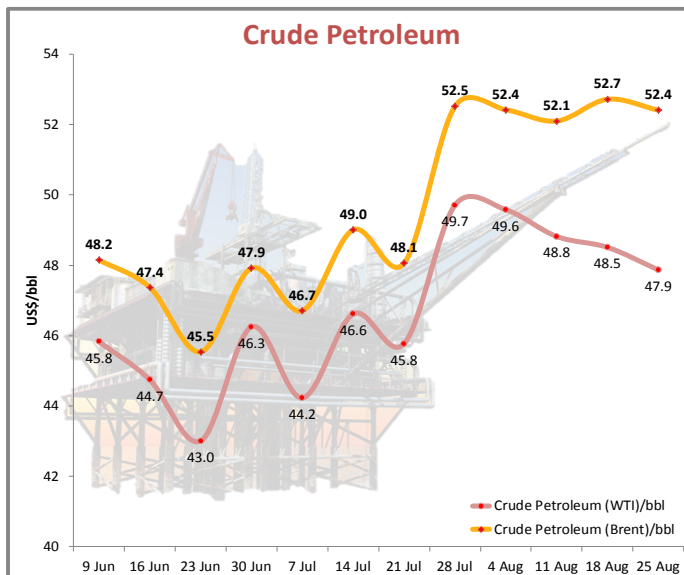
Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,500 – RM2,650

Commodity Price Trends



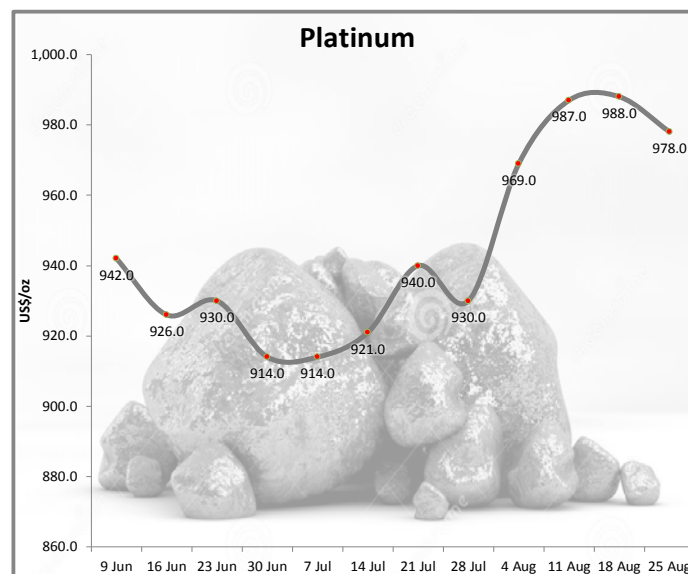
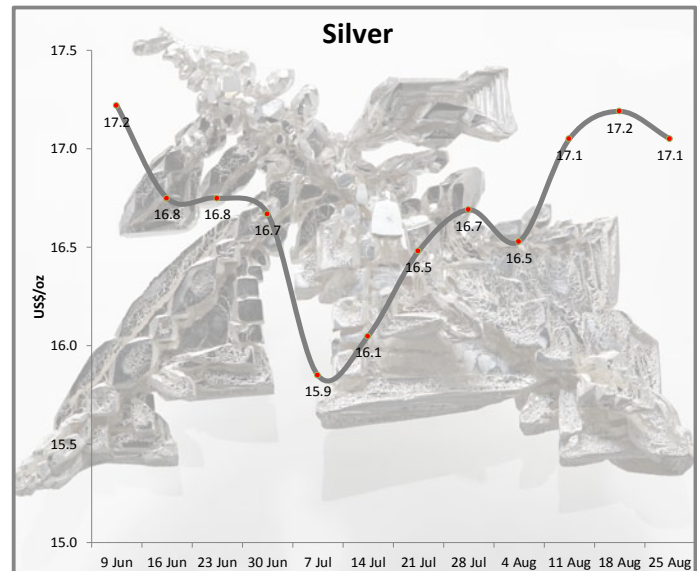
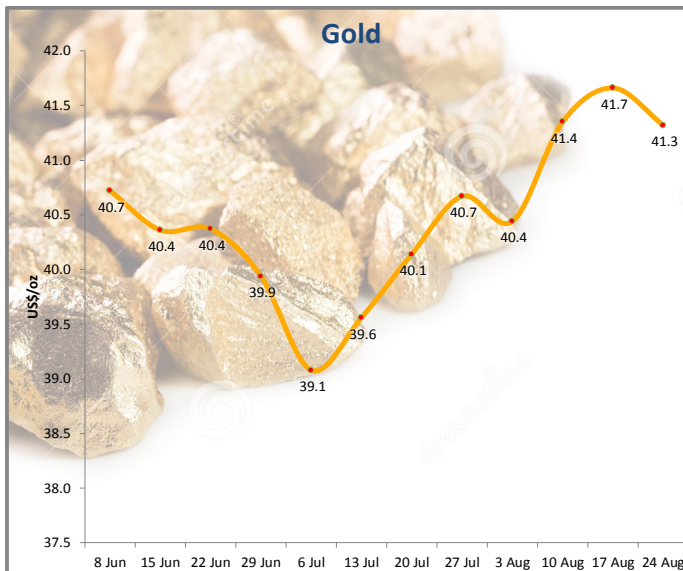
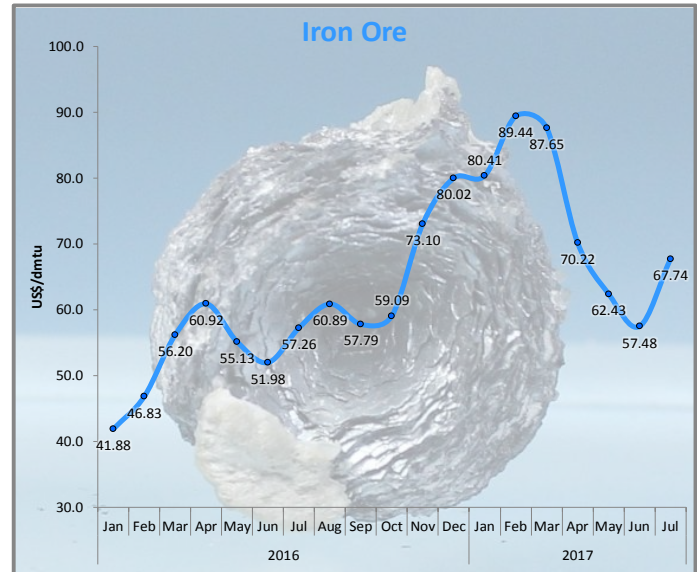
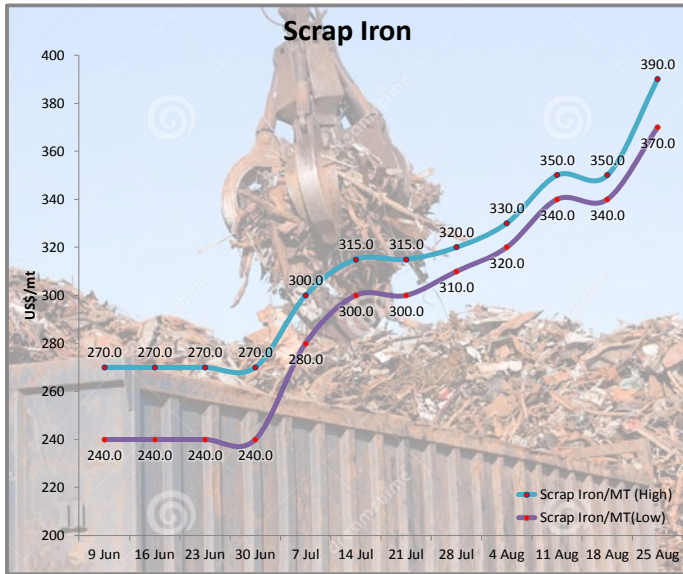
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

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

Minister's Visit to Top Glove R&D Centre, 29 August 2017



MITI Programme

GRP Day, 29 August 2017



MITI Programme

MITI TN50 Dialogue on Trade and Industry Development 24 August 2017



Halal Fiesta (HALFEST) ASEAN 2017 23-27 August 2017



MITI Programme

Asia Business First Forum, 22 August 2017



ANNOUNCEMENT

LIBERALISATION OF IMPORT LICENCE FOR IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

Please be informed that there is an amendment to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2017 effective **1 August 2017** (Tuesday).

All iron and steel products which are still subjected to Import Licence from MITI are listed in Appendix I.

NATIONAL POLICY ON INDUSTRY 4.0

Open for public feedback 1 September 2017

Consultation period: 10 July 2017 - ~~11 August 2017~~



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ANUGERAH KECEMERLANGAN INDUSTRI

INDUSTRY EXCELLENCE AWARD



AKI 2018 - Open to All companies
Closing Date: 31 January 2018

futures thinking

Kindly click http://www3.weforum.org/docs/Beyond_Fintech_-_A_Pragmatic_Assessment_of_Disruptive_Potential_in_Financial_Services.pdf to download this publication.





Glossary

Of Technical Terms

IoT

Internet of Things - System of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

IPI

Industrial Production Index - The industrial production index measures the change in output in Malaysian manufacturing, mining, construction, and electricity, gas and water. Output refers to the physical quantity of goods produced, unlike sales value, which combines quantity and price. The index covers the production of goods and power for domestic sales in Malaysia and for export. It excludes production in the agriculture, transportation, communications, trade, finance, and service industries, government, and imports.

J-curve

The shape of the trend of a country's trade balance following a devaluation. A lower exchange rate initially means cheaper exports and more expensive imports, making the current account worse (a bigger deficit or smaller surplus). After a while, though, the volume of exports will start to rise because of their lower price to foreign buyers, and domestic consumers will buy fewer of the costlier imports. Eventually, the trade balance will improve on what it was before the devaluation. If there is a currency appreciation there may be an inverted J-curve.

JPC 3

Jawatankuasa Pengecualian Cukai Besi Keluli - A committee chaired by MITI and representatives from MOF, MIDA and Customs that evaluates and determines import duty exemption applications for raw materials of iron and steel products.

Keynesian

A branch of economics, based, often loosely, on the ideas of Keynes, characterised by a belief in active government and suspicion of market outcomes. It was dominant in the 30 years following the Second World War, and especially during the 1960s, when fiscal policy became bigger-spending and looser in most developed countries as policymakers tried to kill off the business cycle. During the 1970s, widely blamed for the rise in inflation, Keynesian policies gradually gave way to monetarism and microeconomic policies that owed much to the neo-classical economics that Keynes had at times opposed. Even so, the idea that public spending and taxation have a crucial role to play in managing demand, in order to move towards full employment, remained at the heart of macroeconomic policy in most countries, even after the monetarist and supply-side revolution of the 1980s and 1990s. Recently, a school of new, more pro-market Keynesian economists has emerged, believing that most markets work, but sometimes only slowly.

**TO BE
CONTINUED...**



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>

MWB Facebook Page



Like MWB page at
<https://www.facebook.com/MITIWeeklyBulletin/?fref=ts>

Feedback

Send us your
suggestions



Dear Readers,

Kindly click the link below for any comments in this issue. MWB reserves the right to edit and republish letters as reprints. <http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/forms/form/13>