

TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2018 AND THE PERIOD OF JANUARY- MARCH 2018

March Exports - a New Record High

Malaysia's exports in March 2018 totalled RM84.47 billion, increasing by 2.2% from March 2017, the highest monthly export value ever recorded. The expansion was supported mainly by higher exports to Hong Kong SAR, the European Union (EU), India, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Taiwan and South Africa.

Imports declined by 9.6% year-on-year to RM69.78 billion. The trade surplus widened to RM14.69 billion, making it the 245th consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997. Total trade amounted to RM154.25 billion, a decrease of 3.5%, y-o-y.

On a month-on-month basis, exports, imports and total trade grew by 20.1%, 13.8% and 17.1%, respectively.

Total trade for the first quarter (Q1) of 2018 was valued at RM441.89 billion, a growth of 2.6% compared to RM430.5 billion registered in Q1 2017. Exports totalled RM237.63 billion, an increase of 5.8% while imports amounted to RM204.26 billion, a decline of 0.8%. A trade surplus of RM33.37 billion was recorded for the period.

Compared to the fourth quarter (Q4) 2017, exports, imports and total trade decreased by 3.1%, 6.1% and 4.5%, respectively.



Export Performance of Major Sectors

Export Growth Driven by Manufactured and Mining Goods

Exports of manufactured goods in March 2018 increased by 3.7% y-o-y or RM2.5 billion to RM69.75 billion, accounting for 82.6% of Malaysia's total exports. The expansion was mainly on account of higher exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products which increased by RM2.54 billion. Other products which contributed to the increase were manufactures of metal, transport equipment, chemicals and chemical products, iron and steel products as well as machinery, equipment and parts.

Exports of mining goods grew by 1.5% to RM7.78 billion, constituting 9.2% of Malaysia's total exports. The increase was mainly driven by higher exports of crude petroleum.

Exports of agriculture goods which accounted for 7.2% of total exports, contracted by 11.2% to RM6.12 billion on account of lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as natural rubber.

Major exports in March 2018:

- E&E products valued at RM31.81 billion, constituting 37.7% of total exports, increased by 8.7% from March 2017;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM6.6 billion, 7.8% of total exports, increased by 7.8%;
- Petroleum products, RM4.95 billion, 5.9% of total exports, decreased by 24.6%;
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM4.09 billion, 4.8% of total exports, decreased by 7.5%; and
- Machinery, equipment and parts, RM4.08 billion, 4.8% of total exports, increased by 4.9%.

M-o-m, exports of manufactured, mining and agriculture goods increased by 19.5%, 26.8% and 17.7%, respectively.

During Q1 2018, exports of manufactured goods expanded by 8.2% to RM196.39 billion compared to Q1 2017, primarily led by exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal, chemicals and chemical products, transport equipment, iron and steel products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Exports of mining goods decreased marginally by 0.1% to RM21.17 billion, mainly due to lower exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap. Exports of agriculture goods contracted by 9.9% to RM17.82 billion, on account of lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as natural rubber.

Performance of Major Markets

ASEAN Continued to Lead Trade

Trade with ASEAN in March 2018 which accounted for 27.4% of Malaysia's total trade or RM42.32 billion, contracted marginally by 0.3% y-o-y. Exports amounted to RM23.29 billion, a decrease of 2.7%, on the back of lower exports of petroleum products. Increases in exports however, were seen for E&E products, crude petroleum, manufactures of metal as well as petroleum condensates and other petroleum oil. Imports from ASEAN expanded by 2.7% to RM19.03 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries in March 2018:

• Singapore	RM 11.24 billion, decreased by 4.3%
• Thailand	RM 4.69 billion, ↑9.5%
• Indonesia	RM 2.82 billion, ↓5.5%
• Viet Nam	RM 2.63 billion, ↓3.6%
• Philippines	RM 1.33 billion, ↓10.4%
• Myanmar	RM 243.0 million, ↓37.5%
• Brunei	RM 214.9 million, ↑7.3%
• Cambodia	RM 114.8 million, ↓5%
• Lao PDR	RM 3.0 million, ↓48.1%

Exports to Thailand expanded by RM405.4 million contributed mainly by E&E products while exports to Singapore declined by RM498.9 million mainly due to lower exports of petroleum products.

On a m-o-m basis, exports, imports and total trade grew by 14.6%, 22.9% and 18.2%, respectively.

In Q1 2018, trade with ASEAN expanded by 2.2% to RM121.06 billion compared to the same period of 2017. Exports to this region rose by 2% to RM67.76 billion contributed mainly by E&E products. Imports increased by 2.4% to RM53.3 billion.

Trade with China Grew Periodically

In March 2018, trade with China totalled RM22.4 billion, contracting by 12.5% y-o-y and accounting for 14.5% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports amounted to RM10.44 billion, declining by 4.7% due to lower exports of petroleum products. Imports from China decreased by 18.3% to RM11.96 billion.

Compared to February 2018, exports and total trade increased by 20.8% and 5.6%, respectively while imports was lower by 4.8%.

Trade with China in January-March 2018 expanded by 0.3% to RM68.94 billion compared to the same period of 2017. Exports to China increased by 0.3% to RM29.18 billion, due to higher exports of E&E products, chemicals and chemical products, optical and scientific equipment as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from China increased by 0.3% to RM39.75 billion.

Exports to the EU Continued the Growth Momentum

Malaysia's trade with the EU in March 2018 increased by 3.6% y-o-y to RM16.01 billion and accounted for 10.4% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports was RM9.06 billion, higher by 5.3% mainly due to manufactures of metal as well as chemicals and chemical products. Imports grew by 1.5% to RM6.95 billion.

Among the top 10 EU markets, exports to 7 countries registered growth namely, Germany (↑9.8%), the Netherlands (↑4.9%), France (↑4.7%), Italy (↑13.4%), Spain (↑55.6%), Hungary (↑31.8%) and the Czech Republic (↑66.7%).

On a m-o-m basis, exports, imports and total trade increased by 22.3%, 2.9% and 13.1%, respectively.

In the first three months of 2018, trade with the EU grew by 11.4% compared to the corresponding period in 2017 to RM45.69 billion. Exports increased by 5.2% to RM24.85 billion, attributed to higher exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from the EU increased by 19.7% to RM20.84 billion.

Exports to the USA Expanded Periodically

Malaysia's trade with the United States of America (USA) in March 2018 was RM13.19 billion or 8.5% of Malaysia's total trade, declining by 22.9%. Exports totalled RM7.92 billion, decreased marginally by 0.1% on the back of lower exports of E&E products, crude petroleum, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, textiles, apparels and footwear as well as rubber products. Imports was down by 42.6% to RM5.27 billion.

Compared to February 2018, exports, imports and total trade increased by 14.2%, 15.3% and 14.6%, respectively.

In January-March of 2018, trade with the USA amounted to RM37.63 billion, contracting by 8.5% compared to the corresponding period in 2017. Exports to the USA rose by 3.7% to RM22.13 billion buoyed by higher exports of manufactures of metal, transport equipment, machinery, equipment and parts, optical and scientific equipment as well as chemicals and chemical products. Imports from the USA decreased by 21.6% to RM15.51 billion.

Trade with Japan Rose M-o-M

Trade with Japan in March 2018 which constituted 8% of Malaysia's total trade or RM12.39 billion, contracted by 4.8% y-o-y. Exports was RM6.67 billion, lower by 3.5%, owing mainly to E&E products. Imports decreased by 6.3% to RM5.72 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, higher exports, imports and total trade were registered, increasing by 20%, 21.5% and 20.7%, respectively.

During the first three months of 2018, trade with Japan was RM34.38 billion, a decrease of by 5.2% from the corresponding period a year ago. Exports to Japan amounted to RM19.25 billion, contracting by 5.8% mainly on account of lower exports of E&E products and LNG. Imports from Japan declined by 4.4% to RM15.13 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners

In March 2018, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners was RM95.46 billion, decreased by 4.5% y-o-y and accounted for 61.9% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to FTA partners amounted to RM51.17 billion, decreased by 2.1% while imports declined by 7.2% to RM44.28 billion.

Higher exports were registered to India, growing by 10.3% to RM3.65 billion, attributed mainly to exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, the ROK (↑11.5% to RM2.8 billion, E&E products), New Zealand (↑29.4% to RM545 million, crude petroleum) and Pakistan (↑16.7% to RM422.7 million, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products).

Compared to February 2018, exports, imports and total trade grew by 18%, 13.7% and 16%, respectively.

During January-March of 2018, total trade with FTA partners increased by 0.9% to RM275.5 billion and accounted for 62.3% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports amounted to RM145.52 billion, an increase of 1.6% and imports totalled RM129.98 billion, expanding by 0.2%.

Higher Exports to Other Markets

In March 2018, other markets with significant growth in exports were Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan and South Africa.

Exports to Hong Kong SAR, expanded by 62.1% y-o-y to RM6.31 billion, supported mainly by higher exports of E&E products, Taiwan (↑14.6% to RM2.24 billion, E&E products) and South Africa (↑104.4% to RM391.2 million, petroleum products).

Import Performance

In March 2018, imports decreased by 9.6% y-o-y to RM69.78 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use were:

- Intermediate goods, valued at RM36.85 billion or 52.8% of total imports, decreased by 14.4%, following lower imports of parts and accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment) primarily electrical machinery, equipment and parts;
- Capital goods, valued at RM9.41 billion or 13.5% of total imports, declined by 30.5%, due mainly to lower imports of capital goods (except transport equipment), particularly ships, boats and floating structures; and
- Consumption goods, valued at RM5.33 billion or 7.6% of total imports, decreased by 12.4%, as a result of lower imports of semi-durables goods mainly articles of plastics.

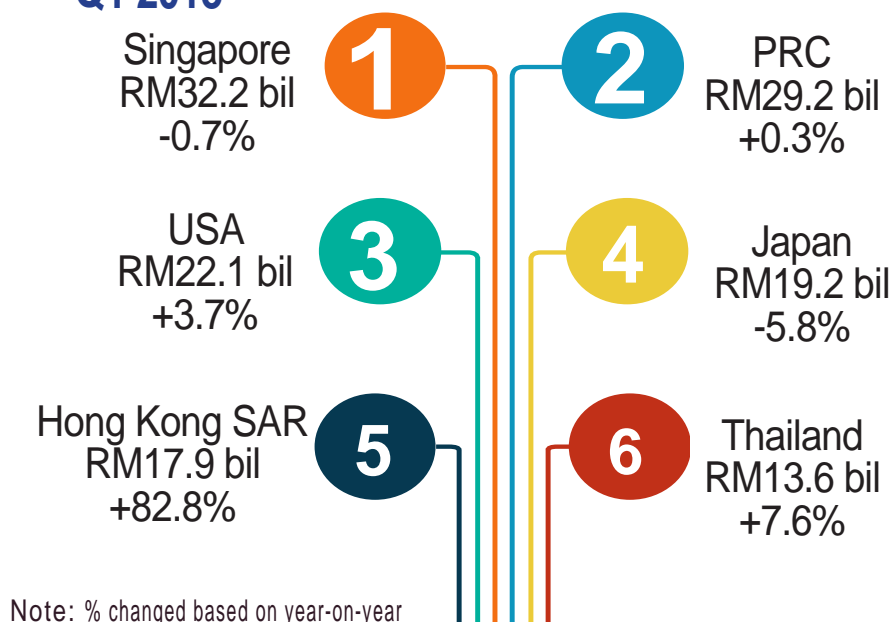
During the first three months of 2018, imports amounted to RM204.26 billion, decreasing by 0.8% from the corresponding period of 2017. Intermediate goods totalled RM107.38 billion, decreasing by 10.5%, capital goods (RM26.47 billion, ↓13%) and consumption goods (RM16.79 billion, ↑2.3%).



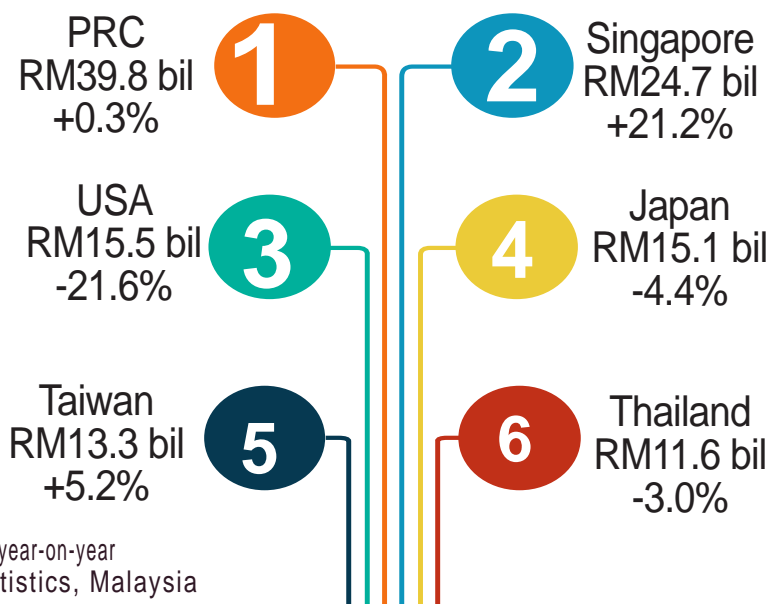
Trade Performance, Q1 2018

	<u>Q1 2018</u>	<u>Q1 2017</u>	<u>Growth (Y-o-Y)</u>
Total Trade	RM441.9 bil	RM430.5 bil	↑ 2.6%
Exports	RM237.6 bil	RM224.7 bil	↑ 5.8%
Imports	RM204.3 bil	RM205.8 bil	↓ 0.8%
Trade Balance	RM33.4 bil	RM18.9 bil	↑ 76.8%

Major Export Destinations Q1 2018



Major Import Sources Q1 2018



Note: % changed based on year-on-year
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

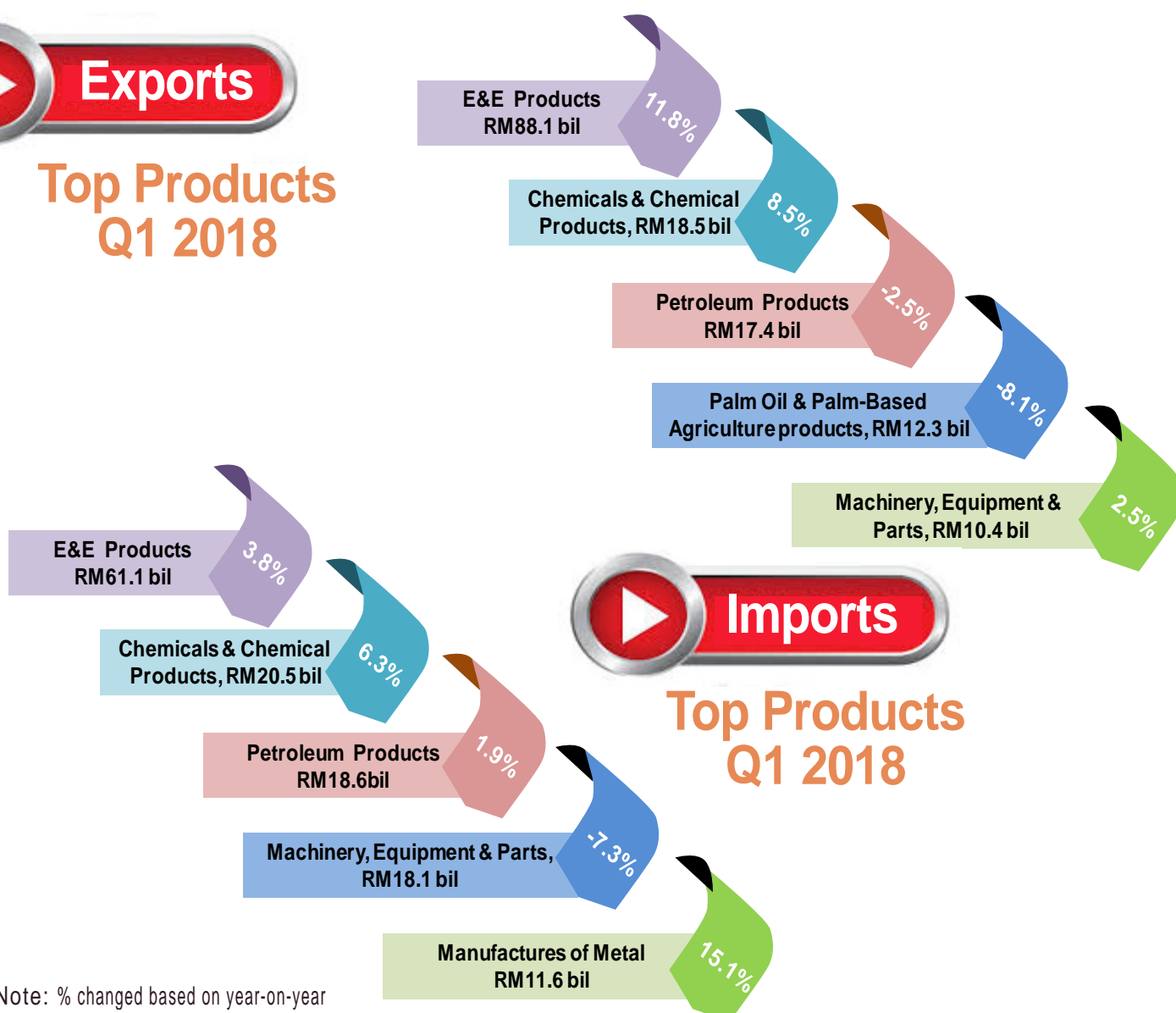
Exports and Imports by Sectors, Q1 2018 (RM bil)

<u>Q1 2018</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Q1 2017</u>	<u>Growth (Y-o-Y)</u>
196.4	Manufactured Goods	181.5	↑ 8.2%
21.2	Mining Goods	21.2	↓ 0.1%
17.8	Agriculture Goods	19.8	↓ 9.9%
2.2	Others	2.2	↑ 0.4%

Note: % changed based on year-on-year

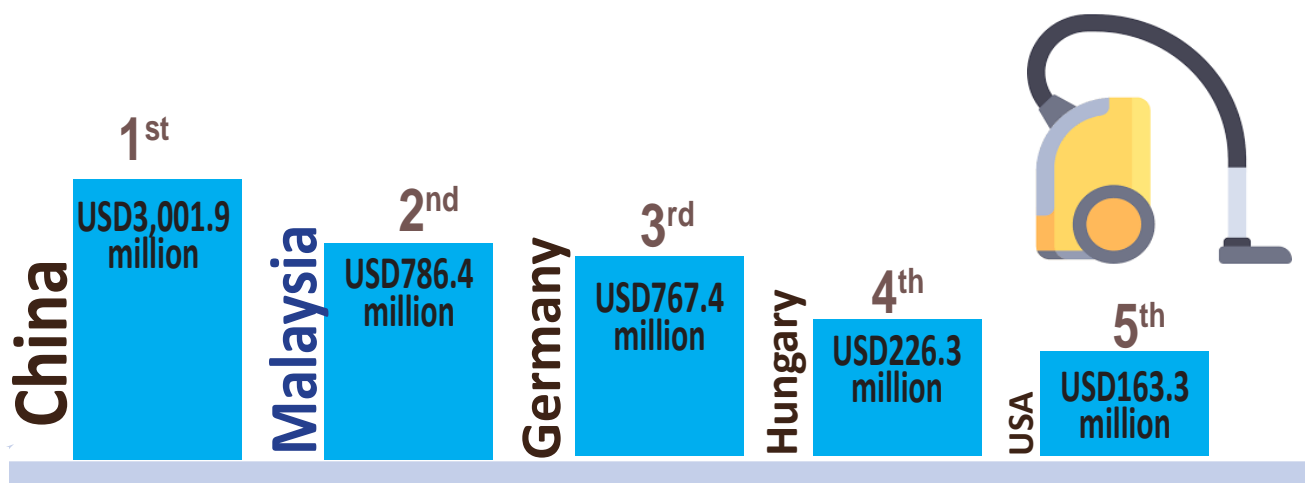


Top Products Q1 2018

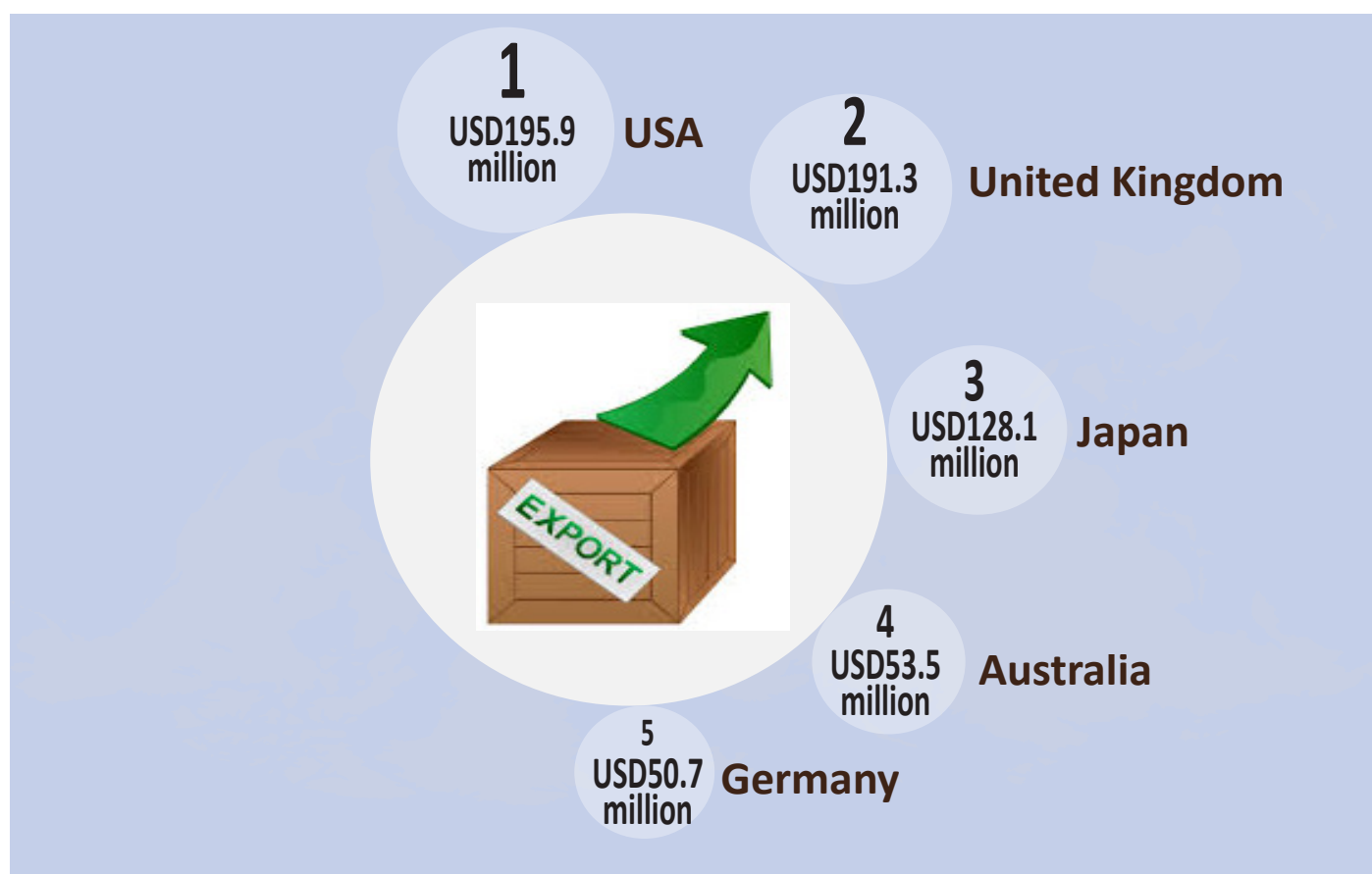


Note: % changed based on year-on-year
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia was the Second Largest Exporter of Vacuum Cleaners, Including Dry Cleaners and Wet Vacuum Cleaners, with Self-Contained Electric Motor, 2016



Malaysia's Top Five Export Destinations for Vacuum Cleaners



Note : Refers to HS850811

Source : <http://www.trademap.org/Index.aspx>

Volume and Value of Property Transactions

Volume of Transactions (Units)

Sub-sector	2016	2017	% Change
Residential	203,064	194,684	-4.1
Commercial	23,745	22,162	-6.7
Industrial	5,609	5,725	2.1
Agriculture	69,078	70,290	1.8
Development Land & Others	18,929	18,963	0.2
Total	320,425	311,824	-2.7

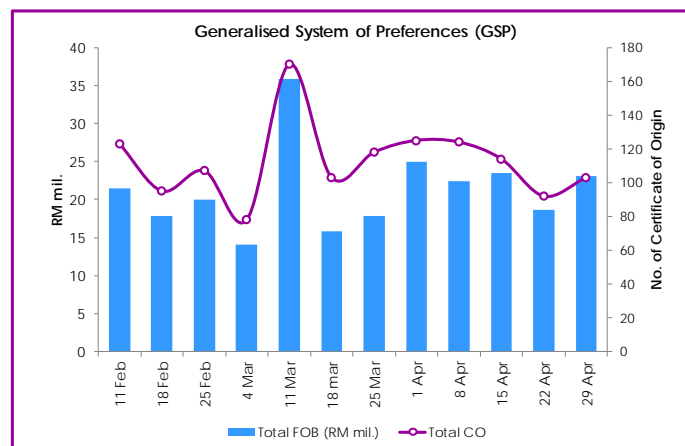
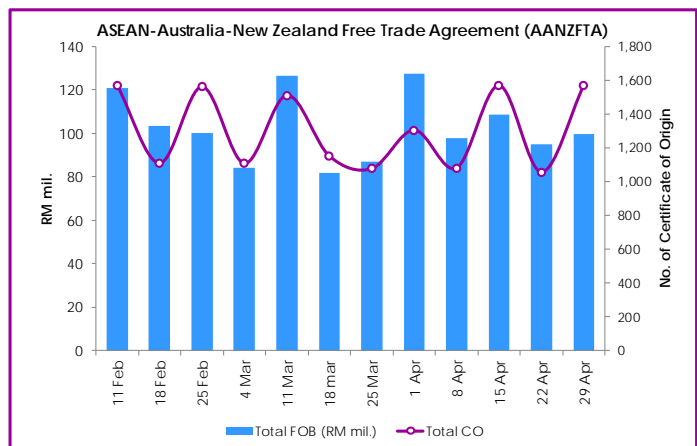
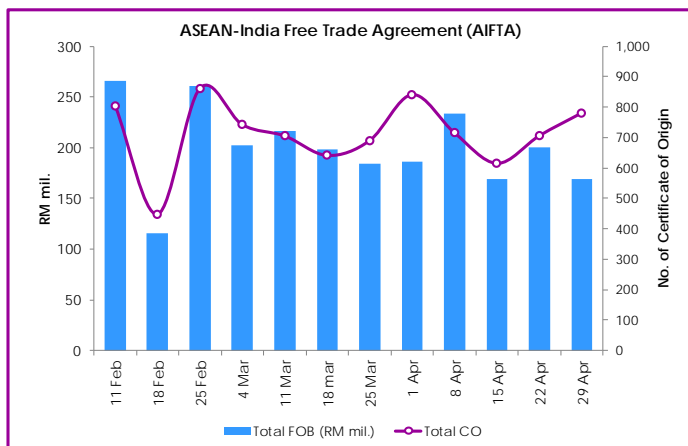
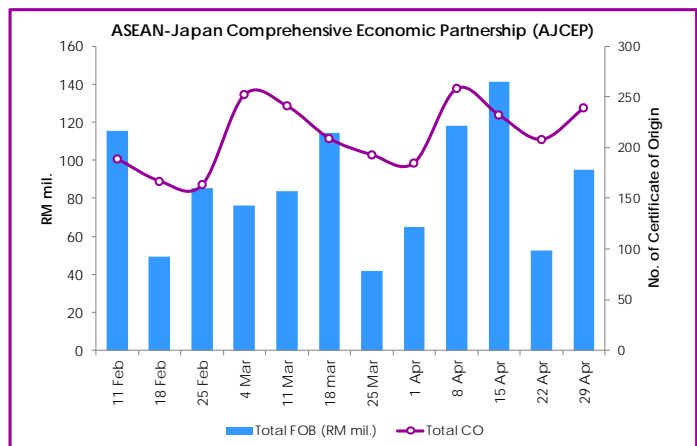
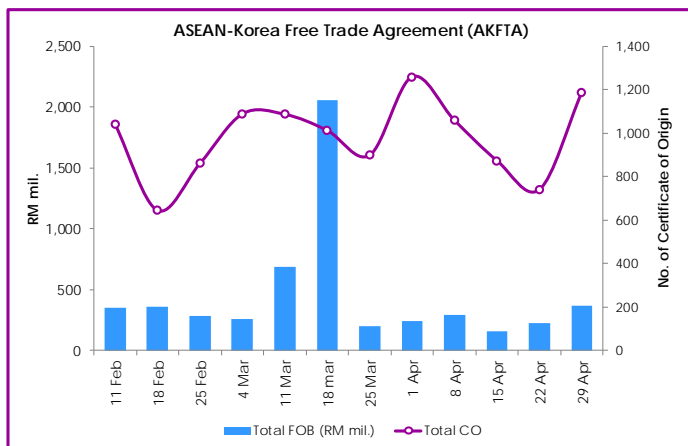
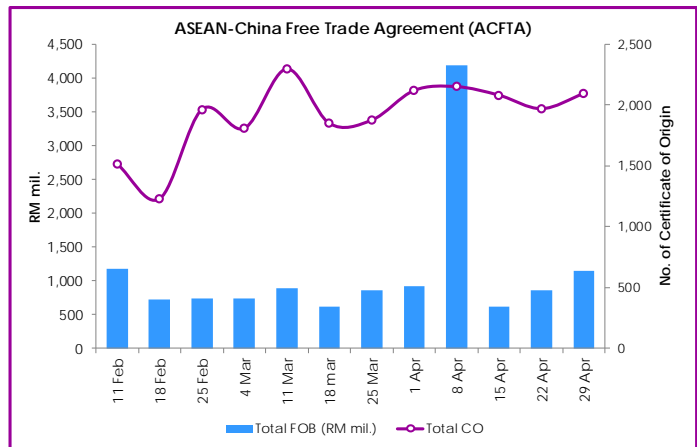
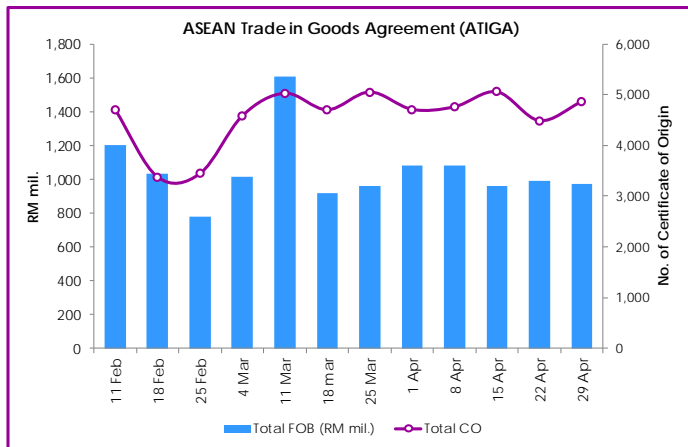
Value of Transactions (RM Million)

Sub-sector	2016	2017	% Change
Residential	65,574	68,467	4.4
Commercial	35,943	25,439	-29.2
Industrial	12,019	11,642	-3.1
Agricultural	14,347	13,501	-5.9
Development Land & Others	17,525	20,794	18.7
Total	145,408	139,843	-3.8



Source: NAPIC, Property Market Report 2017

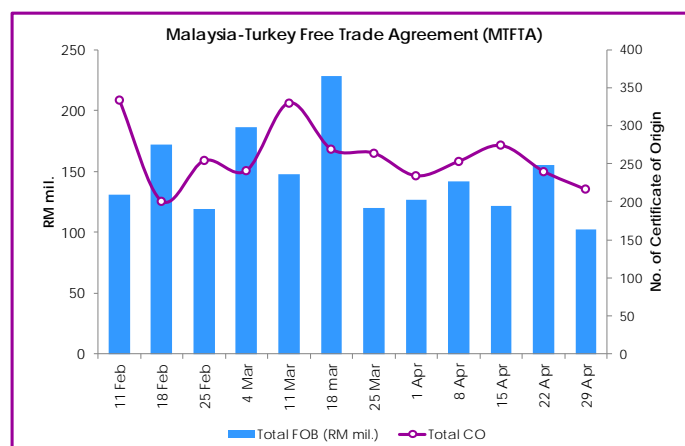
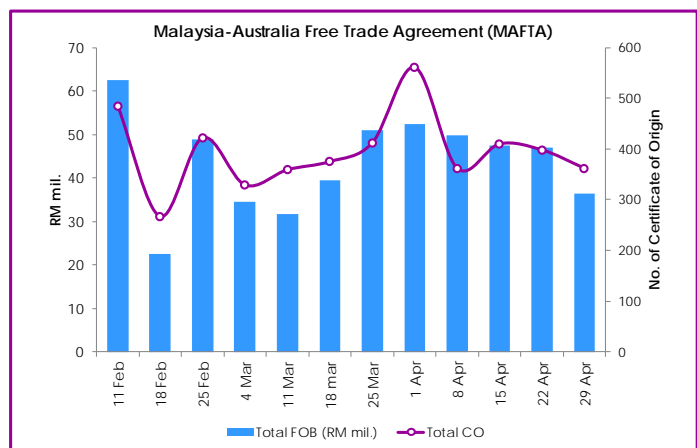
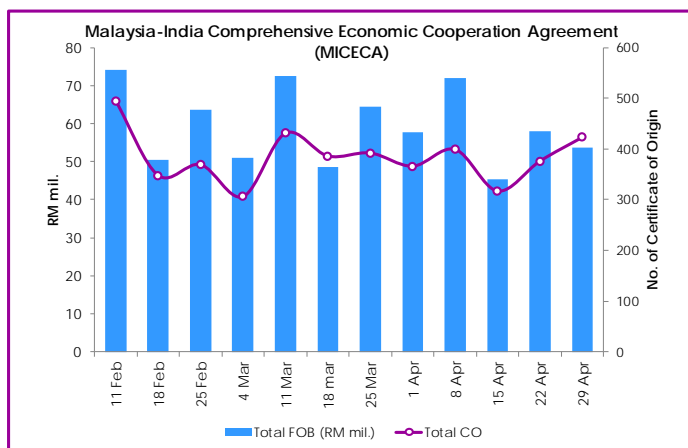
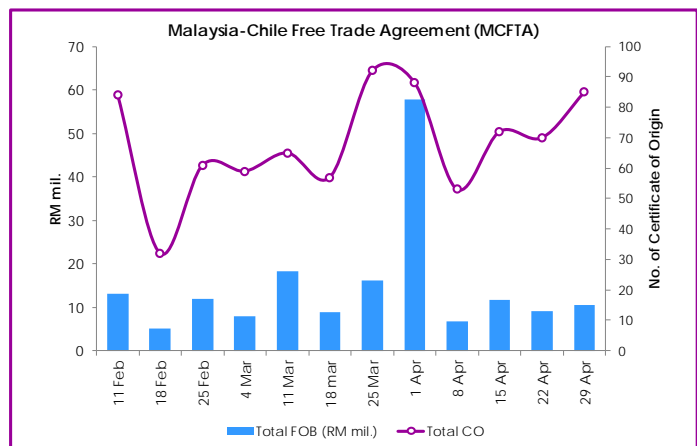
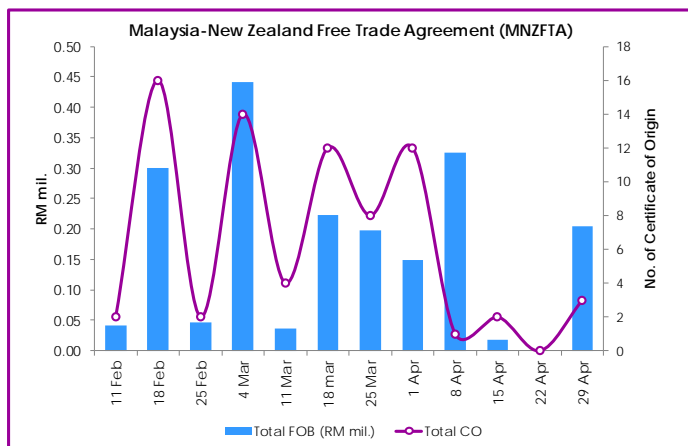
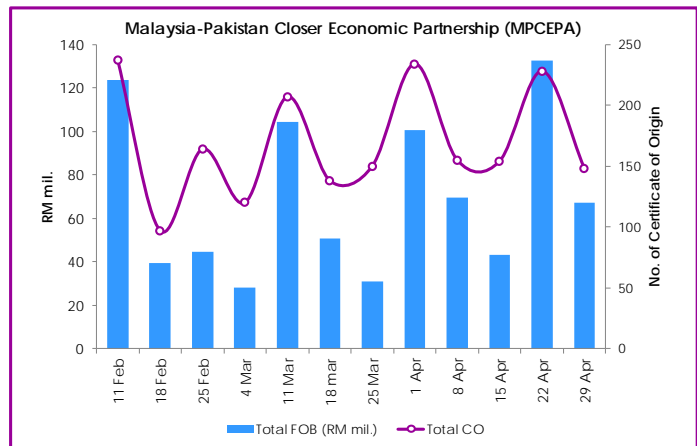
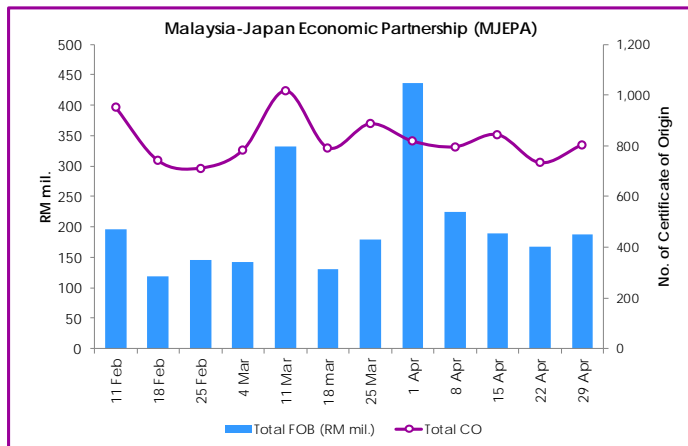
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



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

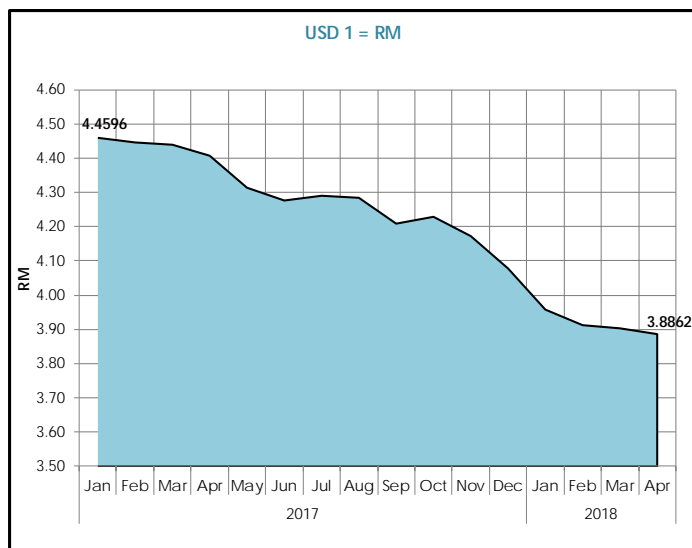
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



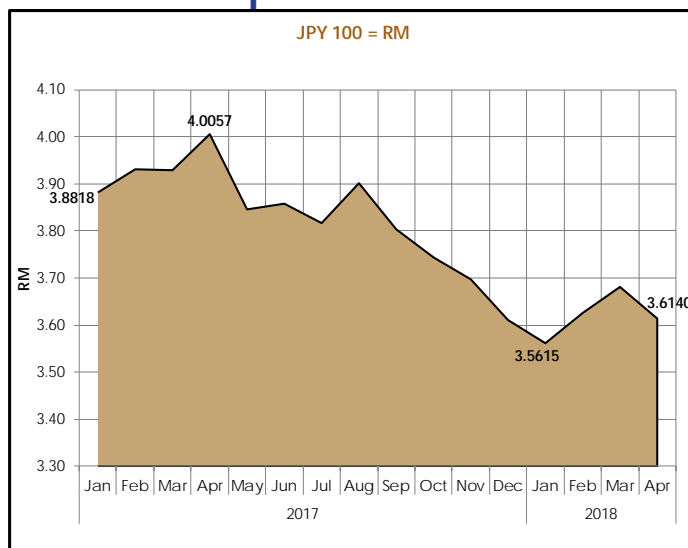
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2017 - April 2018

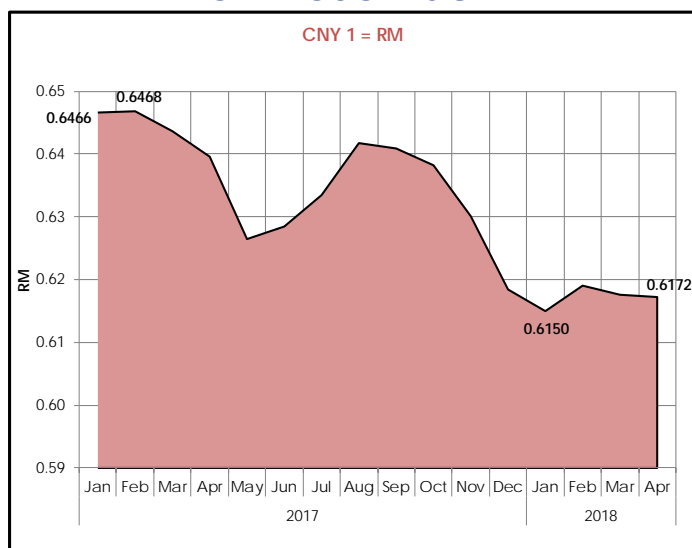
US Dollar



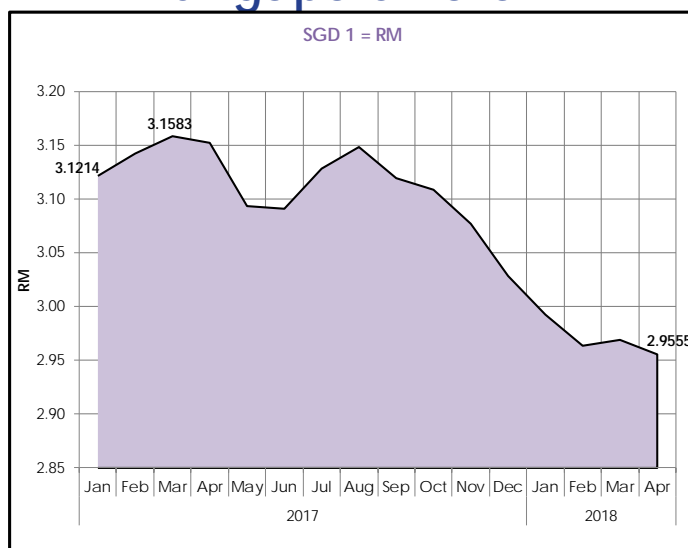
Japanese Yen



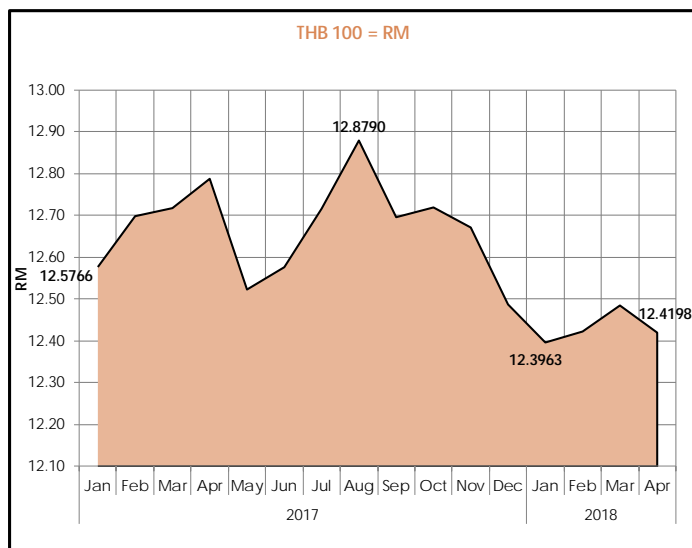
Chinese Yuan



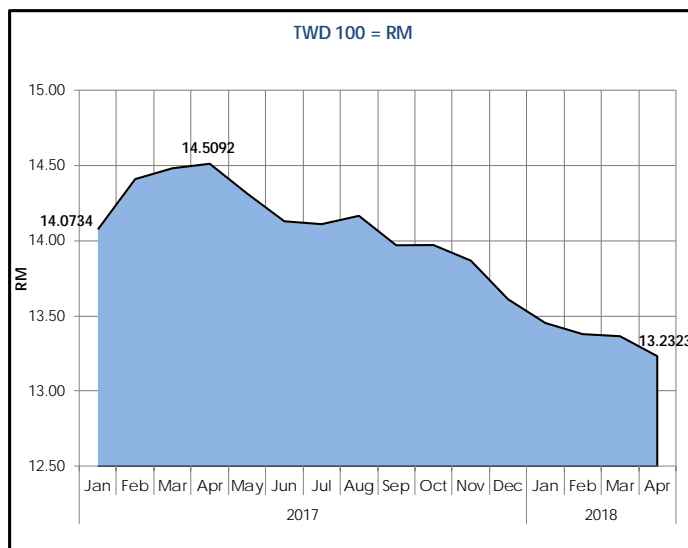
Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Commodity Prices



CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-

4 May 2018 : US\$74.9, ▲ 0.3%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2017: US\$55.0
2016: US\$45.3



CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-

4 May 2018 : US\$641.7, ▼ 1.9%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2017: US\$719.7
2016: US\$702.2



SUGAR -per lbs-

4 May 2018 : US¢ 11.5, ▼ 0.1%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2017: US¢15.8
2016: US¢18.2



RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-

4 May 2018 : US\$1,438.5, ▲ 3.6%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2017: US\$1,646.6
2016: US\$1,394.5



COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-

4 May 2018 : US\$1,918.9, ▲ 1.6%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2017: US\$1,439.0
2016: US\$1,609.8



COAL -per MT-

4 May 2018 : US\$56.6, unchanged
Average Priceⁱ: 2017: US\$57.2
2016: US\$45.6



SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

20 Apr 2018 : US\$380.0 (high), unchanged
US\$340.0 (low), ▼ 2.9%*
Average Priceⁱ: 2017: US\$314.5
2016: US\$243.2

HIGHEST and LOWEST 2017/2018

Crude Petroleum (Brent) -per bbl-



Highest

4 May 2018 : US\$74.9
29 Dec 2017 : US\$66.9

Lowest

9 Feb 2018 : US\$62.8
23 June 2017 : US\$45.5

Crude Palm Oil -per MT-



Highest

9 Mar 2018 : US\$691.5
20 Jan 2017 : US\$843.0

Lowest

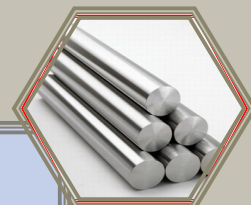
23 Feb 2018 : US\$653.5
30 June 2017 : US\$650.0

Domestic Prices 20 April 2018



Billets (per MT)

RM2,200 – RM2,250



Steel Bars (per MT)

RM2,480– RM2,630

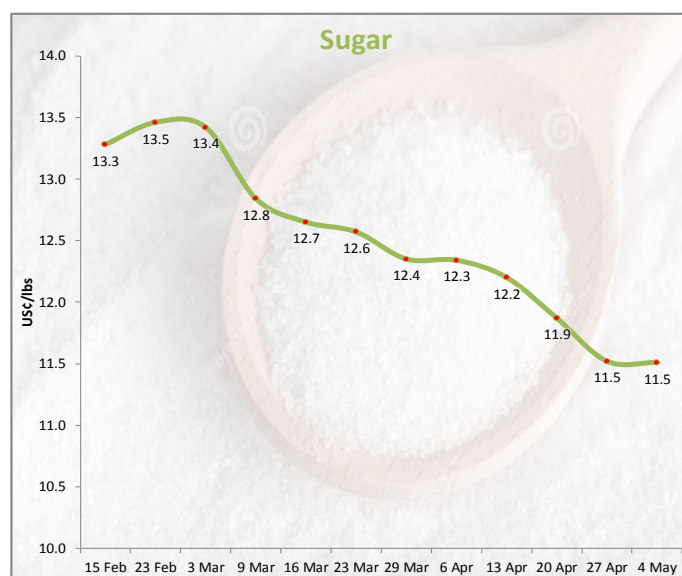
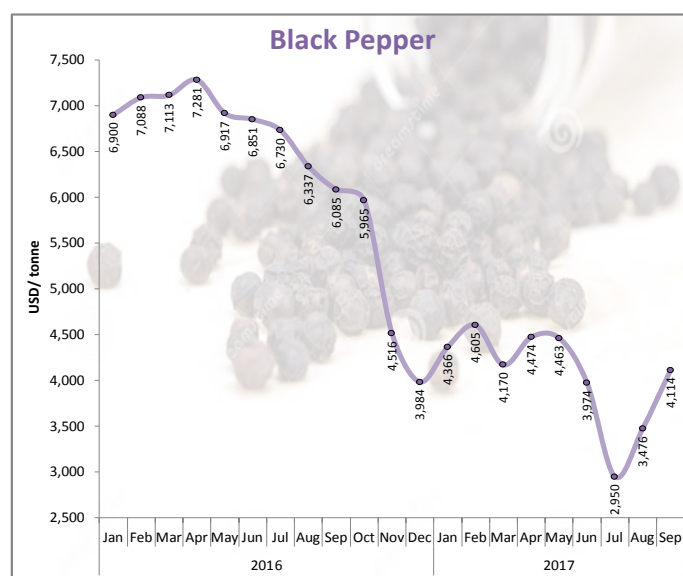
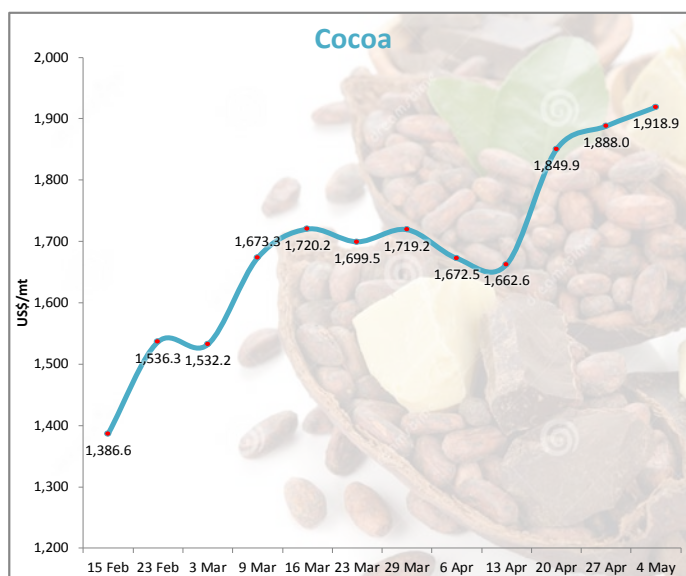
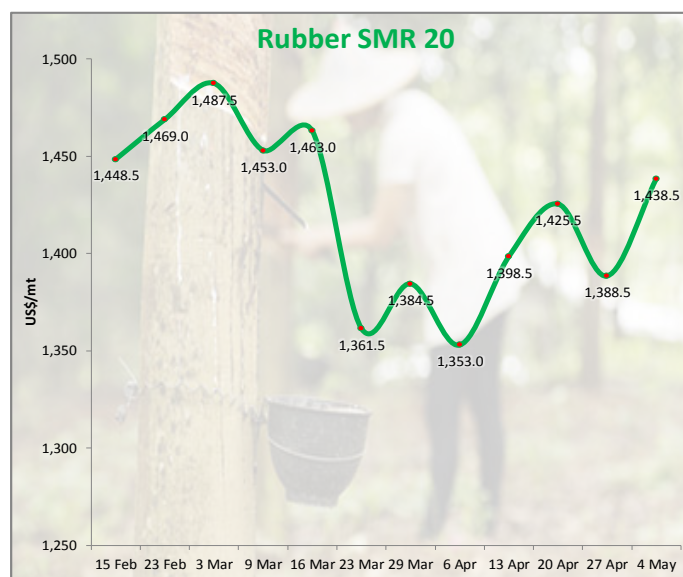
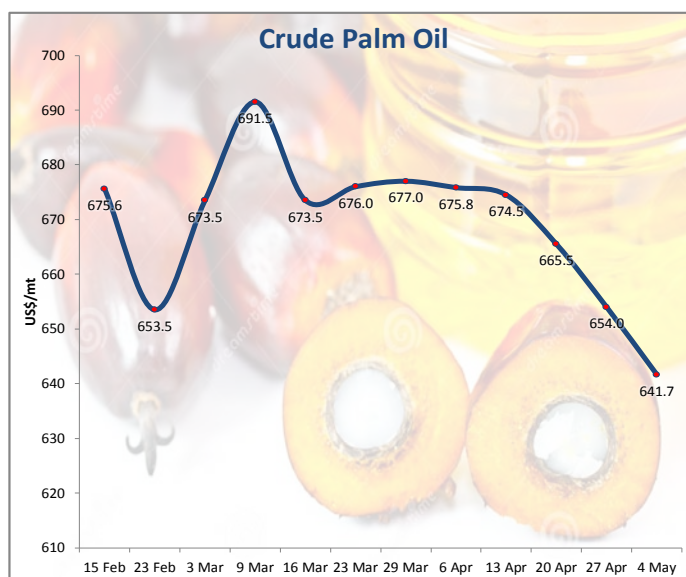
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

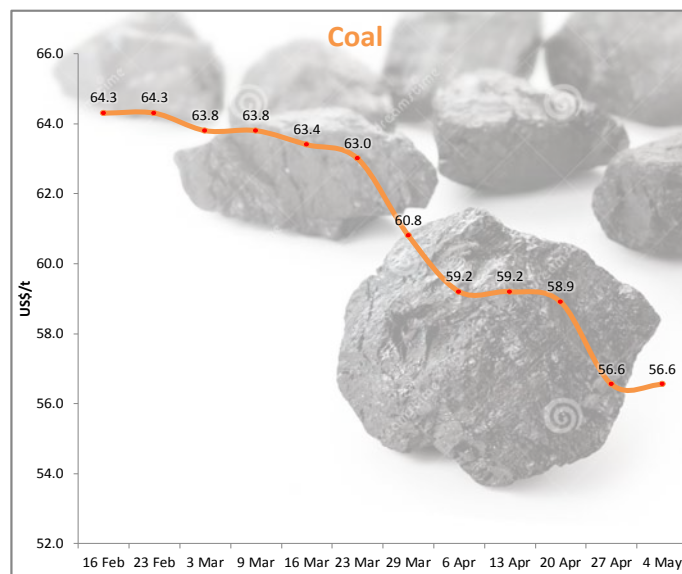
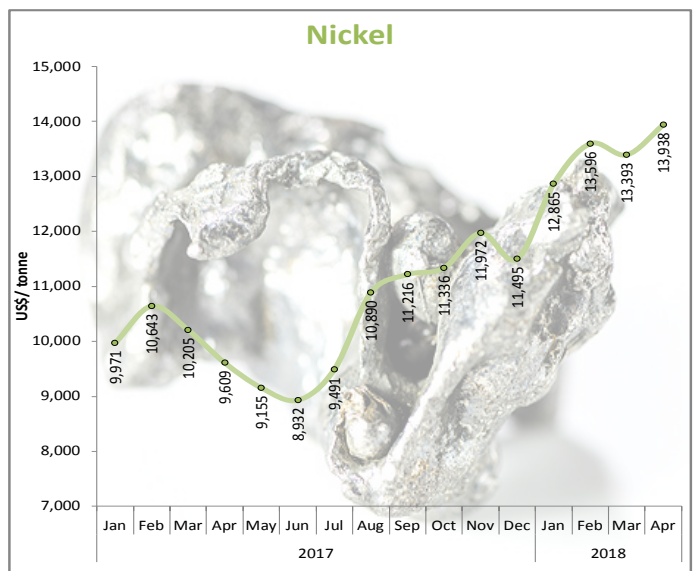
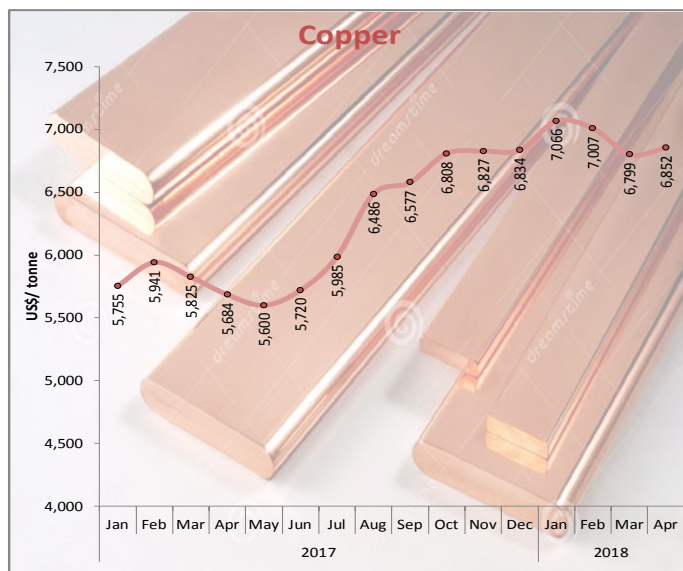
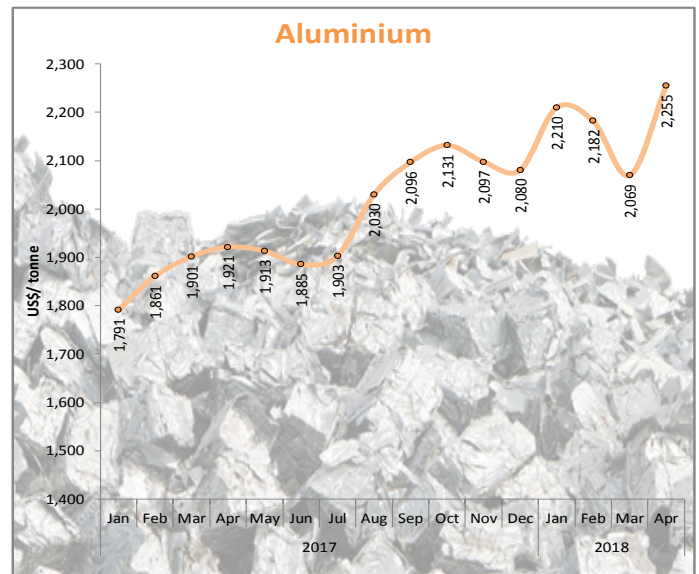
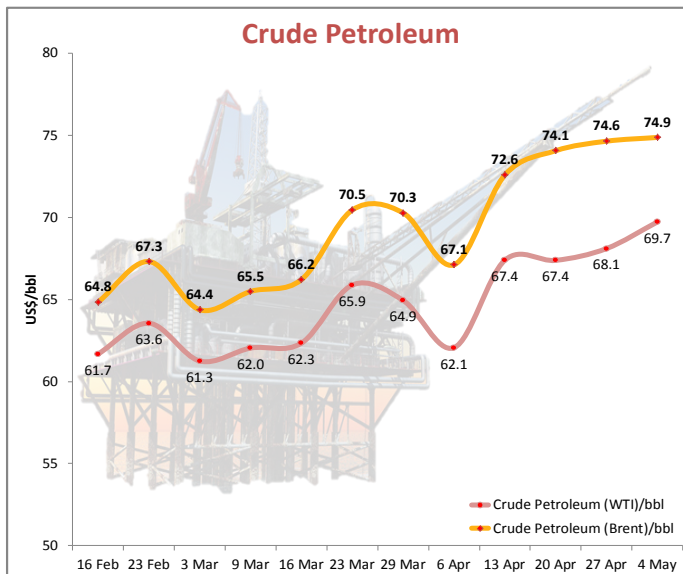
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

Commodity Price Trends



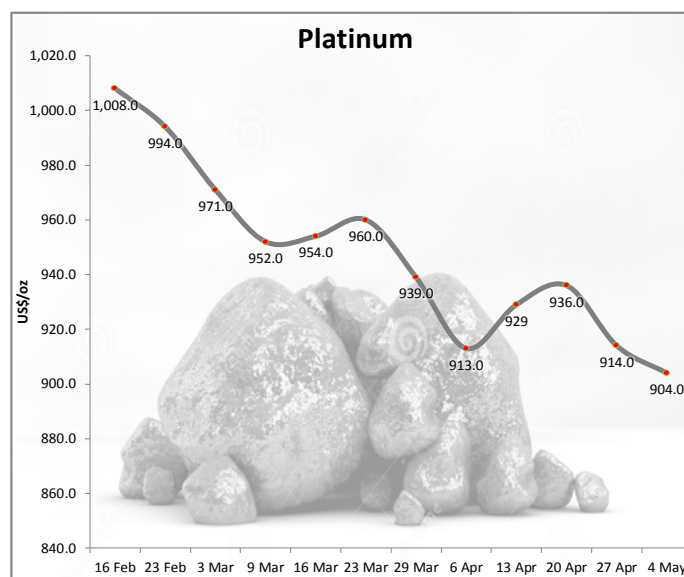
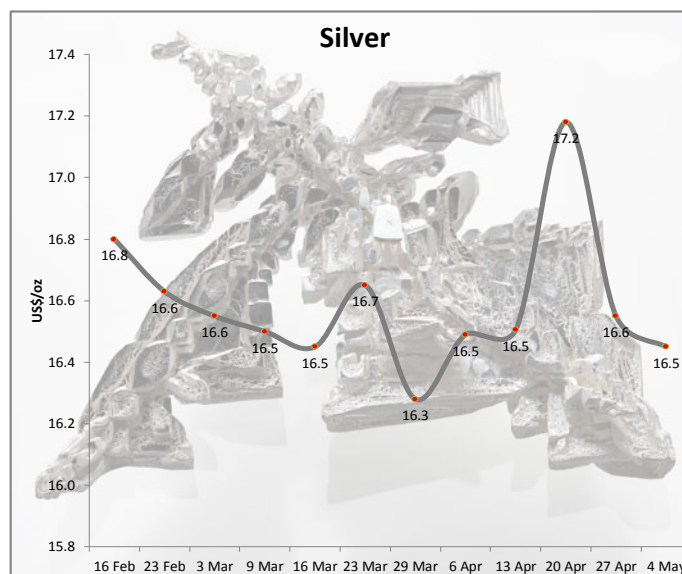
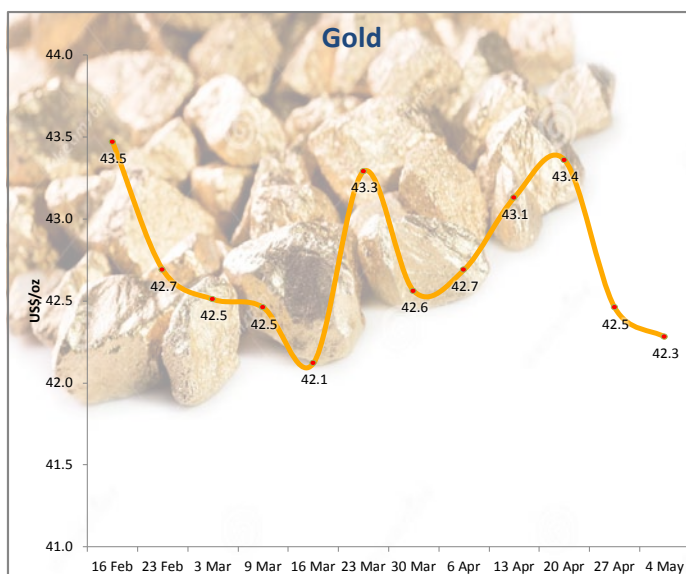
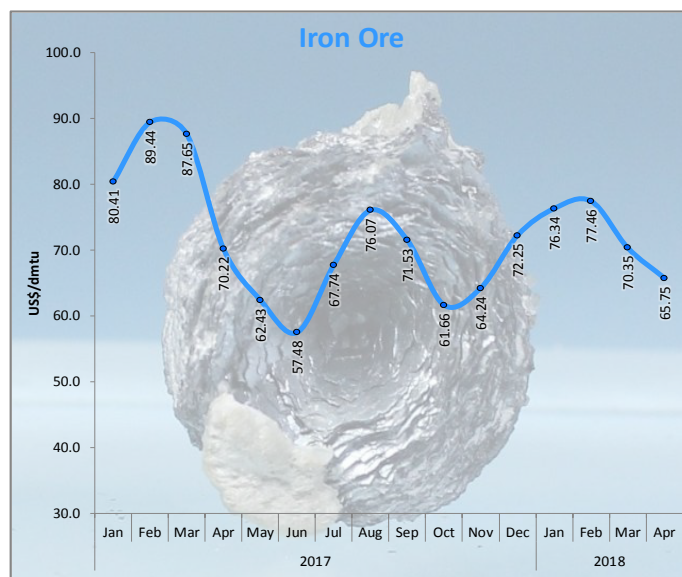
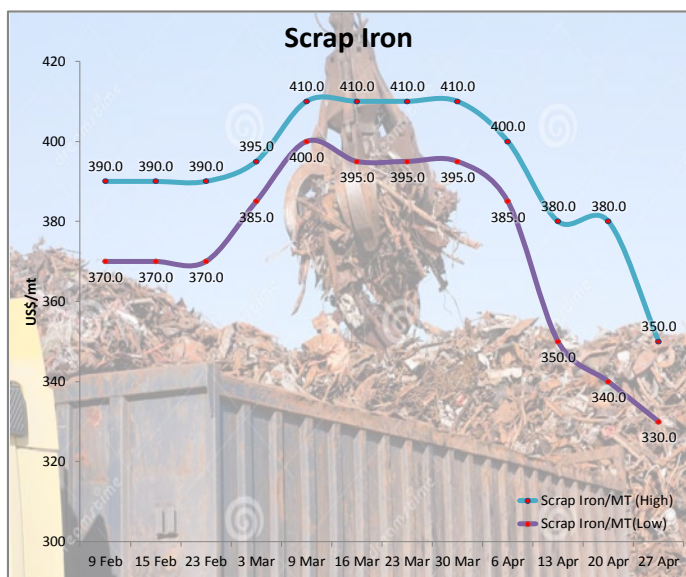
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

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.

COMMUNITY REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

The Community Rehabilitation Programme (CRP) was designed to rehabilitate petty criminals, who constitute the largest population of the country's prisoners. Created on military bases' idle land, CRP centres are 85% cheaper to build than a conventional prison and 58% cheaper to run.

The programme involves strategic cooperation between Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry, and an innovative collaboration between the Malaysian Armed Forces and the Prisons Department. CRP won Runners Up for the Prime Ministers Innovation Award 2015 and the Global Blue Ocean Shift Award 2017.

CRP is able to facilitate 1,650 inmates in six (6) community rehabilitation centres:

- i) Camp Mahkota, Kluang, Johor
- ii) Camp Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah, Jitra, Kedah
- iii) Camp Desa Pahlawan, Kota Bharu Kelantan
- iv) Camp Syed Sirajuddin, Gemas, Negeri Sembilan
- v) Camp Bt.10, Kuantan, Pahang
- vi) Camp Kota Belud, Sabah

CRP takes a preventive approach to crime by rehabilitating petty criminals by giving them training and productive work on military premises, thereby ensuring low recidivism and reducing congestion in prisons. Rehabilitation ensures that petty offenders, once released, have the skills to become productive members of society instead of returning to a life of crime. Inmates are engaged in camp maintenance works and also get high-value vocational training in aquaculture, chicken farming, and growing high-yield crops, which are then sold in open markets. The inmates earn and save money through the sale of the products they produce. Other skill trainings include technical skills such as basic mechanics, electrical, cooking and culinary skills. The whole rehabilitation program includes comprehensively planned activities such as individual skills development, spiritual and sports activities; and discipline and counselling for self-development.



The initiative also reaches out to inmates' families, encouraging regular contact and even providing housing facilities nearby to allow visiting families to stay longer. In contrast to conventional prisons, inmates and their family members are allowed to hug and even play together.

As a result, and since the initiative began, the recidivism rate has dropped around 90%. The programme creates a conducive environment for the rehabilitation process for petty criminals, and the collaboration between agencies involved promotes effective management by optimizing existing resources. Most importantly, the initiative is transforming the lives of former inmates, giving hope, dignity, and the tools to restart their lives and become productive members of society.



NBOS PRINCIPLES	HOW IT IS ACHIEVED
HIGH IMPACT (to the Rakyat)	CRP delivers huge value to prisoners, their families and society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes a preventive rehabilitating approach to petty criminals through training and productive work, resulting in low recidivism and reducing congestion in prisons. Cater humanness needs of inmates. In contrast to conventional prisons, inmates and their family members are allowed to meet freely around the CRP premise, hug and even play together. Petty offenders, once released, have the skills to become productive members of society instead of returning to a life of crime.
LOW COST (to the Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilising idle land and facilities in military bases have cut down significant costs by not having to build new prisons (85% cheaper to build than a conventional prison) Shares common administrative services to reduce operating costs (58% lower to run than conventional prison) Cut down time spent on building new prisons.
RAPID EXECUTION	
SUSTAINABLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation is replicable and continue to be relevant in addressing social issues. Instill collaborative work culture and breaks the silo mentality among the operators to deliver high value services to the Rakyat.

Watch how Malaysia turned around our prison system:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=6&v=0va5xmRKGxI.

Source:

<https://www.blueoceanstrategy.com/malaysia-nbos/>

[http://nbos.gov.my/posts/community-rehabilitation-programme-\(crp\)](http://nbos.gov.my/posts/community-rehabilitation-programme-(crp))

<https://www.capam.org/files/2016IIApresentations/CommunityRehabilitationProgram-Malaysia.pdf>

Select presentations at NBOS Summits

MITI PROGRAMME

MITI Official Visit to Kota Bharu & Jeli, Kelantan 2 May 2018



Management Meeting at MITI Kelantan, Regional Office



Universiti Malaysia Kelantan





Glossary

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.

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GBS

Global Business Services - A well-executed global business services strategy is distinctly different from the narrower focuses of shared services and outsourcing strategies. It identifies corporate objectives and encourages internal functions to collaborate with each other and third-party service providers to create breakthrough, strategic operational capabilities that drive business outcomes that can result in real marketplace differentiation and competitive advantage. The global business services model is multifunctional, fully integrated, end-to-end process oriented and can transform businesses. Typically, this is achieved through the creation of a unified global business services unit capable of managing end-to-end processes.

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:

$$\text{GDP} = C + G + I + \text{NX}$$

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 ($\text{NX} = \text{Exports} - \text{Imports}$).

GDP Deflator

A measure of the level of prices of all new, domestically produced, final goods and services in an economy that accounts for inflation by converting output measured at current prices into constant-dollar GDP.

This specific deflator shows how much a change in the base year's GDP relies upon changes in the price level.

Calculation :
$$\frac{\text{Nominal gross domestic product (GDP)}}{\text{Real gross domestic product (GDP)}}$$

ANNOUNCEMENT

Paperless Customs Clearance Under ASEAN-China Free Trade Area(ACFTA)

Please be informed that the Chinese Government is promoting paperless customs clearance of goods involving preferential trade agreements under ACFTA, effective 1st January 2018. With reference to the Chinese Customs announcement No. 67(2017), importers/agents could opt for paperless customs clearance of goods involving preferential trade agreements. To use this facility, importers would need to submit electronically the original importation documents i.e. certificate of origin, invoice, bill of lading and certificate of non-manipulation to customs during import declaration. For record keeping and verification purposes, importers must retain all the original documents in hardcopy. However, existing procedure is applicable if the importers/agents opt to make import declaration using hardcopy documents.

Thus, Malaysian exporters are advised to inform the importers in China on this facility provided by the Chinese Customs. Kindly request the importers to refer to the Chinese Customs' clearance section/duty collection division for further clarification.

Thank You.

Senior Director

Trade And Industry Cooperation Section

Ministry Of International Trade And Industry

24 April 2018

Industry 4.0

For more information on Industry 4.0, please visit MITI's website via this link:

<http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4.0?mid=559>

Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)

For more information on Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) please visit MITI's website via this link: <http://fta.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/71?mid=40>

Withholding Tax

For more information on Withholding Tax, please visit LHDN's website via this link:

http://www.hasil.gov.my/bt_goindex.php?bt_kump=2&bt_skum=6&bt_posi=1&bt_unit=5&bt_sequ=1&bt_lgv=2

STATSBDA BULLET

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE



**BIG DATA :
A BRIEF HISTORY**



**STATSBDA MODULES IN
DOSM BIG DATA**

THE IMPORTANCE OF BIG DATA



REDUCE COST



OUT DO COMPETITION



BETTER DECISION MAKING



IMPROVE PRODUCT & SERVICE



BIG DATA: A BRIEF HISTORY

The earliest records of using data to track and control businesses dated back from 7,000 years ago when accounting was introduced in Mesopotamia in order to record the growth of crops and herds.

1663

John Graunt recorded and examined all information about mortality roles in London.

1887

Herman Hollerith invented a computing machine that could read holes punched into paper cards in order to organize census data.

1937

The first major data project is created and was ordered by the Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration in the USA.

1943

The first data-processing machine appeared and was developed by the British named Colossus. searched for patterns in intercepted messages at a rate of 5,000 characters per second.

1952

The National Security Agency (NSA) is created and within 10 years contract more than 12,000 cryptologists.

1965

The U.S Government build the first data centre to store 742 million tax returns and 175 million sets of fingerprints by transferring all records onto magnetic computer tape to be stored in single location.

1989

British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented eventually the World Wide Web. In the '90s the creation of data is spurred as more and more devices are connected to the internet.

2005

Roger Mougallas from O'Reilly Media coined the term Big Data for the first time, only a year after they created the term Web 2.0. The Hadoop was created by Yahoo! built on top of Google's MapReduce.

2009

In 2009, the Indian government decides to take an iris scan, fingerprint and photograph of all of this 1.2 billion inhabitants. All this data is stored in the largest biometric database in the world.

2010

Eric Schmidt states that "there were 5 Exabyte's of information created by the entire world between the dawn of civilization and 2003. Now that same amount is created every two days."

2011

The McKinsey report the next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity in 2018 the USA alone will face a shortage of 140,000 – 190,000 data scientist and 1.5 million data managers.

In the past few years, there has been a massive increase in Big Data startups, all trying to deal with Big Data and helping organizations to understand Big Data and more and more companies are slowly adopting and moving towards Big Data.



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STATSBDA Team
c/o Methodology & Research Division

SOURCE

<http://bigdata.black/infrastructure/platforms/history-of-big-data/>

STATSBDA BULLET

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STATSBDA MODULES IN DOSM BIG DATA

TEC

Integration of MSBR with trade database - to identify the enterprises that are engaged in international markets and what are their characteristics.

PI

The modernization of data collection mainly consists of the adoption of web scraping techniques to scrape price data from related website for CPI compilation and improving the quality of the data.

RTBS

Integrate data from companies Commission of Malaysia(CCM) to DOSM environment to enable the organization to have direct access of information of the business entities.

PMOAS & RTOS

The analysis and assessment of the degree of "happiness" of Malaysia community towards to official statistics published by DOSM through online social media.

Bizcode@Stats

BizCode@Stats is Mobile application development for statistical code and classifications allow users to access the application via handheld devices.

NSOs WITH BIG DATA PROJECT



SOURCE

<https://unstats.un.org/bigdata/inventory/>



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#JomKeluarUndi



MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



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

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