



TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR JUNE 2018 AND THE PERIOD OF JANUARY- JUNE 2018

June Exports Rose by 7.6%

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Minister of International Trade and Industry



Malaysia's total trade in June 2018 grew by 11% from June 2017 to reach a value of RM151.27 billion. Expansion was supported mainly by higher trade with China, ASEAN, Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), the European Union (EU), Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Exports expanded by 7.6% year-on-year (y-o-y) to RM78.66 billion, sustaining the positive momentum for 4 straight months, while imports rose by 14.9% to RM72.61 billion. Trade surplus was recorded at RM6.04 billion. This was the 248th consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997.

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus contracted by 3.1%, 4.2%, 1.9% and 25.5%, respectively. Total trade in the second quarter of 2018 (Q2 2018) amounted to RM462.84 billion, an expansion of 8% from Q2 2017. Total exports in the quarter reached RM245.01 billion, 8.2% higher compared to the same period last year and imports increased by 7.7% to RM217.83 billion. Trade surplus in Q2 2018 was recorded at RM27.18 billion, a 12.9% increase from RM24.07 billion registered in Q2 2017.

Compared with Q1 2018, total trade, exports and imports increased by 4.7%, 3.1% and 6.6% respectively, while trade surplus contracted by 18.5%.

For the first half of 2018 (H1 2018), trade amounted to RM904.73 billion, rose by 5.3%

compared to H1 2017. Exports accelerated by 7% to RM482.64 billion while imports grew at a slower pace of 3.4% to RM422.09 billion. Trade surplus for H1 2018 surged by 41% to RM60.56 billion compared to H1 2017.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

June Exports Supported by Manufactured Goods

Exports of manufactured goods in June 2018 increased by 12.7% y-o-y or RM7.55 billion to RM67.19 billion, accounting for 85.4% of Malaysia's total exports. The expansion was driven mainly by higher exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products, petroleum products, manufactures of metal as well as chemicals and chemical products.

Exports of mining goods which constituted 7.7% of Malaysia's total exports, declined by 10.9% to RM6.03 billion. Lower exports were recorded for liquefied natural gas (LNG) which reduced by 31.2% to RM2.74 billion, due to lower export volume. However, exports of crude petroleum as well as metalliferous ores and metal scrap recorded increases in June 2018, by 25.3% and 34.1%, respectively.

Exports of agriculture goods which accounted for 6.2% of total exports also contracted, by 18.7% to RM4.86 billion mainly due to lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, particularly palm oil, which decreased by 29.2%

to RM2.62 billion. This was due to the decline in both export volume and Average Unit Value (AUV).

Major exports in June 2018:

- E&E products valued at RM29.89 billion, constituting 38% of total exports, increased by 6.9% from June 2017;
- Petroleum products, RM6.3 billion, 8% of total exports, increased by 33.9%;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM4.51 billion, 5.7% of total exports, increased by 31.6%;
- Manufactures of metal, RM3.99 billion, 5.1% of total exports, increased by 42.9%; and
- Machinery, equipment and parts, RM3.63 billion, 4.6% of total exports, increased by 10.4%.

Compared to May 2018, exports of manufactured, mining and agriculture goods declined by 2.3%, 14.9% and 10.7%, respectively.

In H1 2018, exports of manufactured goods which constituted 83.5% of total exports expanded by 9.4% to RM402.9 billion compared to the corresponding period of 2017, mainly led by higher exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal, chemicals and chemical products, petroleum products and transport equipment. Exports of mining goods increased by 3.9% to RM41.06 billion (8.5% share), supported mainly by higher exports of crude petroleum. Meanwhile, exports of agriculture goods contracted by 12.6% to RM34.13 billion (7.1% share), owing to lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Performance of Major Markets

Growing Trade with ASEAN

Trade with ASEAN in June 2018 which accounted for 26.4% of Malaysia's total trade, grew by 9.9% y-o-y to RM39.89 billion. Exports amounted to RM21.87 billion, an increase of 7.4%, due to higher exports of petroleum products, manufactures of metal, chemicals and chemical products as well as E&E products. Imports from ASEAN rose by 13.1% to RM18.02 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries in June 2018:

•Singapore	RM 10.72 billion, decreased by 0.3%
•Thailand	RM 4.36 billion, ↑13.2%
•Viet Nam	RM 2.73 billion, ↑30.6%
•Indonesia	RM 2.36 billion, ↑24.0%
•Philippines	RM 1.17 billion, ↓9.3%
•Myanmar	RM 229.1 million, ↓0.7%
•Brunei	RM 160.6 million, ↓0.8%
•Cambodia	RM 148.7 million, ↑53.1%
•Lao PDR	RM 5.3 million, ↓1.9%

Among the major markets within ASEAN, export increases were recorded to Viet Nam, Thailand and Indonesia. Exports to Viet Nam expanded by RM638.4 million on account of higher exports of E&E products and petroleum products, Thailand (↑RM508.1 million, E&E products) and Indonesia (↑RM456.6 million, transport equipment). Exports to Singapore however contracted by RM33.4 million on the back of the decline in exports of E&E products and transport equipment.

On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports contracted by 4.5%, 7.5% and 0.5%, respectively.

In H1 2018, trade with ASEAN expanded by 4.2% to RM244.13 billion compared to the same period of 2017. Exports to this region rose by 4% to RM137.2 billion contributed mainly by higher exports of E&E products, crude petroleum, petroleum products and manufactures of metal. Imports increased by 4.5% to RM106.93 billion.

Double-Digit Trade Growth with China in June 2018

In June 2018, trade with China which absorbed

17.7% of Malaysia's total trade expanded by 17.9% y-o-y to RM26.83 billion. Exports to China remained strong and recorded growth for the third consecutive month since April 2018, rising by 16.9% to RM11.44 billion. This was due to higher exports of chemicals and chemical products, manufactures of metal, LNG as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from China were up by 18.8% to RM15.39 billion.

Compared to May 2018, trade, exports and imports were lower by 1.1%, 0.8% and 1.4%, respectively.

Trade with China in H1 2018 expanded by 7.1% to RM149.18 billion compared to the same period of 2017. Exports to China increased by 8% to RM64.56 billion, attributed to higher exports of E&E products, chemicals and chemical products, manufactures of metal as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from China rose by 6.4% to RM84.62 billion.

Resilient Exports to the EU

Malaysia's trade with the EU in June 2018 stood at RM14.54 billion or 9.6% of Malaysia's total trade, an increase of 9.7% y-o-y. Exports increased by 5.6% to RM7.66 billion, driven by higher exports of manufactured goods, particularly manufactures of metal, chemicals and chemical products as well as rubber products. Imports rose by 14.6% to RM6.88 billion.

Among the top 10 EU markets, exports to 6 countries registered growth namely, Netherlands (↑17.6%), Germany (↑4.9%), France (↑19.4%), Spain (↑25.2%), the Czech Republic (↑46.7%) and Poland (↑15.8%).

On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports contracted by 8.3%, 14.2% and 0.8%, respectively.

In H1 2018, trade with the EU grew by 12% to RM92.23 billion compared to H1 2017. Exports increased by 8.6% to RM50.36 billion, on account of higher exports of manufactures of metal, E&E products and petroleum products. Imports from the EU rose by 16.3% to RM41.87 billion.

Exports to the USA Moderated in the First Half of 2018

Malaysia's trade with the United States of America (USA) in June 2018 recorded a contraction of 6.8% to RM12.1 billion or 8% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports totalled RM7.03 billion, decreasing by 1.9% y-o-y due to lower exports of E&E products and palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. However, higher exports were recorded for optical and scientific equipment (↑72%), rubber products (↑18.3%) as well as chemicals and chemical products (↑64.8%). Imports declined faster than exports, by 12.8% to RM5.07 billion.

Compared to May 2018, trade, exports and imports expanded by 4.6%, 0.3% and 11.3%, respectively.

In January-June 2018, trade with the USA amounted to RM74.12 billion, contracting by 8.7% compared

to the corresponding period in 2017. Exports to the USA rose marginally by 0.8% to RM43.64 billion on account of higher exports of transport equipment, optical and scientific equipment as well as manufactures of metal. Imports from the USA fell by 19.6% to RM30.48 billion.

Lower Exports to Japan

Trade with Japan in June 2018 which constituted 7.1% of Malaysia's total trade or RM10.71 billion, contracted by 2.3% y-o-y. Exports to Japan declined by 14.5% y-o-y to RM5.21 billion. The decline was attributed mainly to lower exports of LNG and E&E products to Japan. However, higher exports were recorded for crude petroleum, chemicals and chemical products as well as manufactures of metal. Imports from Japan were higher by 13% to RM5.49 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade and imports increased by 1.7% and 10.8%, while exports contracted by 6.4%.

Trade with Japan for H1 2018 amounted to RM66.21 billion, a decrease of 3.4% from H1 2017. Exports to Japan which amounted to RM35.05 billion, reduced by 7% on account of lower exports of E&E products, LNG as well as optical and scientific equipment. Meanwhile, products registering higher exports were manufactures of metal, iron and steel products, chemicals and chemical products as well as crude petroleum. Imports from Japan increased by 1.1% to RM31.16 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners

In June 2018, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners rose by 9.6% to RM94.7 billion and accounted for 62.6% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to FTA partners amounted to RM48.32 billion, increased by 4.7% and imports expanded by 15.3% to RM46.38 billion.

Higher exports were registered to the ROK, growing by 24.1% to RM2.94 billion, attributed mainly to increase in exports of E&E products, Pakistan (↑8.5% to RM482.1 million, manufactures of metal) and Chile (↑5.1% to RM56.4 million, textiles, apparels and footwear).

Compared to May 2018, trade, exports and imports declined by 3.1%, 4.7% and 1.3%, respectively.

Trade with FTA partners for H1 2018 increased by 3.7% to RM563.02 billion and accounted for 62.2% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports amounted to RM295.28 billion, an increase of 3.3% while imports totalled RM267.74 billion, expanding by 4.1%.

Other Markets Registering Higher Exports

In June 2018, other markets with significant growth in exports were Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan. Exports to Hong Kong SAR expanded

by 64.4% y-o-y to RM6.13 billion and exports to Taiwan rose by 34.6% to RM2.51 billion, buoyed mainly by higher exports of E&E products.

Domestic Export Performance

In June 2018, domestic exports declined marginally by 0.8% y-o-y to RM62.92 billion and accounted for 80% of Malaysia's total exports. Compared to May 2018, domestic exports were lower by 4.5%. During the first 6 months of 2018, domestic exports contracted by 0.2% to RM382.5 billion.

Re-export Performance

In June 2018, re-exports were valued at RM15.74 billion, an expansion of 63.1% y-o-y. This marked the 6th consecutive month re-export recorded a double-digit expansion since January 2018. On a m-o-m basis, re-exports declined by 3.2%. For H1 2018, re-exports expanded by 47.9% to RM100.14 billion.

Import Performance

In June 2018, imports increased by 14.9% y-o-y to RM72.61 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use which accounted for 75.4% of total imports were:

- Intermediate goods, valued at RM39.39 billion or 54.2% of total imports, increased by 3.1%, following higher imports of processed industrial supplies, primarily iron and steel;
- Capital goods, valued at RM9.44 billion or 13% of total imports, expanded by 14.1%, led by increase in imports of capital goods (except transport equipment), particularly machinery & mechanical appliances; and
- Consumption goods, valued at RM5.9 billion or 8.1% of total imports, rose by 4.9%, driven by higher imports of durables goods, mainly precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals.

During H1 2018, imports amounted to RM422.09 billion, grew by 3.4% from the corresponding period of 2017. Intermediate goods totalled RM220.65 billion, dropped by 7.6%, capital goods (RM54.15 billion, ↓4.3%) and consumption goods (RM34.24 billion, ↓0.4%).

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry
3 August 2018

SMEs registered real GDP growth of 7.2% in 2017

Kuala Lumpur, 3 August 2018 – SMEs contributed RM435.1 billion in year 2017, recording a higher real GDP growth of 7.2% (2016: 5.2%). As a result, GDP contribution of SMEs increased to 37.1% from 36.6% in 2016. The higher SME GDP growth was reflected across all major economic sectors, particularly in the services, manufacturing and agriculture sectors. Going forward, SMEs are expected to assume a greater role, not only as an enabler but as a key driver of growth. In the last 14 years (2004 - 2017), real GDP growth of SMEs has consistently outperformed the overall economy, averaging at 6.6% p.a. compared to 5.1% growth for the overall GDP.

In terms of exports, SME exports recorded a higher growth of 7.9% in 2017 compared to 7.0% in 2016, due to higher exports in commodities, such as palm oil and rubber as well as manufactured products, particularly electrical & electronics. Meanwhile, exports by large firms registered a double-digit growth of 17.9%, driven by higher exports of electrical & electronic, liquefied natural gas and crude oil. As a result, the contribution of SME exports to total exports during the year was lowered at 17.3% (2016: 18.6%). In terms of value, SME exports registered an increase of RM12.3 billion, amounting to RM167.4 billion in 2017 as compared to RM155.1 billion in 2016. Meanwhile, employment of SMEs continued to increase, resulting in the share of SME employment to total employment expanding to 66.0% in 2017 (2016: 65.3%). This encouraging performance was due to a more streamlined and coordinated approach in SME development and the successful implementation of initiatives under the SME Masterplan. By 2020, the Plan has targeted for SME contribution to the overall GDP to reach 41%, country's exports 23% and employment 65%.

SME Corp. Malaysia assumes a critical role in shaping entrepreneurs and SME development in Malaysia in line with its role as the Central Coordinating Agency (CCA) for SMEs. In 2017, a total of 168 SME development programmes were planned with a financial commitment of RM10.4 billion. To put CCA in context, SME Corp. Malaysia has taken a proactive approach by developing an online information system, SME Central Incentives System (SCenIc), an integrated database of beneficiaries of SME development programmes which is accessible by all Ministries and agencies. Through SCenIc as a key reference in making informed-decisions, resources can be optimised and duplication reduced.

Findings of the 3Q 2017 SME Survey undertaken by SME Corp. Malaysia revealed that SMEs continued to experience rising cost of doing business with more than two-third (69%) of the total respondents of 1,469 citing an average annual increase of 20% in their operating cost. The cost hike was mainly due to higher price of raw material and other input costs, utility bill, cost of fuel and gas for transportation as well as higher salary and wages.

Moving forward, SME Corp. Malaysia plans to undertake a new long-term plan to chart entrepreneurship and SME development beyond 2020. The proposed SME Masterplan 2.0 will lay out strategies for entrepreneurship and SME development for business sustainability and competitiveness in order to compete in more globalised and high tech marketplace.

To achieve this, the Masterplan will need to take into account the changing demographics, economic and business landscapes as well as to identify new opportunities and challenges that need to be addressed by Malaysian SMEs. The Masterplan will among others look into aligning SMEs to reap the benefits from the Megatrends, such as Industrial Revolution 4.0 and digitalisation as well as to explore new business models arising from new emerging financial technology, inclusive business, gig economy and circular economy.

To ensure SMEs are able to obtain information easily, "SME Hub" was established with the objective to equip SMEs with relevant information and knowledge to support the development of SMEs. SMEs not only can access information on programmes and incentives online and offline via the SMEhub App, SMEhub on Wheels, SMEhub physical centre, SME Corp. Malaysia's Official Website (<https://smecorp.gov.my>) and Social Media but they can also get Business Advisory Support from the "SME Hub". In addition, the "SME Info Portal" provides information on programmes and activities as well as training undertaken by various Ministries and agencies (<https://smeinfo.com.my/>).

Other than YB Tuan Darell Leiking, among others that were present during the Press Conference were YB Dr. Ong Kian Ming, Deputy Minister of MITI; YBhg. Datuk Isham Ishak, MITI Secretary-General and YBhg. Datuk (Dr.) Hafsah Hashim, Chief Executive Officer of SME Corp. Malaysia.

For media enquiries, please contact Ms Nor Azian Md Yusof (03-2775 6174) or email –azian@smecorp.gov.my) or Ms. Amy Sarah Ahmad Fuad (03-2775 6352 or email –amysarah@smecorp.gov.my)



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MEDIA RELEASE

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON APEC 2020 2 AUGUST 2018 (THURSDAY)

A National Workshop on APEC 2020 was organised today by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) at Menara MITI, Kuala Lumpur. The workshop was officiated by Y.B. Darell Leiking, Minister of International Trade and Industry. An estimated number of 100 APEC 2020's multi-stakeholder attendees were present at the workshop comprising of representatives from the public and private sectors, as well as members of academia and think-tanks.

2. The Workshop was organised as an early preparation, for Malaysia to be the host for APEC meetings in the year 2020. MITI aims to acquire contribution from stakeholders in a continuous and inclusive manner for APEC 2020. Today's workshop deliberated broad areas to be the shared aspirations in guiding APEC's path going forward beyond 2020, namely deepening regional economic integration, advancing digital economy and promoting inclusiveness. This would also set the context for the stakeholders' engagement in organising APEC 2020.

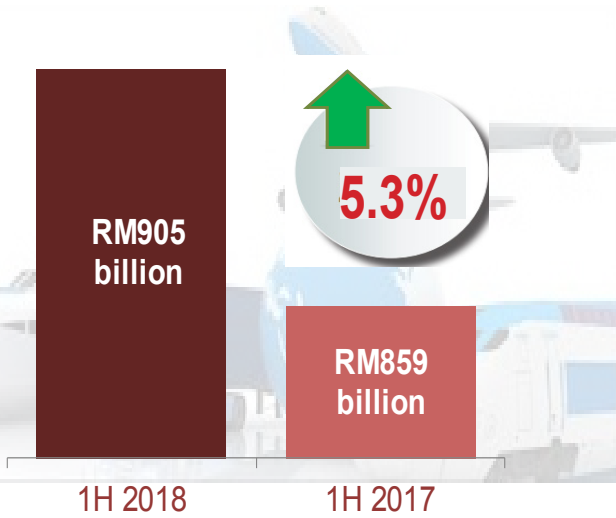
3. A presentation was made on the proposed APEC 2020 Notional Calendar, followed by a discussion on joint procurement of promotion, website, sponsorship, joint event and video promotion. This was followed by an interactive session on idea generation for APEC 2020 Theme & Priority Areas. Participants were also introduced to the APEC project proposal process and procedures.

4. This workshop would be the first of many engagements that MITI would hold in preparing for APEC 2020. There will be many more upcoming programmes that MITI will host which would include design-thinking workshops, capacity building activities, seminars and outreach programmes. The Ministry invites all Malaysian to be part of this history in the making and seek continuous support and contributions from stakeholders in making the journey towards 2020 an interesting and exciting one.

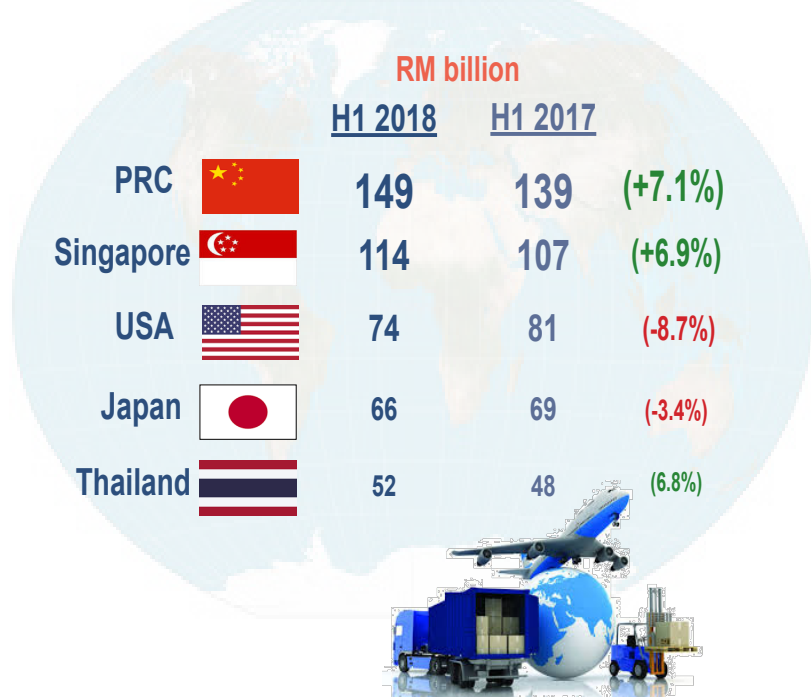
Ministry of International Trade and Industry
2 August 2018

Malaysia's trade **GREW by 5.3%** to RM905 billion in the first half (H1) of 2018

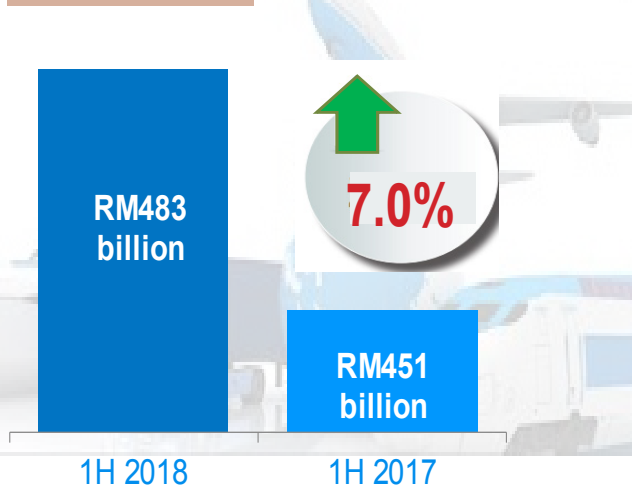
Total Trade



Top Five Trading Partners

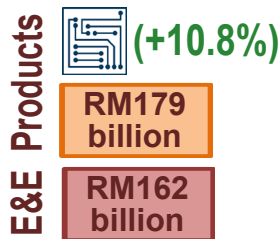


Exports

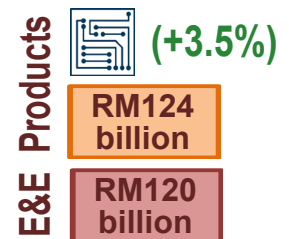


Top Three Export and Import Products

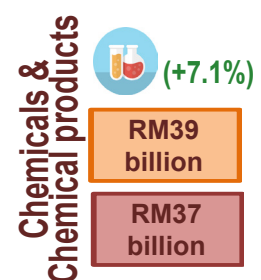
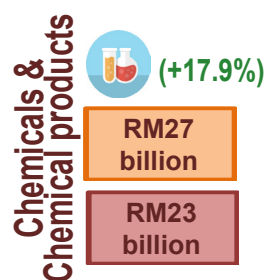
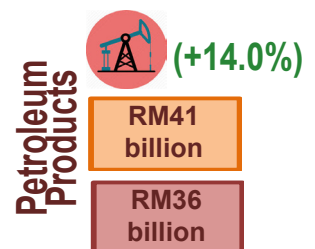
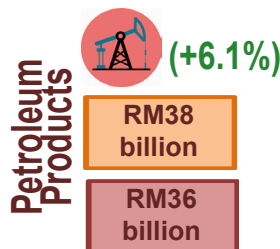
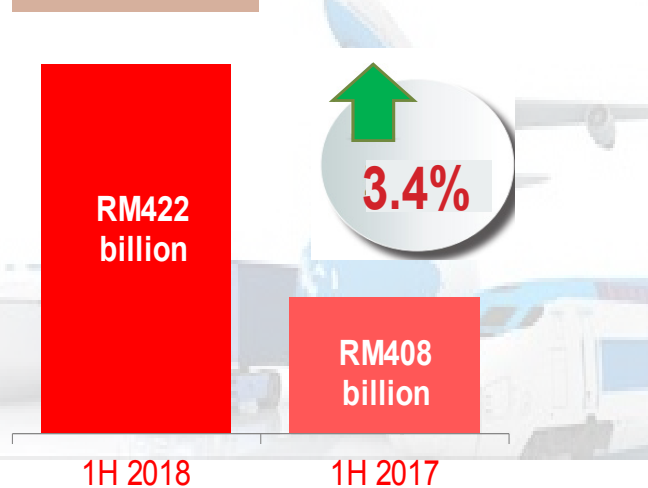
Exports



Imports



Imports

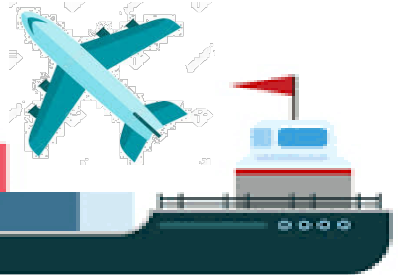


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: % refer to Y-on-Y Growth

Legend: ■ H1 2018 ■ H1 2017

Domestic exports contributed **79.3%** to Malaysia's export for H1 of 2018



Exports H1 2018

RM482.6 bil.

Domestic Exports
(-0.2%)

H1 2018 RM382.5bil. (79.3%)*	H1 2017 RM383.4bil. (85.0%)*
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Re-Exports
(+47.9%)

H1 2018 RM101.1bil. (20.7%)*	H1 2017 RM67.7bil. (15.0%)*
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Major Domestic Exports by Product

E&E Products
(-5.3%)

Major Destinations

H1 2018 RM135.1bil. H1 2017 RM142.6bil.	Singapore (RM24.0 b)
	USA (RM18.8 b)
	PRC (RM17.3 b)

Chemicals & chemical products
(+18.1%)

H1 2018 RM24.1bil. H1 2017 RM20.4bil.	PRC (RM6.3 b)
	Indonesia (RM2.9 b)
	Thailand (RM2.4 b)

Palm oil & palm oil based agriculture products
(-12.7%)

H1 2018 RM22.8bil. H1 2017 RM26.1bil.	India (RM3.1 b)
	PRC (RM2.2 b)
	Netherlands (RM1.8 b)

Major Re-Exports by Product

E&E Products
(+131.1%)

Major Destinations

H1 2018 RM44.0bil. H1 2017 RM19.0bil.	Hong Kong (RM12.7 b)
	PRC (RM9.0 b)
	Singapore (RM4.7 b)

Petroleum Products
(+4.3%)

H1 2018 RM25.2bil. H1 2017 RM24.2bil.	Singapore (RM4.0 b)
	PRC (RM4.0 b)
	Viet Nam (RM3.1 b)

Manufactures of Metal
(+127.0%)

H1 2018 RM8.5bil. H1 2017 RM3.8bil.	PRC (RM2.4 b)
	Netherlands (RM1.9 b)
	USA (RM0.8 b)

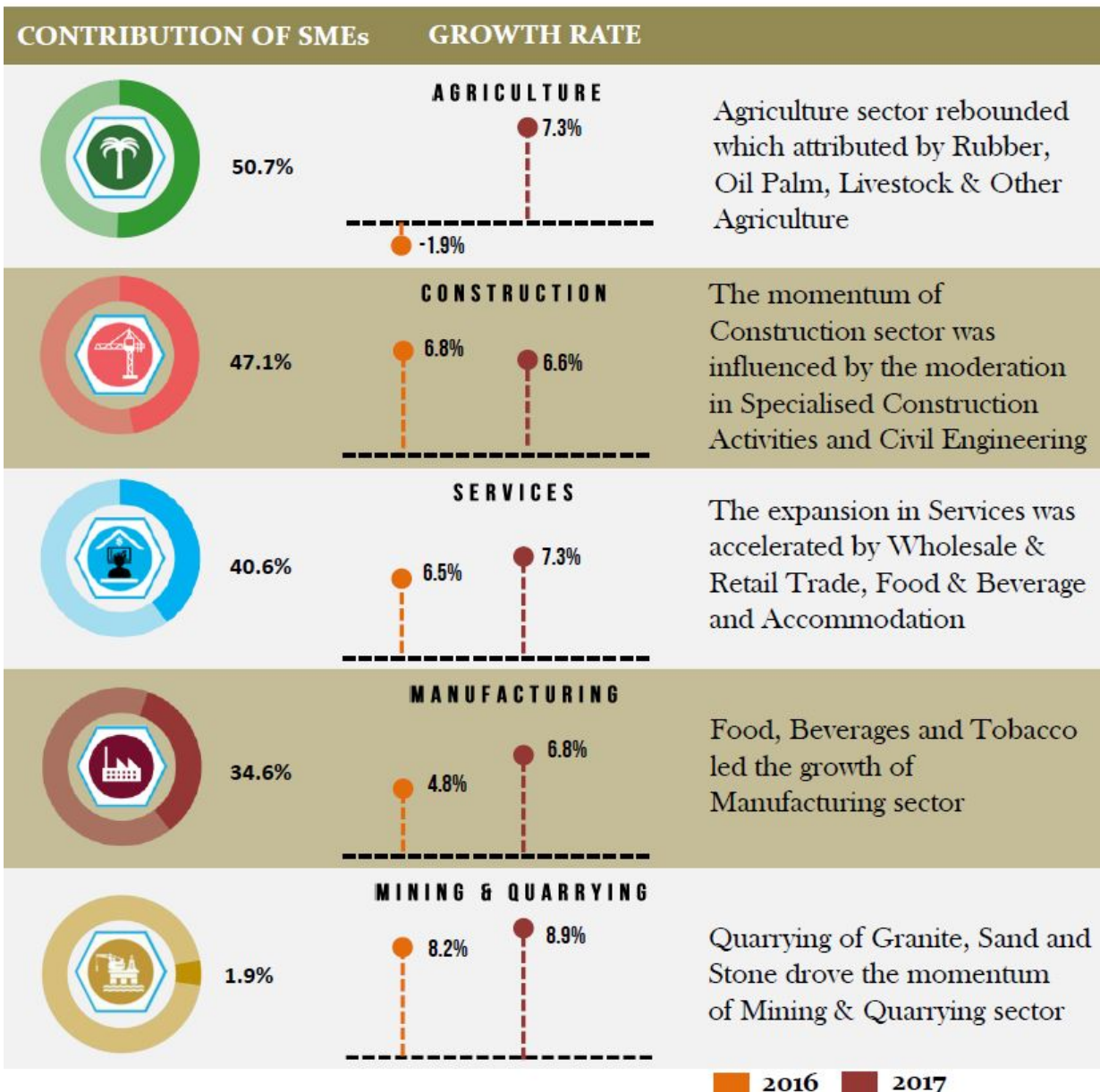
Notes:

% - Year-on-Year Growth
%* - % share to total exports

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's SME's GDP recorded a strong growth at 7.2 per cent exceeded Malaysia's GDP which registered at 5.9 per cent in 2017

CATEGORY	VALUE ADDED (RM BILLION)		SHARE TO MALAYSIA'S GDP (%)		ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
SMEs	405.8	435.1	36.6	37.1	5.2	7.2
NON SMEs	703.2	739.2	63.4	62.9	3.7	5.1
MALAYSIA GDP	1,108.9	1,174.3	100.0	100.0	4.2	5.9



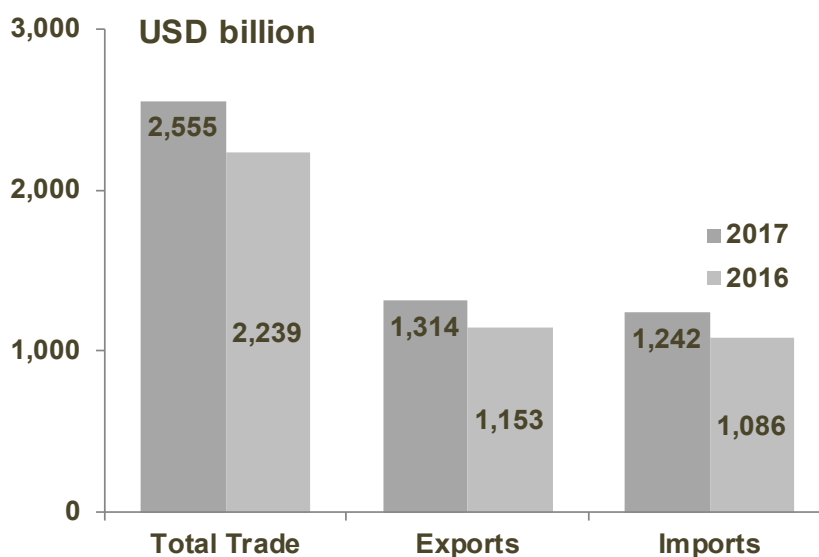
2016 2017

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

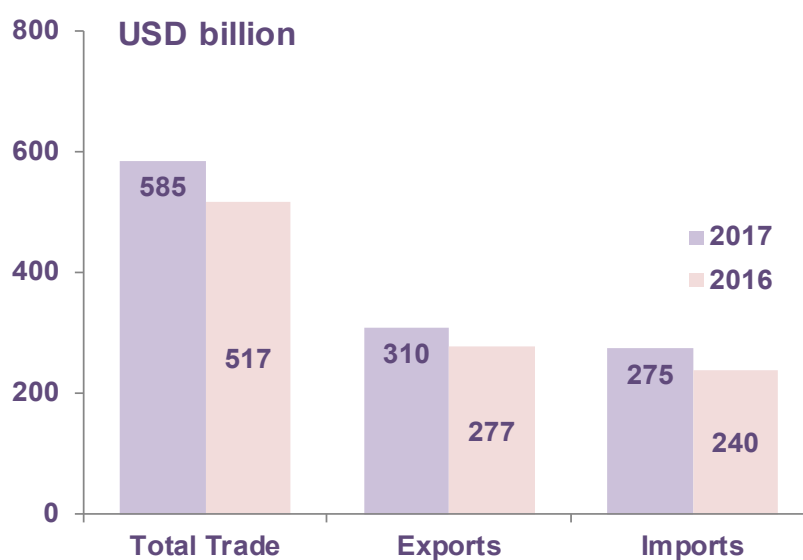


ASEAN International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS)

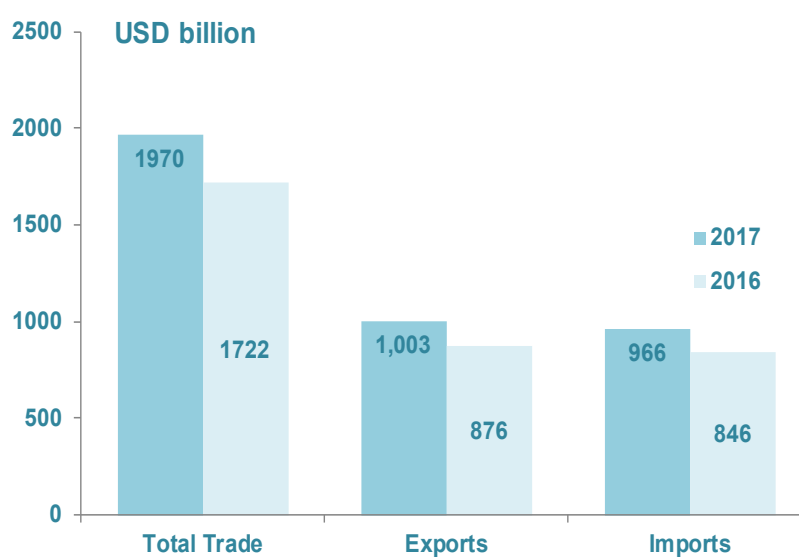
ASEAN Trade in Goods, 2016 - 2017



Intra-ASEAN Trade in Goods, 2016 - 2017



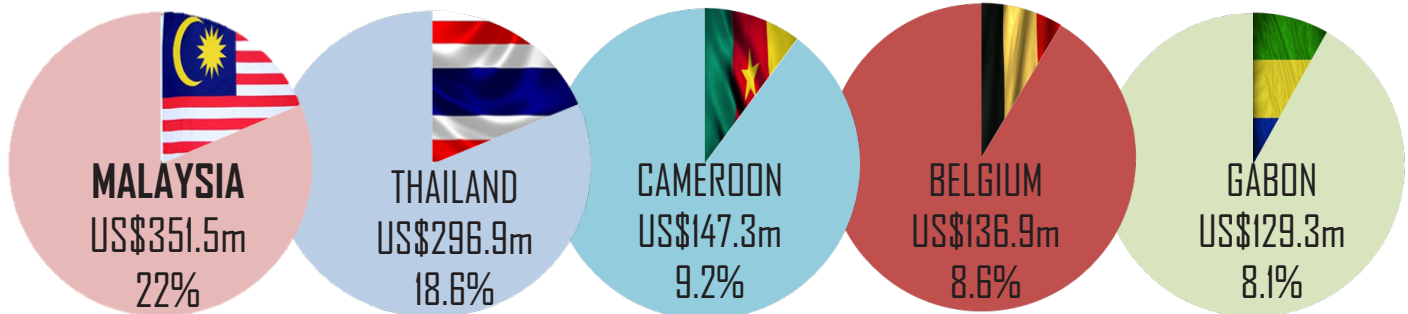
Extra-ASEAN Trade in Goods, 2016 - 2017



Note:
 IMTS 2017 figures are preliminary as of 30 May 2018
 Source: <https://data.aseanstats.org/fdi-by-hosts-and-sources>

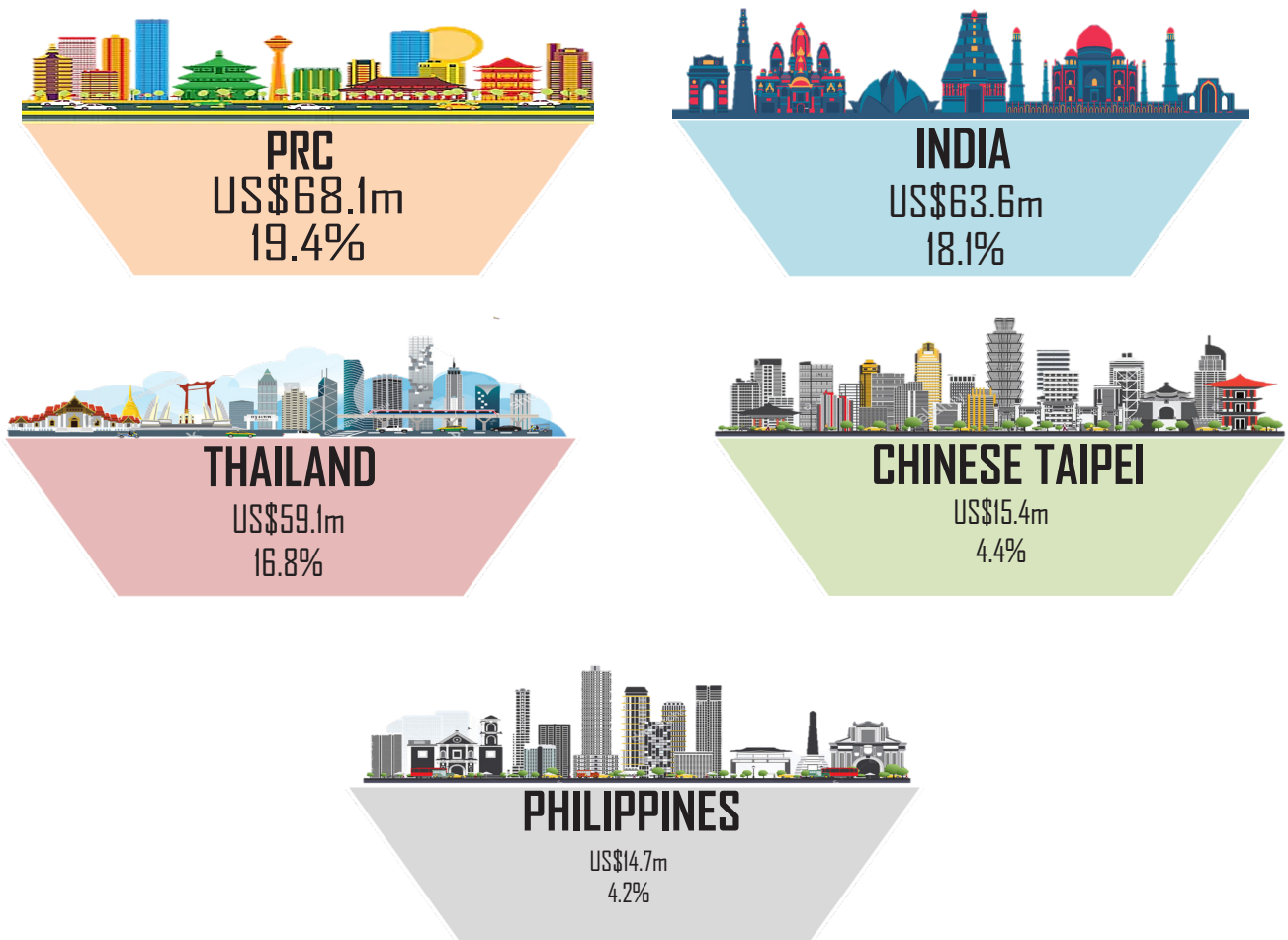
International Report

Malaysia ranked number one exporter of Lumber, Tropical Hardwood n.e.s, Sawn Lengthwise more than 6mm*, in 2017



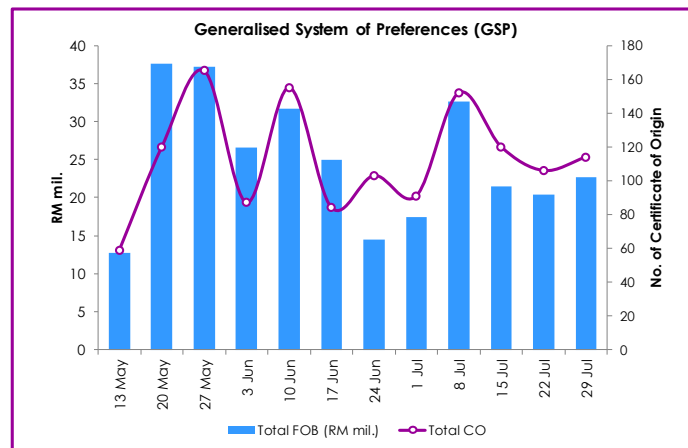
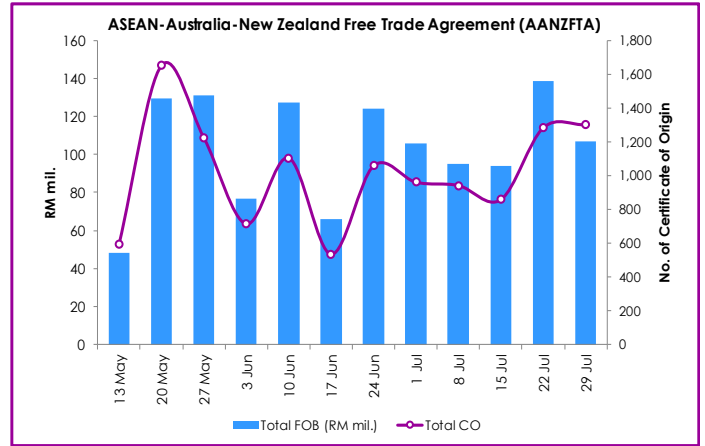
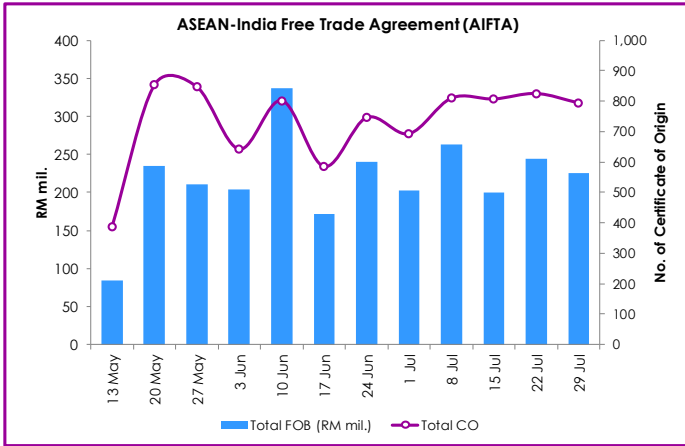
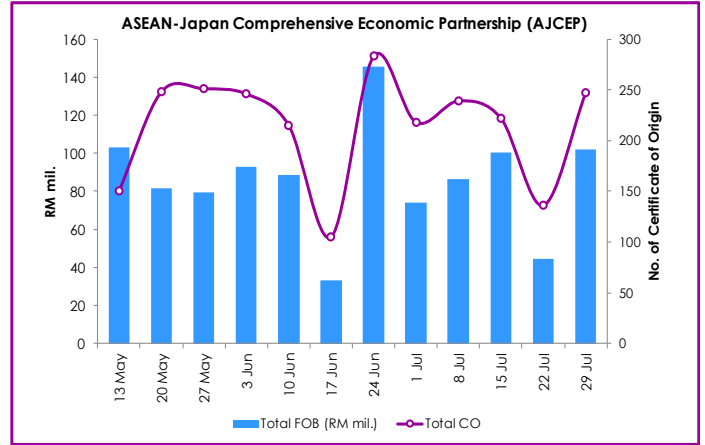
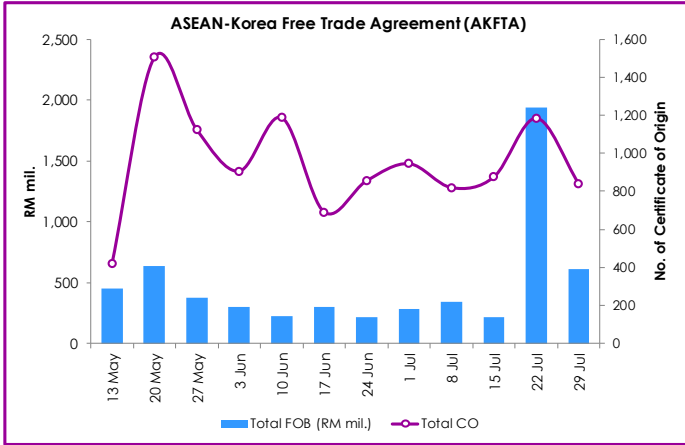
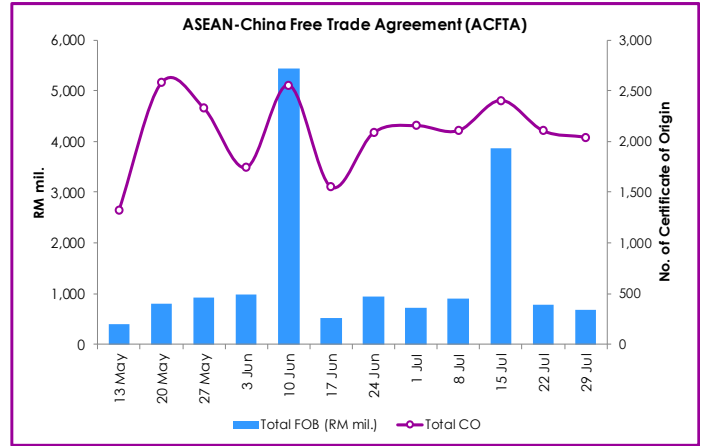
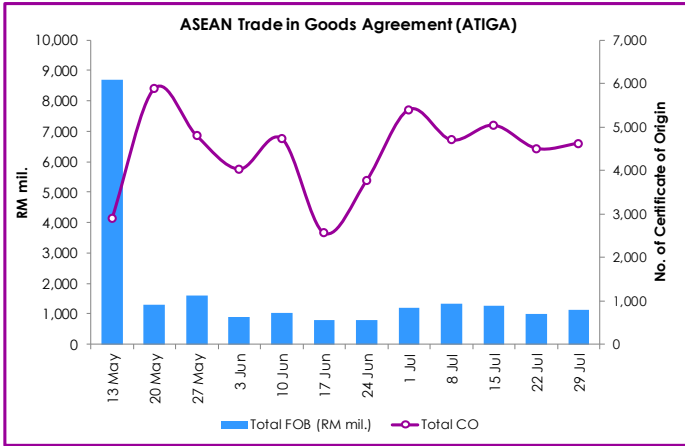
Note : % Share in World's export

Malaysia's Top Five Export Destinations for Lumber, Tropical Hardwood n.e.s, Sawn Lengthwise more than 6mm in 2017



Notes :
 - % Share in Malaysia's export
 - *Refers to HS 440729

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

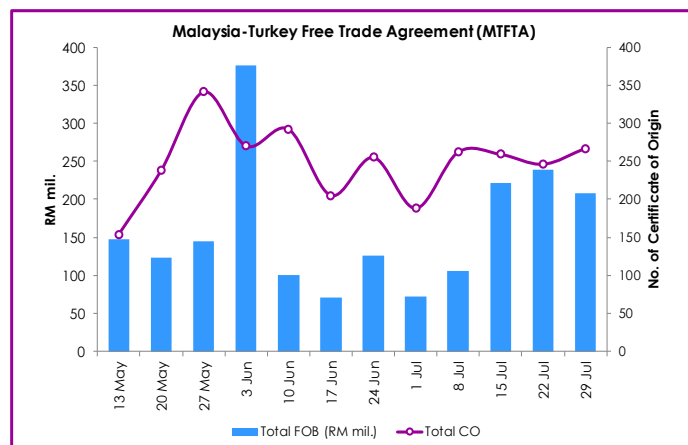
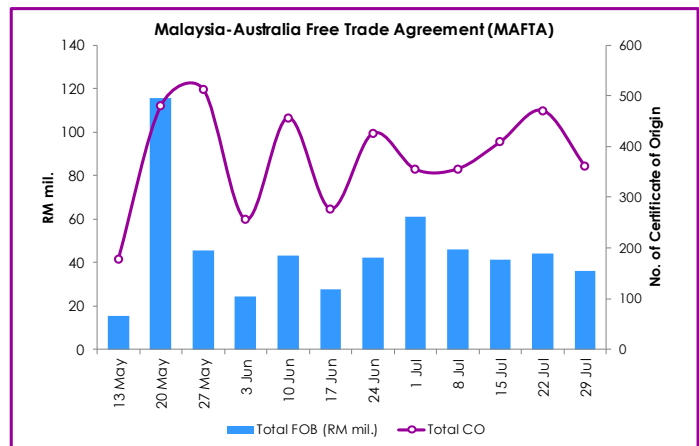
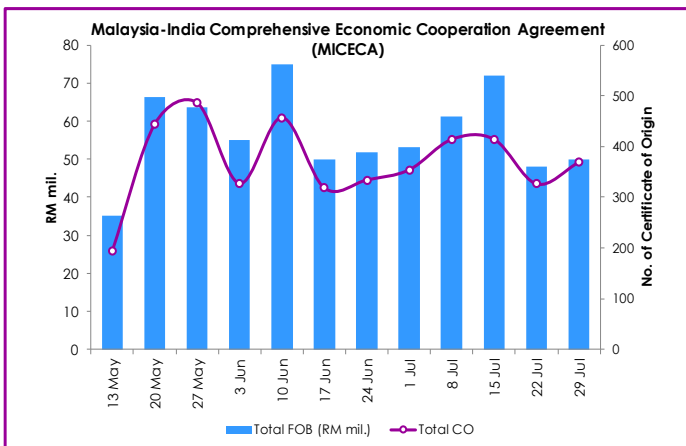
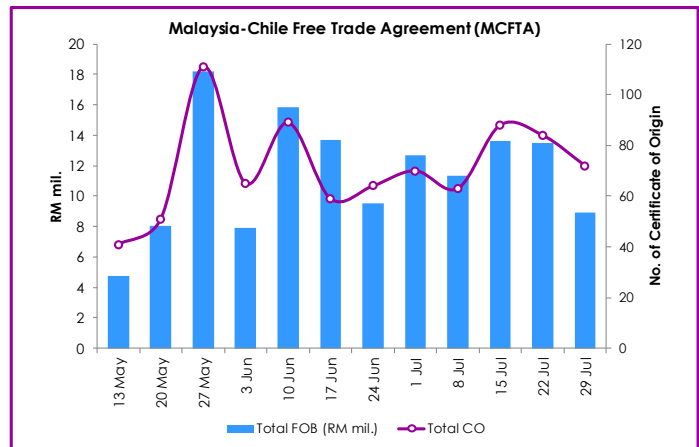
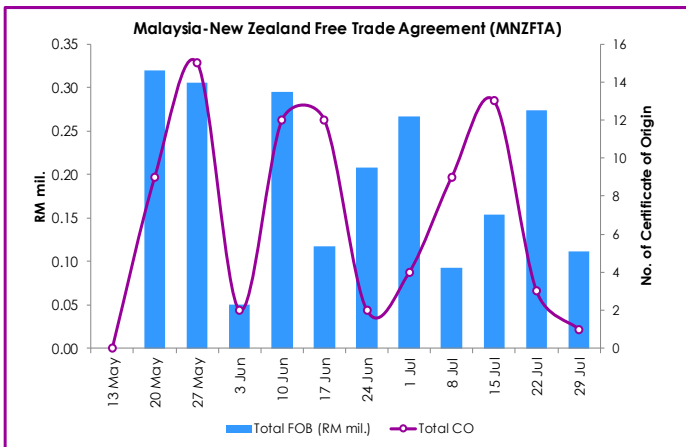
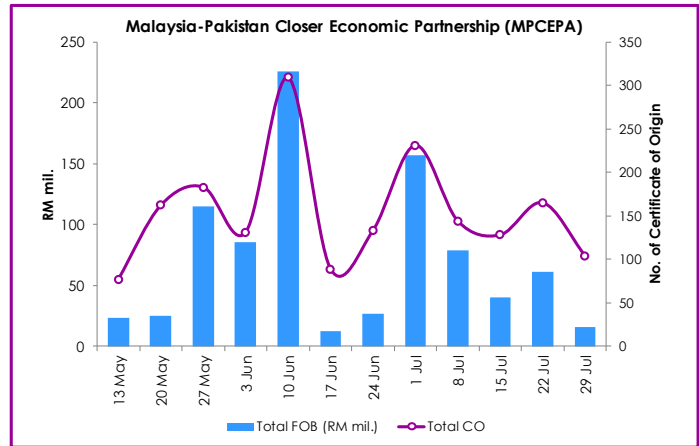
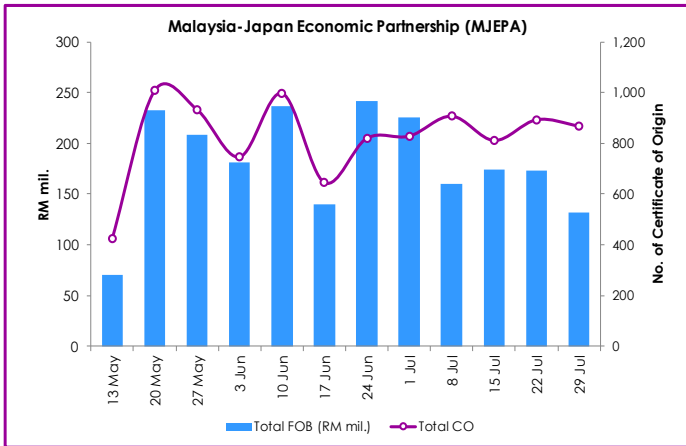


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: *Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

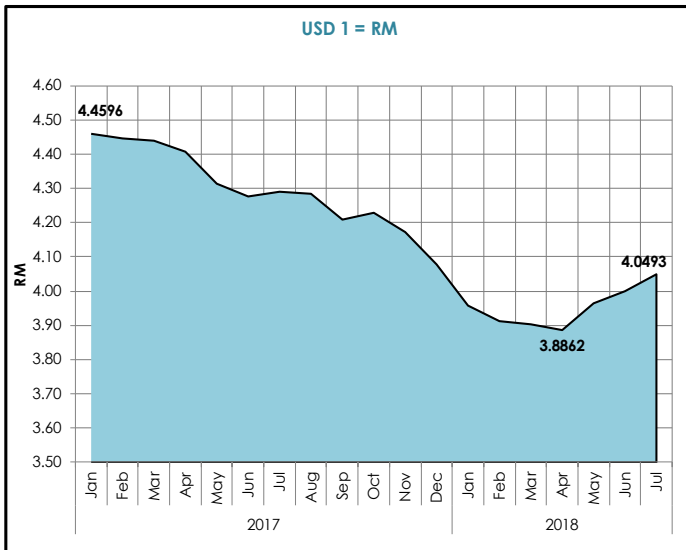
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



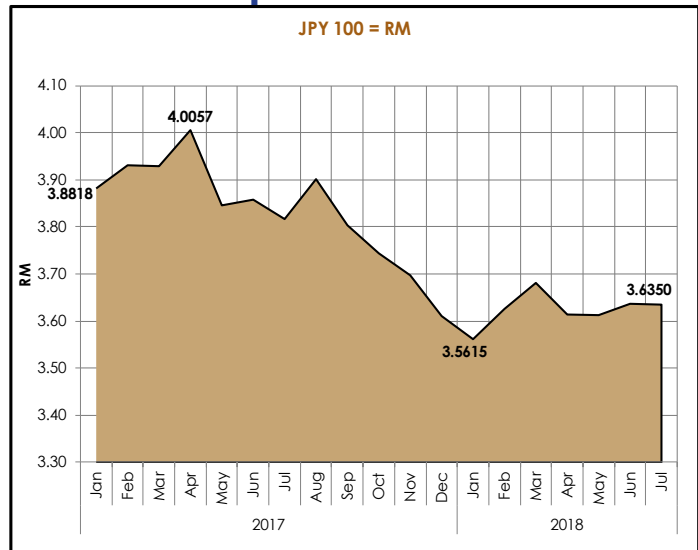
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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

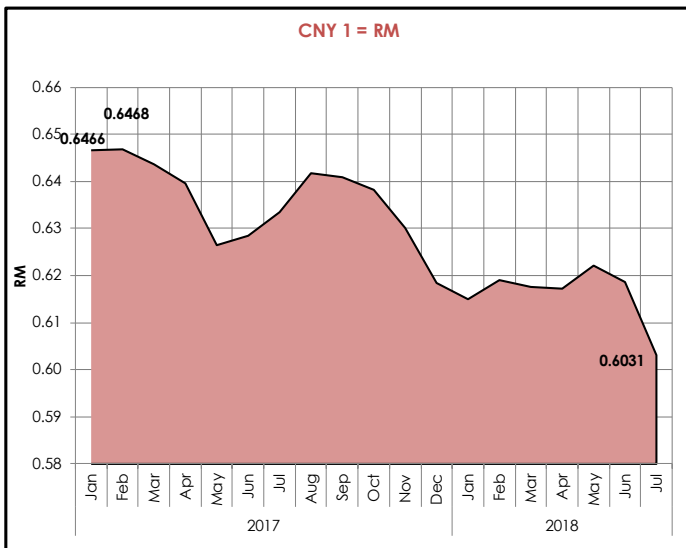
US Dollar



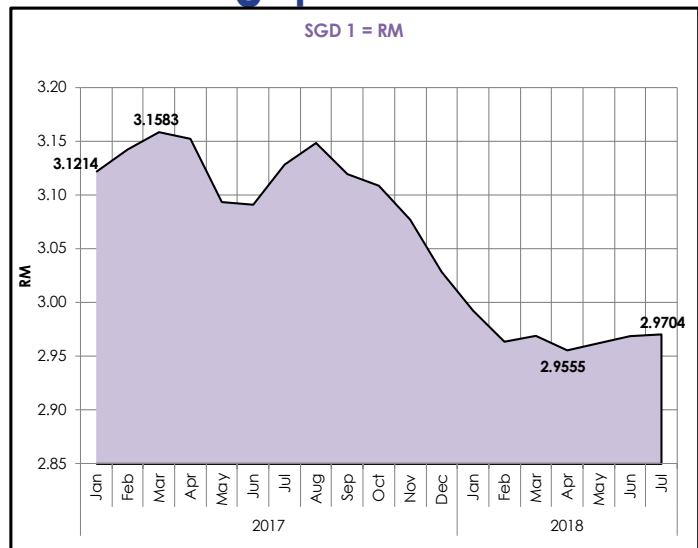
Japanese Yen



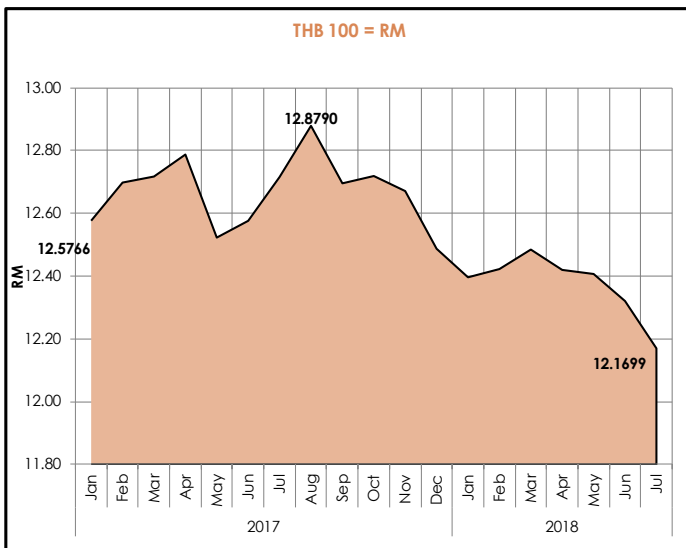
Chinese Yuan



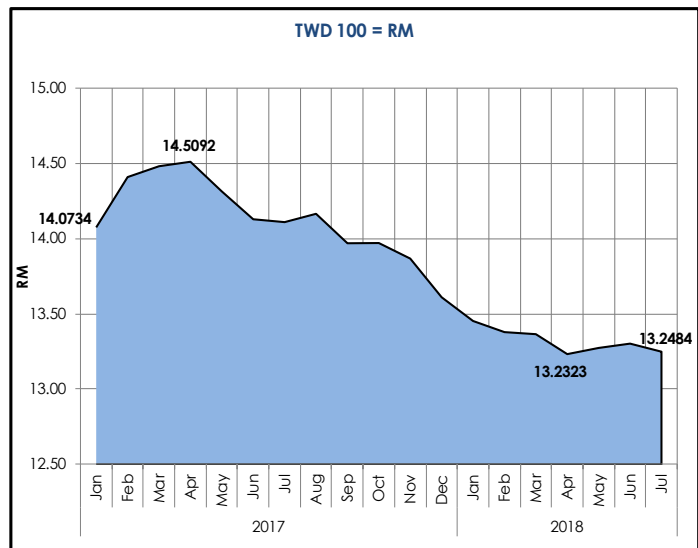
Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices



CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT)

-per bbl-

3 Aug 2018 : US\$73.2, ▼1.5%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$55.0

2016: US\$45.3



CRUDE PALM OIL

-per MT-

3 Aug 2018 : US\$572.5, ▼2.6%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$719.7

2016: US\$702.2



SUGAR -per lbs-

3 Aug 2018 : US¢10.9, ▼0.3%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US¢15.8

2016: US¢18.2

RUBBER SMR 20

-per MT-

3 Aug 2018 : US\$1,332.5, ▼1.2%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$1,646.6

2016: US\$1,394.5



COCOA SMC 2

-per MT-

3 Aug 2018 : US\$1,408.5, ▼5.4%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$1,439.0

2016: US\$1,609.8



COAL -per MT-

3 Aug 2018 : US\$65.2, ▲0.1%*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$57.2

2016: US\$45.6



SCRAP IRON HMS

-per MT-

3 Aug 2018 : US\$380.0 (high), unchanged*

US\$360.0 (low), unchanged*

Average Priceⁱ : 2017: US\$314.5

2016: US\$243.2

HIGHEST and LOWEST 2017/2018

Crude Petroleum (Brent) -per bbl-

Highest

29 June 2018 : US\$79.4

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

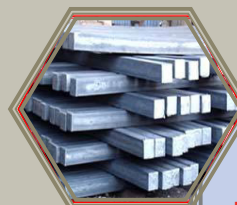


Lowest

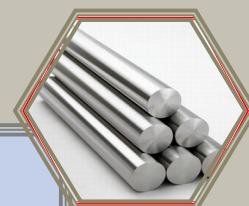
3 Aug 2018 : US\$572.5

30 June 2017 : US\$650.0

Domestic Prices 3 Aug 2018



Billets
(per MT)
RM2,300– RM2,350



Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,400– RM2,550

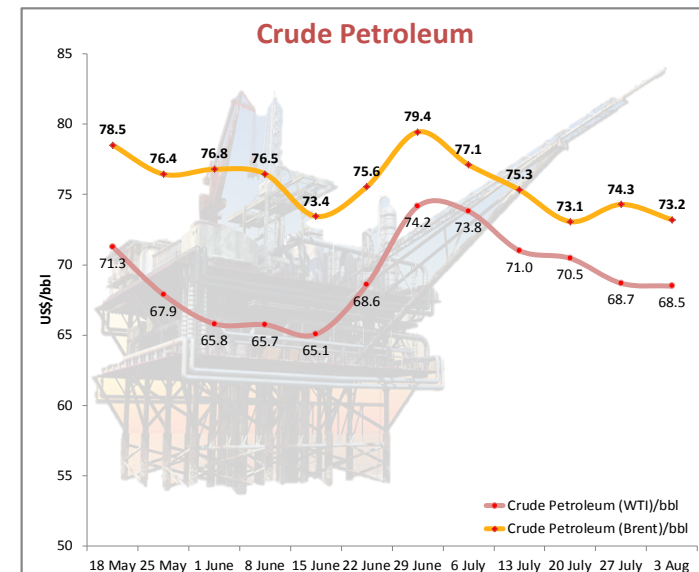
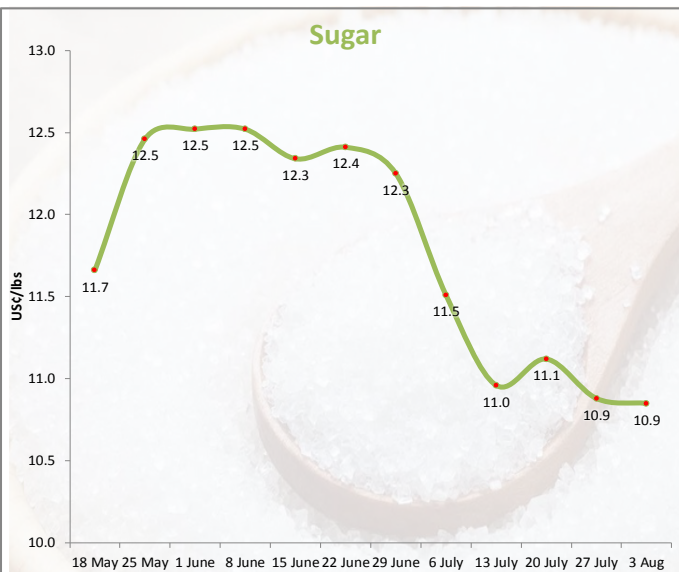
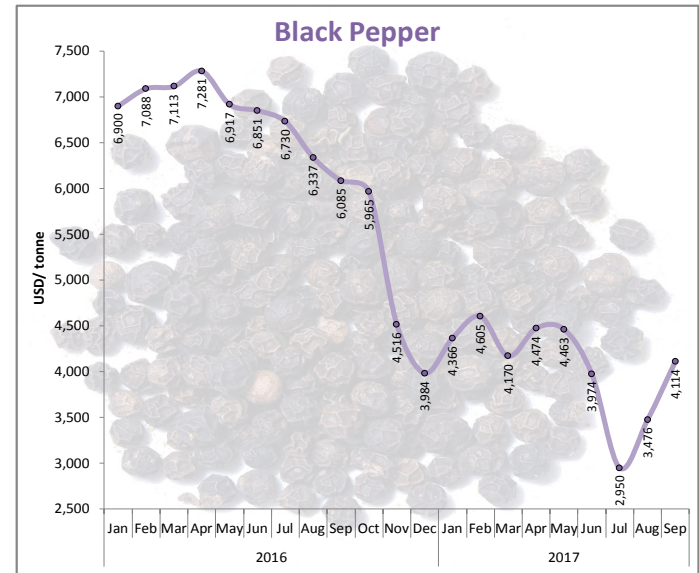
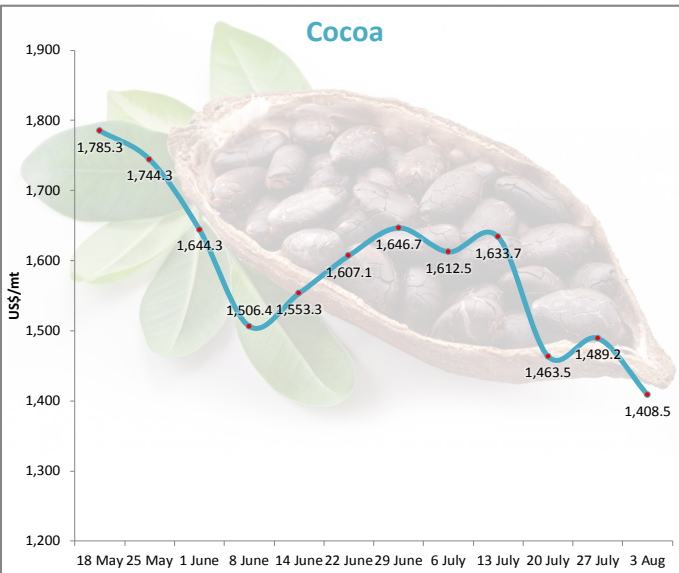
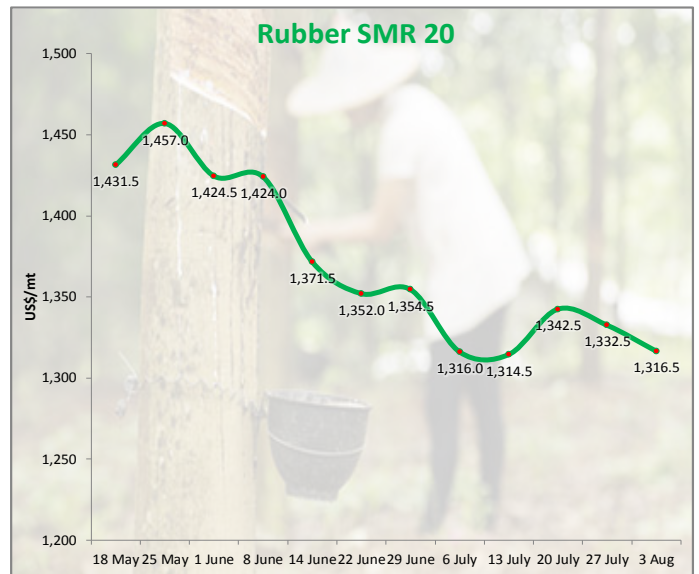
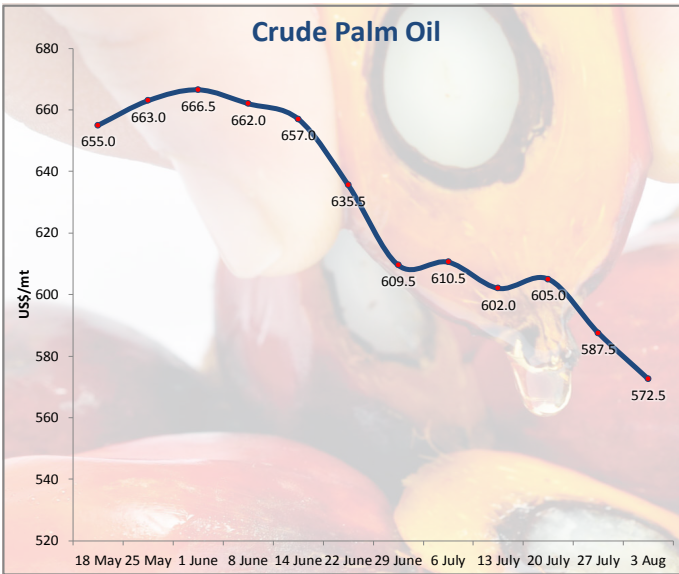
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

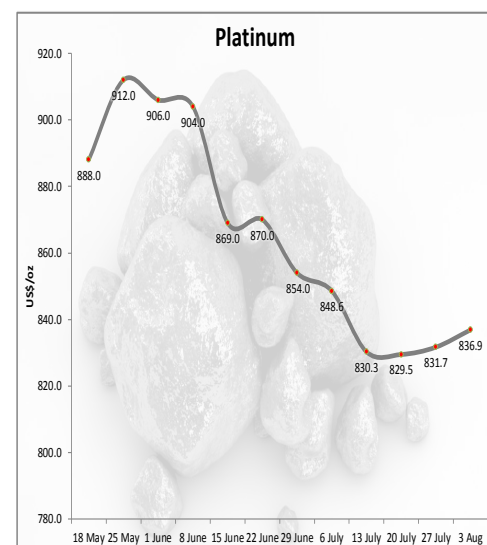
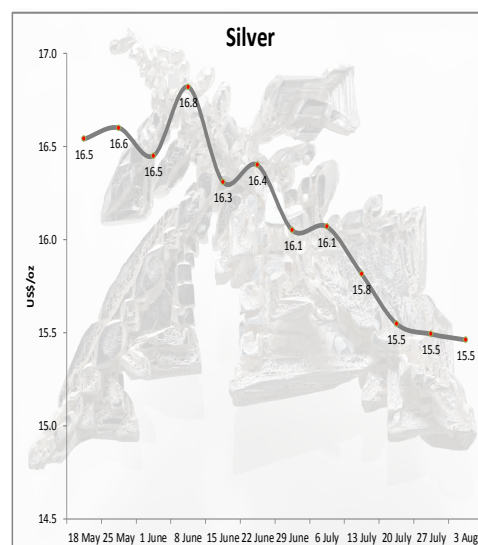
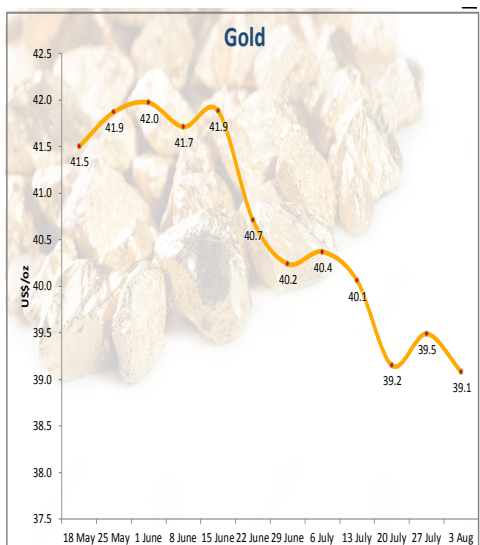
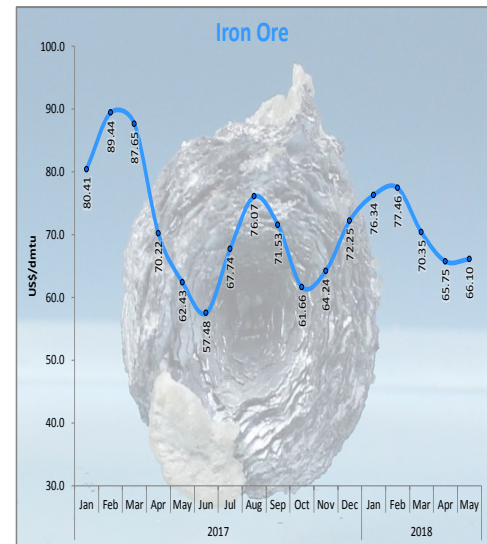
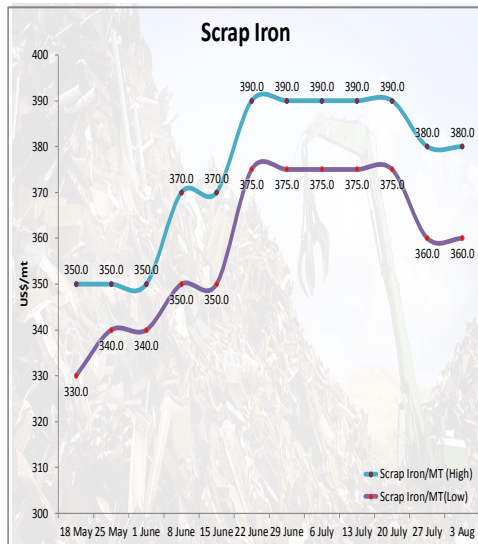
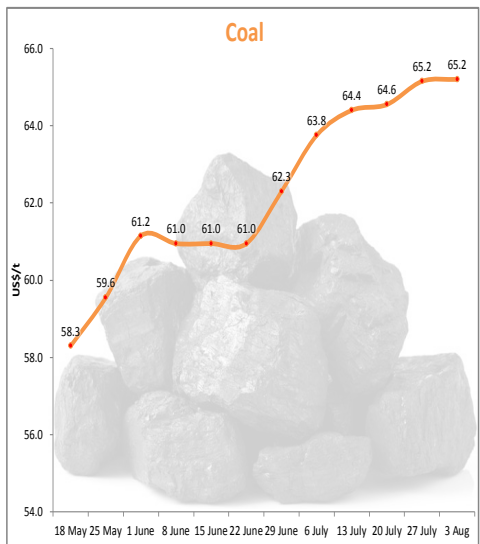
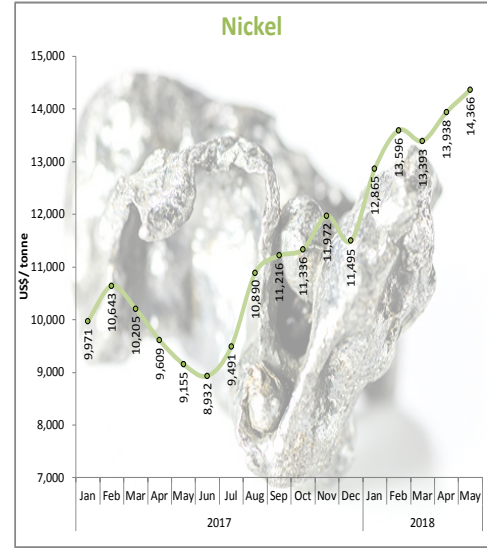
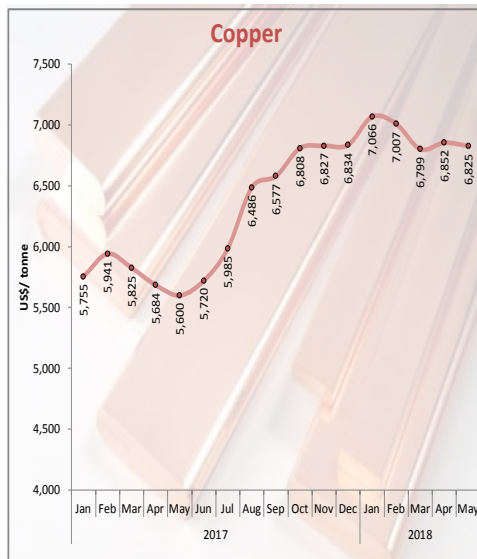
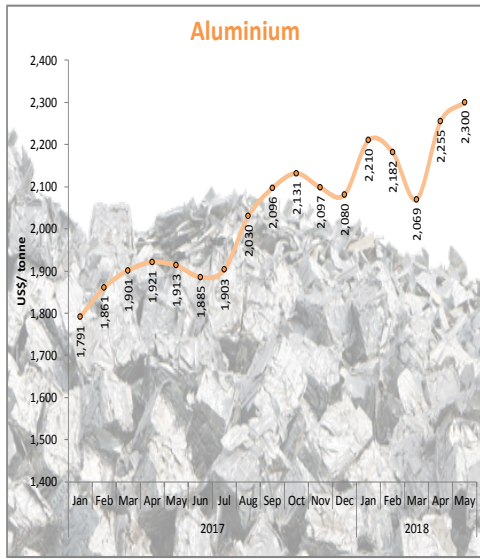
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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.

Press conference on SME performance 2017, 3 August 2018



MITI PROGRAMMES

YB Darell Leiking, MITI Minister officiated the National Workshop on APEC 2020 , 2 August 2018



MITI PROGRAMMES



Glossary

of Technical Terms

NAP

National Automotive Policy -The NAP was introduced in 2006 to transform the automotive industry and integrate it into the increasingly competitive regional and global industry.

National Treatment

Is a principle in international law vital to many treaty regimes. It essentially means treating foreigners and locals equally. Under national treatment, if a state grants a particular right, benefit or privilege to its own citizens, it must also grant those advantages to the citizens of other states while they are in that country. In the context of international agreements, a state must provide equal treatment to those citizens of other states that are participating in the agreement. Imported and locally-produced goods should be treated equally — at least after the foreign goods have entered the market.

NATIP

National Timber Industry Policy - The NATIP was officially launched on 17 February 2009 as a guiding principal for the development of the timber industry in Malaysia. The policy outlines the way forward for the industry and determine the appropriate policy directions for critical aspects of the timber industry.

Net International Reserves

Comprise of gold and foreign exchange, reserve position in the International Monetary Fund and Special Drawing Rights, less external liabilities.

NOM

Non-Originating Materials

Nominal GDP

Nominal GDP is Gross Domestic Products (GDP) evaluated at current market price, without the inflation adjustment. Nominal GDP is usually higher than real GDP because inflation is typically a positive number. Nominal GDP is used when comparing different quarters of output within the same year. The main difference between nominal and real values is that real values are adjusted for inflation, while nominal values are not.

Nominal GDP

Nominal values of GDP from different time periods can differ due to changes in quantities of goods and services and/or changes in general price levels. As a result, taking price levels (or inflation) into account is necessary when determining if we are really better or worse off when making comparisons between different time periods.

Non-Ad Valorem Tariff (Non-AVE)

Non-ad valorem duty refers to either specific duties, compound duties or mixed duties.

Non-Tariff Barrier

Government law, regulation, policy, condition, restriction, or specific requirement, and private sector business practice or prohibition, that protects a domestic industry from foreign competition.

NTBs

Non-Tariff Barrier - refer to restrictions that result from prohibitions, conditions, or specific market requirements that make importation or exportation of products difficult and/or costly. NTBs also include unjustified and/or improper application of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) such as sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and other technical barriers to Trade (TBT). NTBs arise from different measures taken by governments and authorities in the form of government laws, regulations, policies, conditions, restrictions or specific requirements, and private sector business practices, or prohibitions that protect the domestic industries from foreign competition.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MITI POCKET TALKS

A SERIES OF SESSION FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Information on the benefits of **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** and current updates

Introduction on **Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO)** application procedures

Enjoy **LOWER Tariffs** on Imports

Gain **COMPETITIVE EDGE** by utilising the FTAs

When?

Once a month

Where?

MITI Tower Kuala Lumpur
OR
MITI Regional Offices

Fees?

Free of Charge with light refreshments

For more information, please contact the Secretariat

03-6200 0468/69/57
 allaki@miti.gov.my

Tentative Schedule for MITI Pocket Talks 2018

No.	Date	Venue	Topic
1	18-Jul	MITI Kelantan	• Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
2	8-Aug	MITI HQ	• Introduction Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) • Updates on RCEP
3	15-Aug	MITI Perak	• Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
4	19-Sep	MITI Pahang	• Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
5	17-Oct	MITI HQ	• Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
6	14-Nov	MITI Sabah	• Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
7	5-Dec	MITI HQ	• Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
8	12-Dec	MITI Sarawak	• Introduction to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)

Please click [here](#) to register

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW GUIDELINE ON APPLICATION FOR CLASSIC AND VINTAGE VEHICLES IMPORT LICENSE (AP)

Please be informed effective 1 July 2018 (Sunday), a new guideline on application for classic and vintage vehicles Import License (AP) will be enforced. All application received by MITI on 1 July 2018 onward will be subjected to the terms and conditions under this new guideline.

For more information, kindly click the following links:

http://www.miti.gov.my/miti/resources/Approve%20Permit/AP%20Announcement/Lampiran_GP_Classic_and



For more information, kindly click the following links:

http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/4761Vintage_English.pdf

Issuance of APEC Business Travel Card is temporarily suspended

Immigration Department of Malaysia has issued a notice that due to unavoidable circumstances, the issuance of APEC Business Travel Card is temporarily suspended and ABTC card will not be printed for approved applicants until further notice (Kindly refer: <http://www.imi.gov.my/index.php/en/resources-and-archives/announcement/1784-notice-of-apec-card-production-suspended-time.html>).



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ANNOUNCEMENT

COO ENDORSEMENT AT MITI MALACCA OFFICE

From 2 August to 28 September 2018, companies are encouraged to submit Certificate of Origin (COO) for endorsement at MITI Malacca Office from Monday to Wednesday.

COO endorsements can also be done at the nearest MITI office such as MITI Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur and MITI Office in Johor.

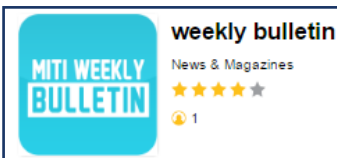
-MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY-



@ Your Service MITI Hanoi

Name : Davidson Dee Ladi
Designation : Counsellor (Economic)
MITI Hanoi
Contact No : (8424) 3734 3849 / 3836
Email : davidson@miti.gov.my

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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suggestions



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