

Trade Performance for January 2019

MALAYSIA'S JANUARY 2019 TRADE PERFORMANCE



"This was the highest export value ever recorded for the month of January, surpassing RM82.82 billion registered in January 2018. January 2019 also marked the 255th consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997."

TRADE
RM159.30 bil
↑ 2.1%

TRADE BALANCE
RM11.52 bil
↑ 19.2%

EXPORTS
RM85.41 bil
↑ 3.1%

IMPORTS
RM73.89 bil
↑ 1%



The Time to
EXPORT
is Now



Highest January Exports at RM85.41 billion

Malaysia's trade in January 2019 expanded by 2.1% to reach a value of RM159.3 billion from January 2018. Expansion in trade were seen with China, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Thailand, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the United States (US).

Exports posted a stronger year-on-year (y-o-y) growth compared to imports, registering an expansion of 3.1% to RM85.41 billion. This was the highest export value ever recorded for the month of January, surpassing RM82.82 billion registered in January 2018. Imports grew by 1% to RM73.89 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM11.52 billion, 19.2% higher compared to January 2018. This was the 255th consecutive month of trade surplus recorded since November 1997.

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, total trade, exports and imports increased by 1.9%, 2.2% and 1.4%, respectively.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Manufactured & Mining goods continued to Lead Export Growth. Export expansion in January 2019 was driven mainly by growth in

manufactured and mining sector. Exports of manufactured goods recorded a y-o-y growth of 2.9% and mining goods posted a double-digit growth of 23.5%. Meanwhile, exports of agriculture goods contracted by 13.6%.

In January 2019, exports of manufactured goods were valued at RM70.25 billion, accounting for 82.3% share of Malaysia's total exports. The main contributors to the increase in exports were electrical and electronic (E&E) products which increased by 8.2%, followed by chemicals and chemical products (↑16.7%), jewellery (↑90.8%), optical and scientific equipment (↑7.1%), textiles, apparels and footwear (↑10.7%), as well as wood products (↑5.6%).

Exports of mining goods totalled RM8.96 billion and constituted 10.5% of Malaysia's total exports. Expansion in exports was contributed mainly by growth in exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG), which was attributed to higher Average Unit Value (AUV) and volume.

Exports of agriculture goods amounted to RM5.62 billion and accounted for 6.6% of total exports. Contraction in exports was mainly due to the decline in exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products,

particularly palm oil. Exports of palm oil declined by 16.6% to RM3.27 billion, due to lower AUV.

Major exports in January 2019:

- E&E products, valued at RM34.28 billion and constituted 40.1% of total exports, increased by 8.2% from January 2018;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM5.18 billion, 6.1% of total exports, increased by 16.7%;
- LNG, RM5.16 billion, 6% of total exports, increased by 37.5%;
- Petroleum products, RM4.61 billion, 5.4% of total exports, decreased by 24.1%; and
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM3.72 billion, 4.4% of total exports, decreased by 19.5%.

Compared to December 2018, exports of manufactured, mining and agriculture goods expanded by 0.7%, 7.5% and 17.8%, respectively.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

Growing Exports to ASEAN

Trade with ASEAN in January 2019 which constituted 26.3% of Malaysia's total trade declined by 2.2% to RM41.97 billion compared to January 2018. Exports to ASEAN grew by 3.4% to RM24.98 billion, mainly on the back of higher exports for E&E products, LNG, optical and scientific equipment and crude petroleum.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM12.17 billion, increased by 5.4%
- Thailand RM5.64 billion, ↑17.1%
- Viet Nam RM2.79 billion, ↓8.6%
- Indonesia RM2.43 billion, ↓13.8%
- Philippines RM1.37 billion, ↓7.6%
- Myanmar RM237.7 million, ↑46.7%
- Brunei RM193.0 million, ↑5.4%
- Cambodia RM149.5 million, ↑63.4%
- Lao PDR RM2.9 million, ↑5.5%

Exports to major markets in ASEAN that recorded significant increases were Thailand, which expanded by RM823.3 million due to higher exports of E&E products while Singapore (↑RM627 million, E&E products) and Myanmar (↑RM75.7 million, petroleum products).

Imports from ASEAN were lower by 9.6% to RM16.99 billion. Major imports were E&E products, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, as well as machinery,

equipment and parts.

On a m-o-m basis, trade and exports were higher by 2.1% and 6.7%, respectively, while imports declined by 4%.

Exports to China Rebounded

In January 2019, trade with China which absorbed 18.2% of Malaysia's total trade rose by 14.1% y-o-y to RM28.92 billion. Exports increased by 9.1% to RM11.02 billion on account of higher exports of LNG, chemicals and chemical products, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, petroleum products, as well as metalliferous ores and metal scrap.

Imports from China surged by 17.5% to RM17.9 billion. Major imports were E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts, petroleum products, as well as chemicals and chemical products.

Compared to December 2018, trade and imports expanded by 7.2% and 15.7%, respectively, while exports contracted by 4.2%.

Manufactured Goods Dominated Exports to the EU

Trade with the European Union (EU) slipped by 1.5% y-o-y to RM15.29 billion or 9.6% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to the EU grew by 4.3% to RM8.73 billion in January 2019. In terms of products, higher exports were contributed by manufactured goods primarily E&E products, palm oil-based manufactured products, transport equipment, as well as textiles, apparels and footwear. Exports of manufactured goods to the EU rose by 7.1% to RM7.96 billion, accounting for 91.1% of Malaysia's total exports to the region.

Among the top 10 EU markets which accounted for 91.7% of Malaysia's total exports to the EU, exports to 6 countries registered increases namely, Spain (↑98.5%), the Czech Republic (↑82.9%), the Netherlands (↑3.2%), Poland (↑25.8%), Belgium (↑8.5%) and France (↑2%).

Imports from the EU contracted by 8.2% to RM6.56 billion. Main imports from this region were E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts, as well as chemicals and chemical products.

On a m-o-m basis, trade and exports to the EU rose by 2.5% and 10%, respectively, while imports decreased by 5.9%.

Exports to the US Remained Firm

Total trade with the US posted an increase of 2.7% y-o-y to RM13.29 billion and accounted for 8.3% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports rose by 9.4% to reach RM7.95 billion underpinned mainly by higher exports of manufactured goods which increased by 9.9%. Manufactured exports accounted for 96.1% or RM7.64 billion of Malaysia's total exports to the US. Expansion in exports were seen for E&E products, optical and scientific equipment, wood products, as well as machinery, equipment and parts.

Imports from the US decreased by 5.9% to RM5.33 billion and the main import products were E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts, as well as chemicals and chemical products.

Compared to December 2018, exports increased by 0.9%, while trade and imports were down by 2.5% and 7.3%, respectively.

Exports to Japan Rose M-o-M

In January 2019, trade with Japan which constituted 7.2% of Malaysia's total trade slipped by 1.8% y-o-y to RM11.51 billion. Exports decreased by 5% to RM6.67 billion owing mainly to lower exports of LNG, crude petroleum, E&E products as well as iron and steel products. However, higher exports were recorded for petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, wood products and transport equipment.

Imports from Japan registered an increase of 2.9% to RM4.85 billion. Major imports were E&E products, transport equipment, as well as machinery, equipment and parts.

On a m-o-m basis, trade grew by 0.6% and exports accelerated by 9.5%, while imports reduced by 9.6%.

Resilient Trade with FTA Partners

In January 2019, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners increased by 2.3% to a total value of RM99.94 billion and accounted for 62.7% of Malaysia's total trade.

Exports to FTA partners amounted to RM52.61 billion, an increment of 3.2% and imports grew by 1.2% to RM47.33 billion.

Increases in exports were recorded to China, Thailand, the ROK, Singapore, Myanmar, Cambodia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Brunei and Lao PDR. These countries collectively contributed 63.7% of Malaysia's exports to FTA partners.

Exports to the ROK surged by 30.5% to RM3.31 billion, attributed mainly to higher exports of LNG, Cambodia (↑63.4% to RM149.5 million, petroleum products), New Zealand (↑12.5% to RM403.8 million, crude petroleum) and Pakistan (↑8.1% to RM394.1 million, palm oil-based manufactured products).

Compared to December 2018, trade, exports and imports rose by 1.7%, 1.1% and 2.3%, respectively.

Other Markets Registering Higher Exports

In January 2019, other markets with significant growth in exports were Taiwan and the UAE. Exports to Taiwan recorded a sturdy growth of 22.3% y-o-y to RM2.84 billion, mainly driven by higher exports of E&E products. Exports to the UAE expanded by 32% to RM896.9 million, on account of higher exports of jewellery.

Import Performance

Total imports in January 2019 increased by 1% y-o-y to RM73.89 billion from RM73.15 billion in January 2018. The three main categories of imports by end use which accounted for 71.7% of total imports were:

- Intermediate goods, valued at RM37.46 billion or 50.7% share of total imports, decreased by 0.8%, following lower imports of parts and accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment) particularly electrical machinery, equipment and parts;
- Capital goods, valued at RM8.98 billion or 12.2% of total imports, declined by 3.3%, due mainly to lower imports of industrial transport equipment particularly aircraft and parts; and
- Consumption goods, valued at RM6.52 billion or 8.8% of total imports, increased by 3.3%, as a result of higher imports of non-durables mainly for pharmaceutical products

Trade Performance, January 2019

Malaysia's **trade in January 2019 expanded by 2.1%** to reach a value of **RM159.3 billion** from January 2018. **Exports** posted a growth of **3.1%** while **imports** were up by **1.0%**.

Total Trade



▲ 2.1%
RM159.3 bil.

Exports

▲ 3.1%, RM85.4 bil.



Imports

▲ 1.0%, RM73.9 bil.

Trade Balance



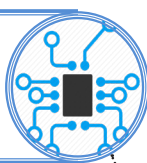
▲ 19.2%
RM11.5 bil.



Major Exports

E&E Products

40.1% share
RM34.3 bil.
▲ 8.2%



Chemicals & Chemical Products

6.1% share
RM5.2 bil.
▲ 16.7%



LNG

6.0% share
RM5.2 bil.
▲ 37.5%



Petroleum Products

5.4% share
RM4.6 bil.
▼ 24.1%



Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products

4.4% share
RM3.7 bil.
▼ 19.5%

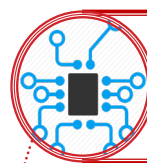


Major Imports



E&E Products

29.7% share
RM21.9 bil.
▼ 2.3%



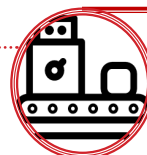
Chemicals & Chemical Products

9.9% share
RM7.3 bil.
▲ 11.8%



Machinery, Equipment & Parts

9.2% share
RM6.8 bil.
▲ 2.8%



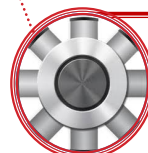
Petroleum Products

7.5% share
RM5.5 bil.
▼ 20.0%



Manufactures of Metal

5.8% share
RM4.3 bil.
▼ 4.6%



RM85.4 bil.

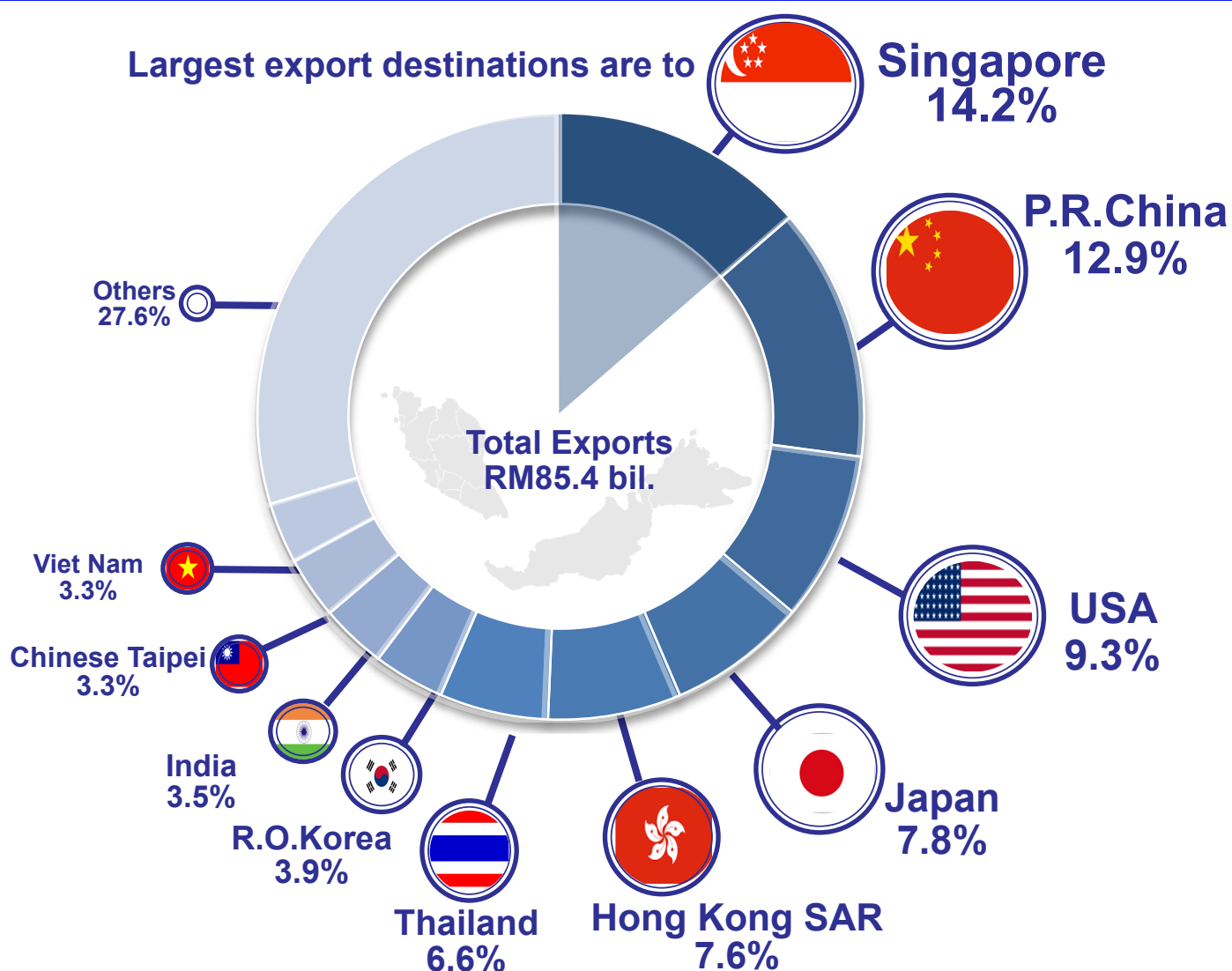
Exports

RM73.9 bil.

Imports

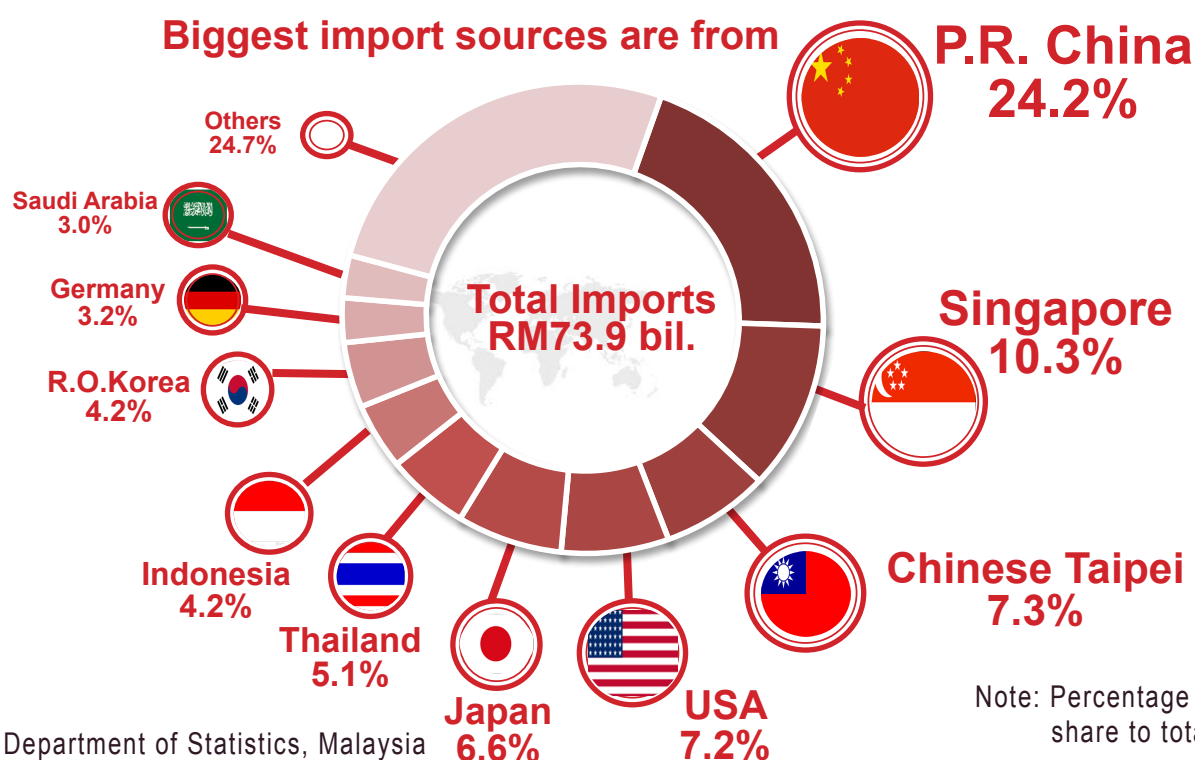
Note: Percentage refers to y-o-y growth
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Major Export Destinations, January 2019



Note: Percentage refers to share to total exports

Major Import Sources, January 2019



Note: Percentage refers to share to total imports

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



MAIN FINDINGS

ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY SUB-SECTOR



VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

7.1%

Annual growth rate 2015-2017

2017: RM31.8 billion
2015: RM27.7 billion

VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

5.9%

Annual growth rate 2015-2017

2017: RM61.0 billion
2015: RM54.4 billion

VALUE ADDED

4.7%

Annual growth rate 2015-2017

2017: RM29.3 billion
2015: RM26.7 billion

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

2.4%

Annual growth rate 2015-2017

2017: 50,265 persons
2015: 47,972 persons

SALARIES & WAGES PAID

3.5%

Annual growth rate 2015-2017

2017: RM3.9 billion
2015: RM3.6 billion

VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

8.1%

Annual growth rate 2015-2017

2017: RM154.2 billion
2015: RM132.1 billion

Source: Annual Economic Statistics 2018,
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
Department of Statistics, Malaysia



ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS 2018

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION



MAIN FINDINGS

VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

7.8%

2017: RM144.8 billion
2015: RM124.6 billion



VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

6.5%

2017: RM70.4 billion
2015: RM62.0 billion



VALUE ADDED

9.0%

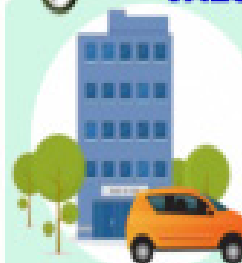
2017: RM74.3 billion
2015: RM62.6 billion



VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

6.4%

2017: RM93.7 billion
2015: RM82.8 billion



NUMBERS OF PERSONS ENGAGED

5.4%

2017: 225,665 persons
2015: 203,017 persons



SALARIES & WAGES

8.6%

2017: RM13.8 billion
2015: RM11.7 billion



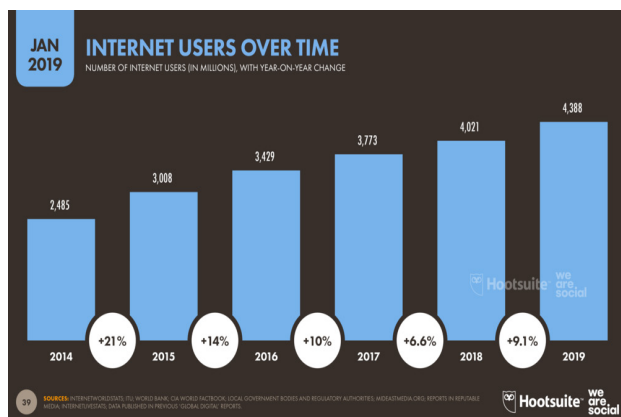
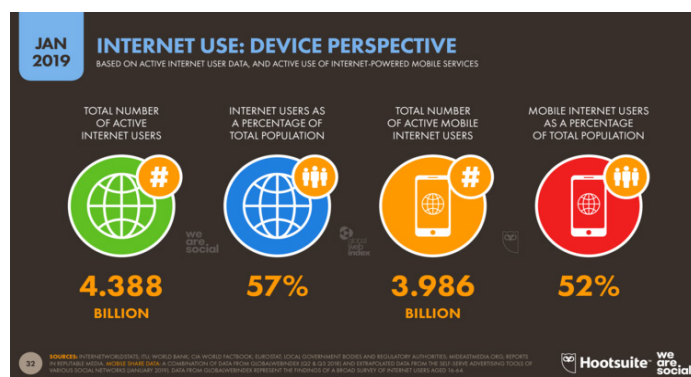
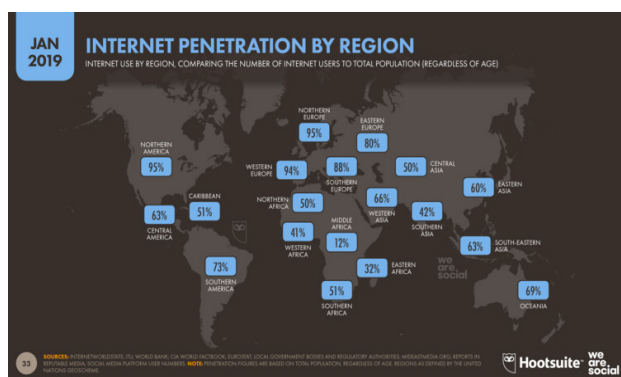
Annual growth rate 2015-2017

Source: Annual Economic Statistics 2018, Information and Communication
Department of Statistics Malaysia

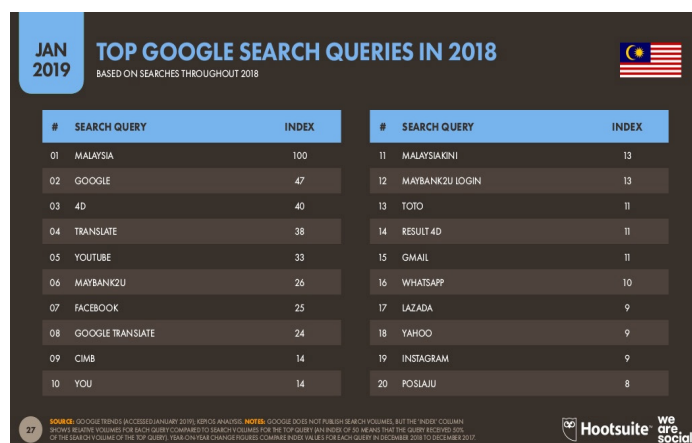
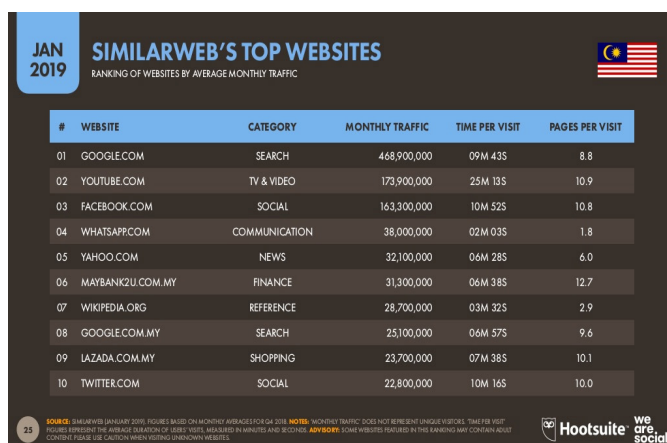
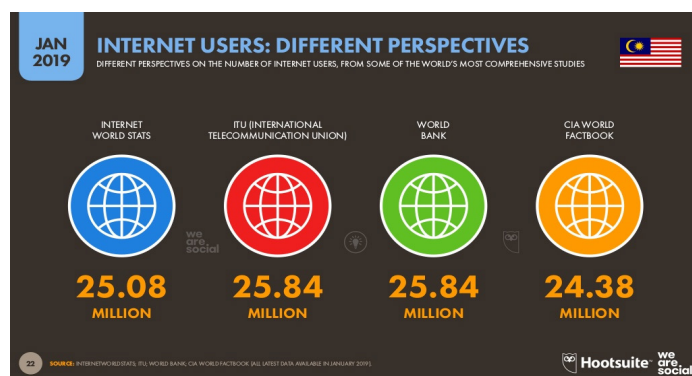
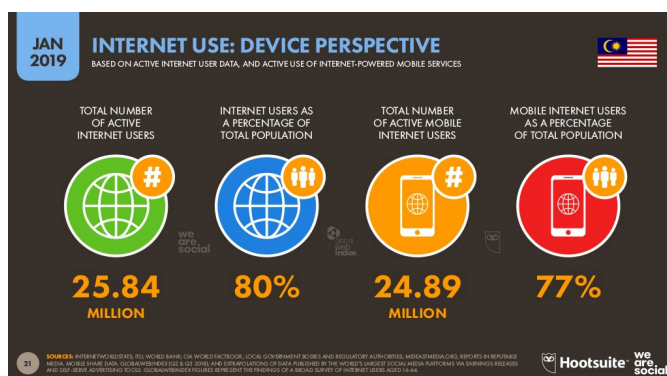


Digital 2019

International Statistics



Digital 2019: Malaysia



Source: <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2019>



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

and YOU...

MITI Weekly Bulletin

www.miti.gov.my

Hong Kong SAR Economic Indicators 2017

86.7% Employment
in Services

13.0% Employment
in Industry

0.3%
Employment
in Agriculture

7.4 million
Population

0.7% annual
Growth rate

US\$280.3 billion
GDP at constant prices

3.8% annual
Growth rate

21 Members

US\$104.3 billion
FDI Flow
Inward

US\$82.8 billion
FDI Flow
Outward

US\$1.97 trillion
FDI Stock
Inward

US\$1.80 trillion
FDI Stock
Outward

US\$103.6 billion
Commercial
Services
Exports

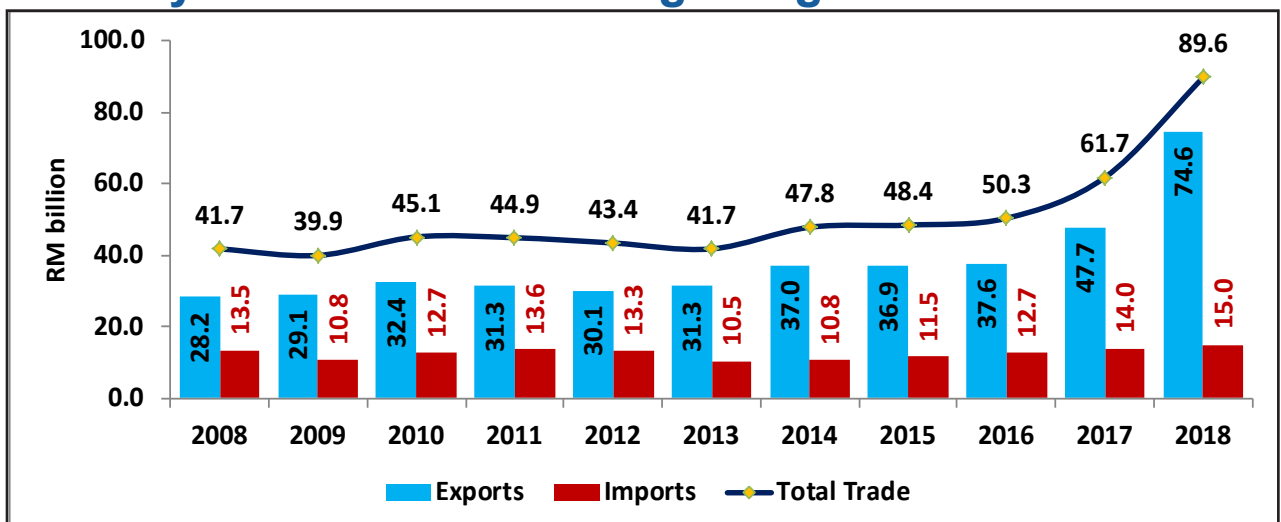
US\$77.1 billion
Commercial
Services
Imports

US\$550.3 billion
Merchandise
Goods
Exports

US\$589.9 billion
Merchandise
Goods
Imports

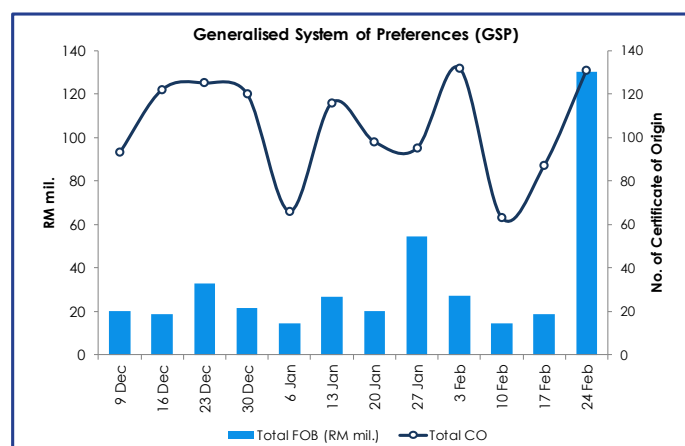
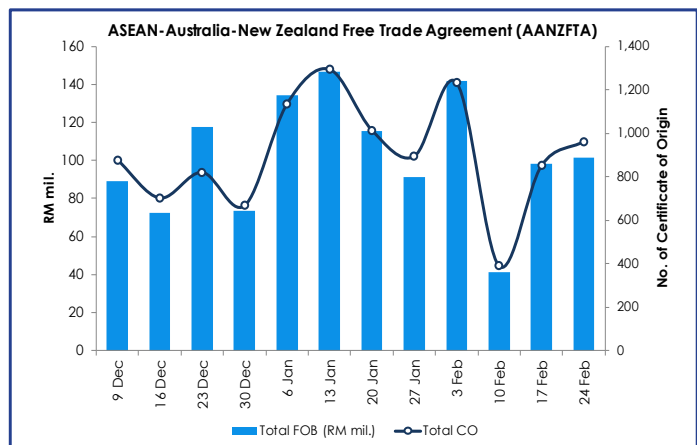
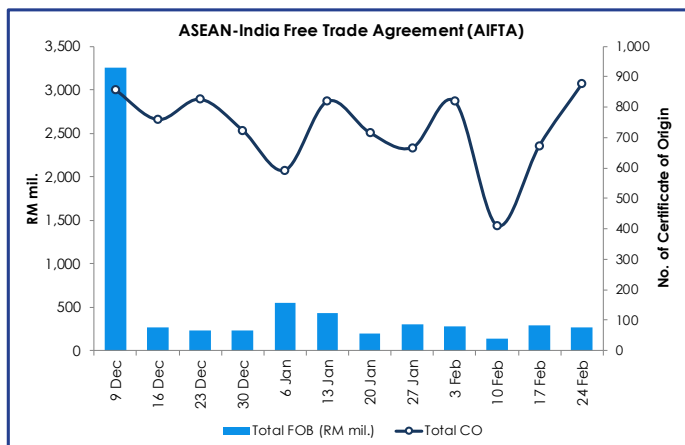
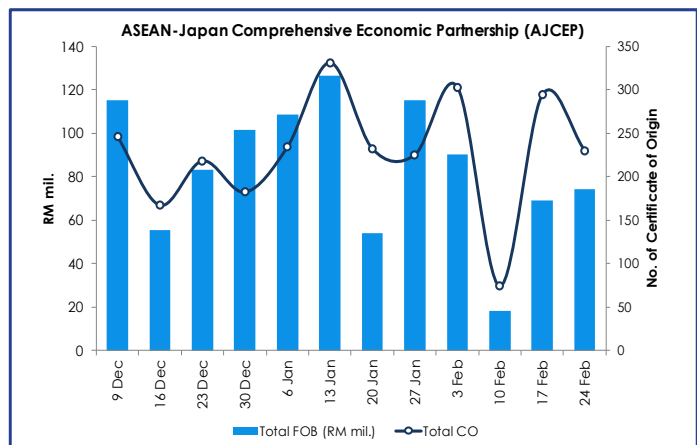
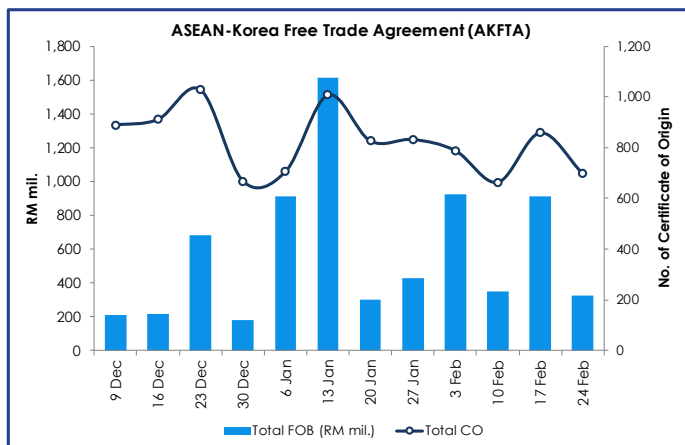
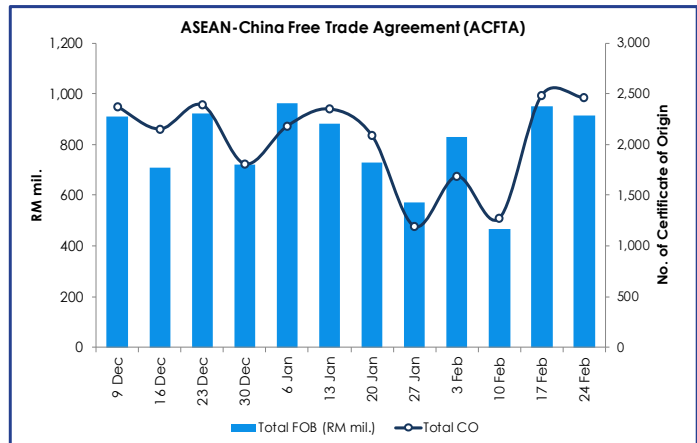
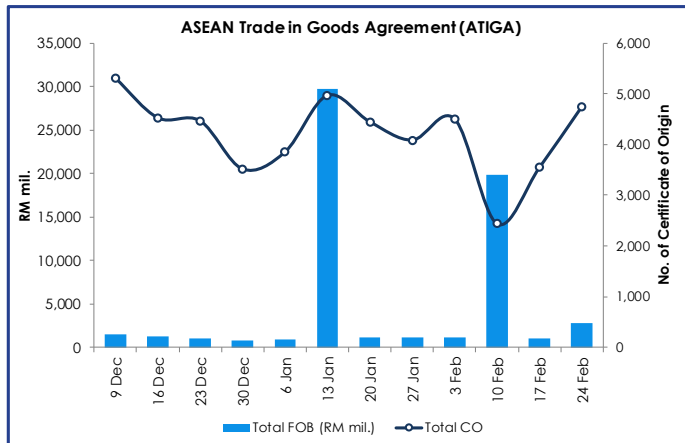
Source: www.statistics.apec.org

Malaysia's Trade with Hong Kong SAR 2008 - 2018



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

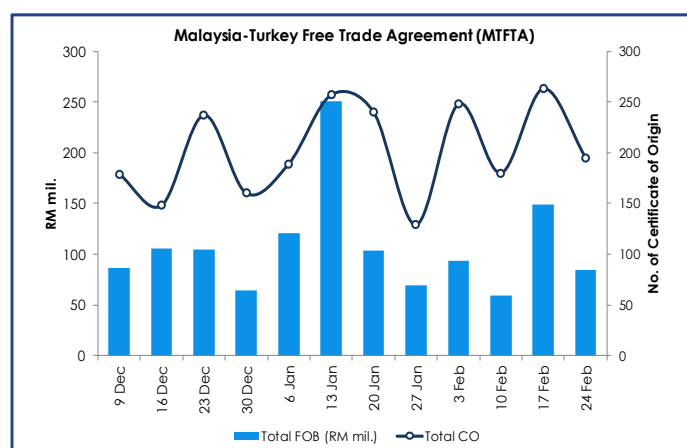
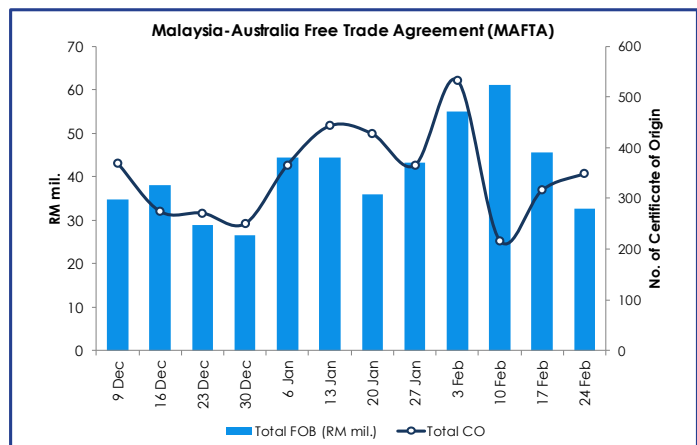
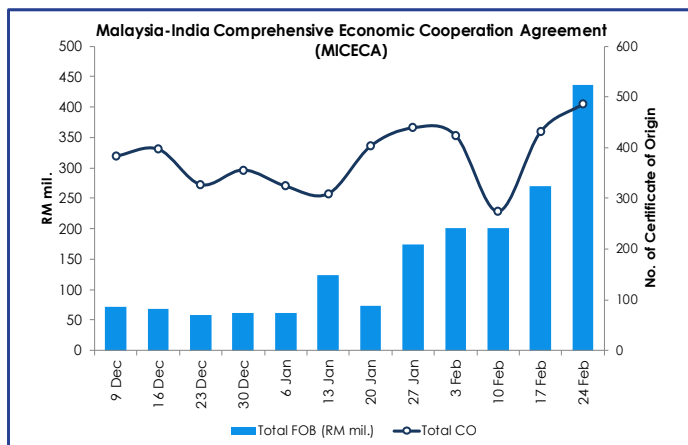
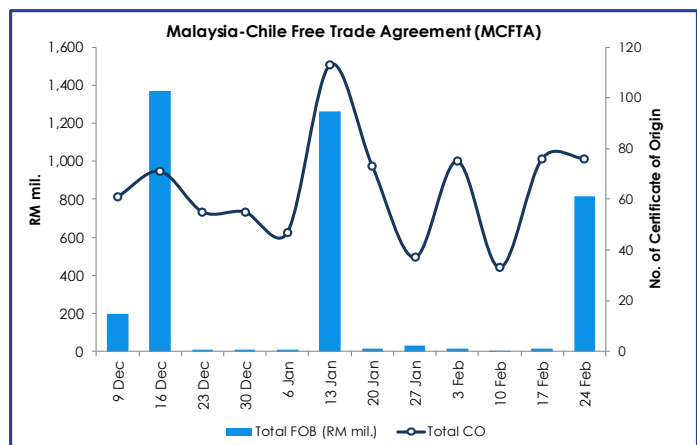
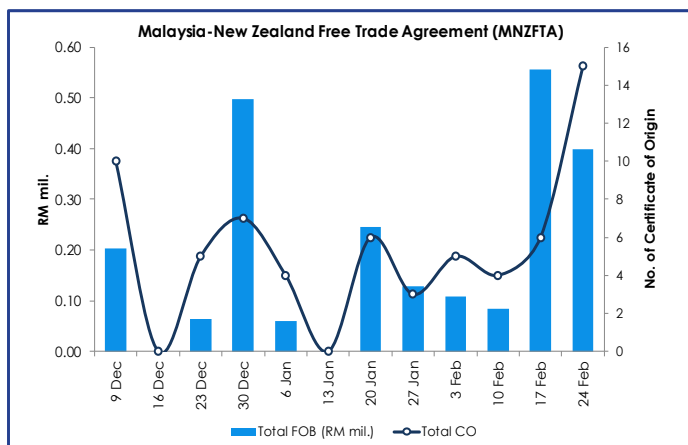
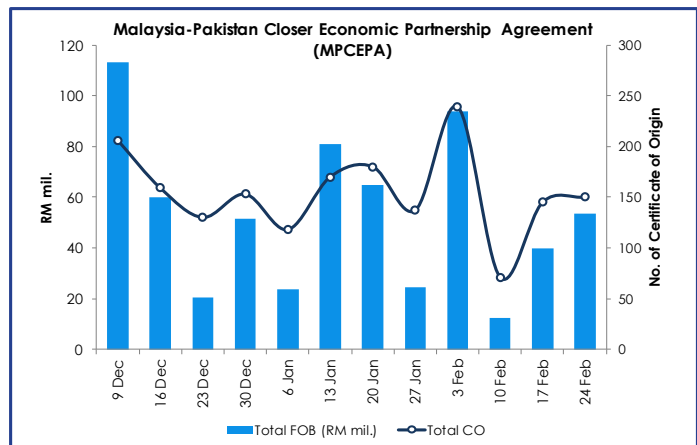
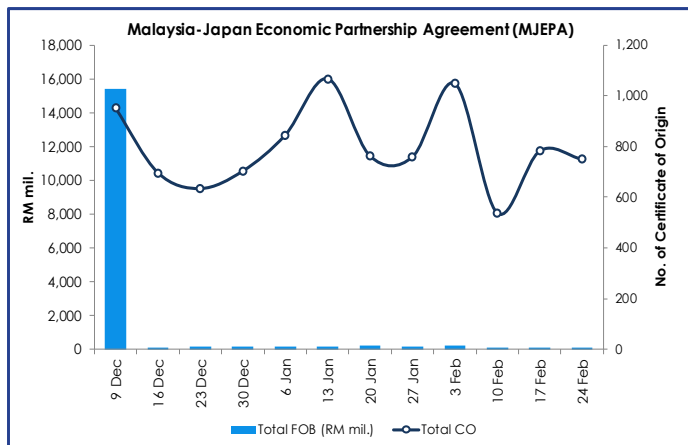


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: *Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

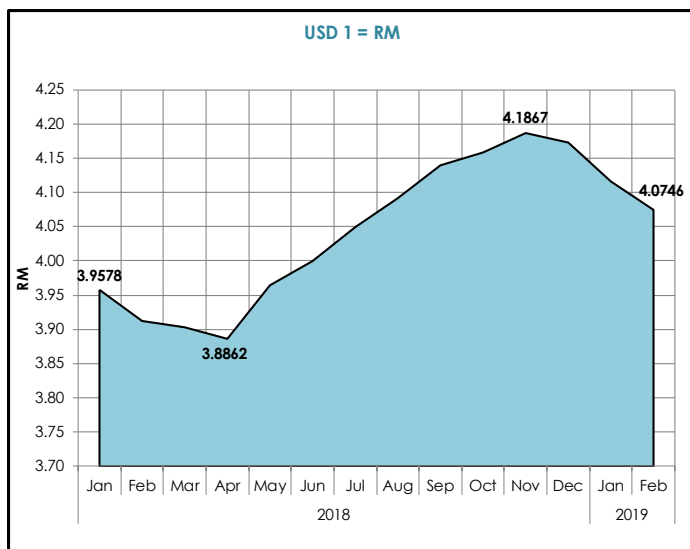
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



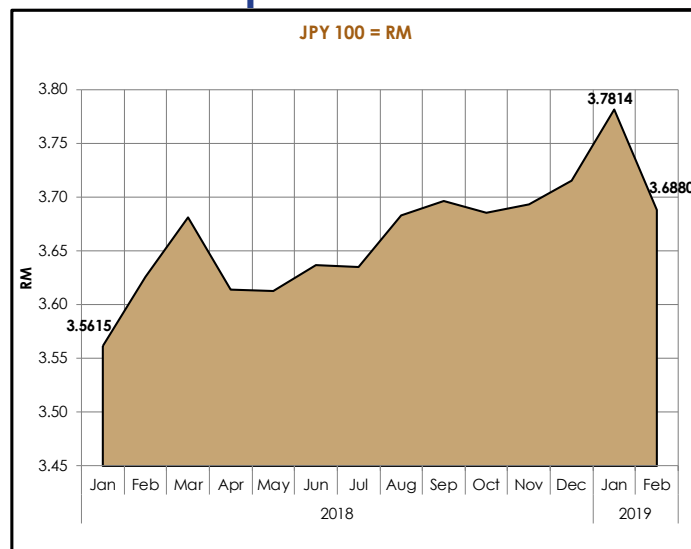
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2018 - February 2019

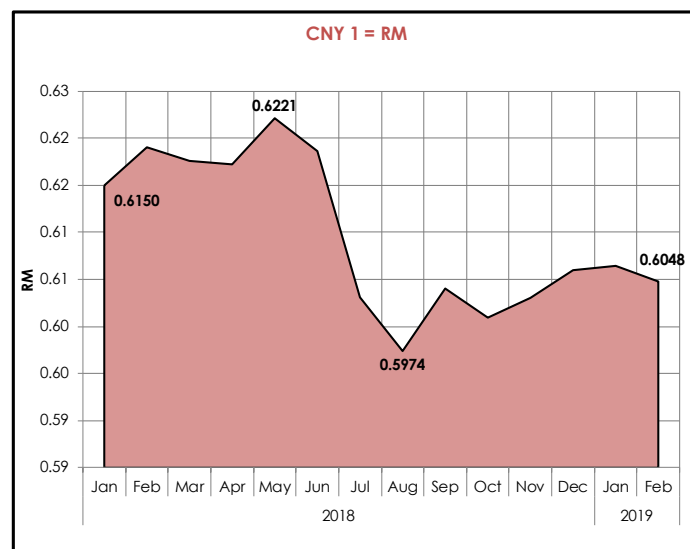
US Dollar



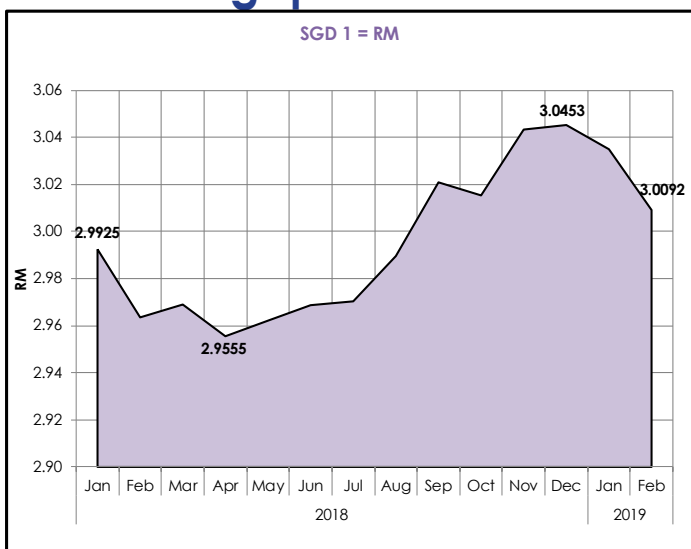
Japanese Yen



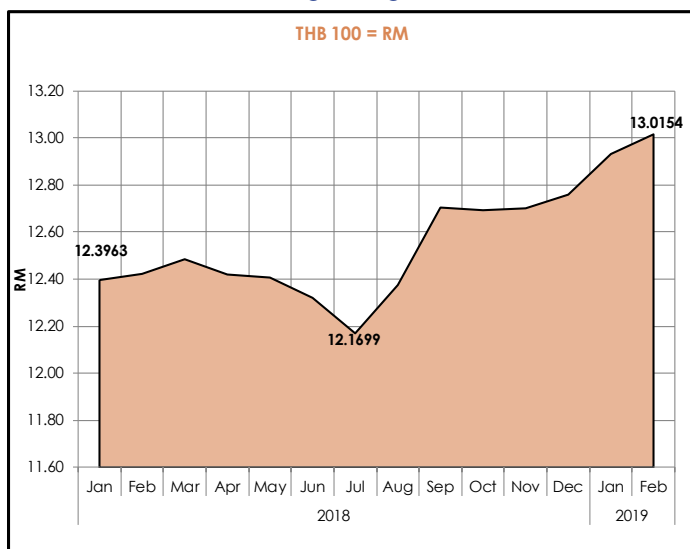
Chinese Yuan



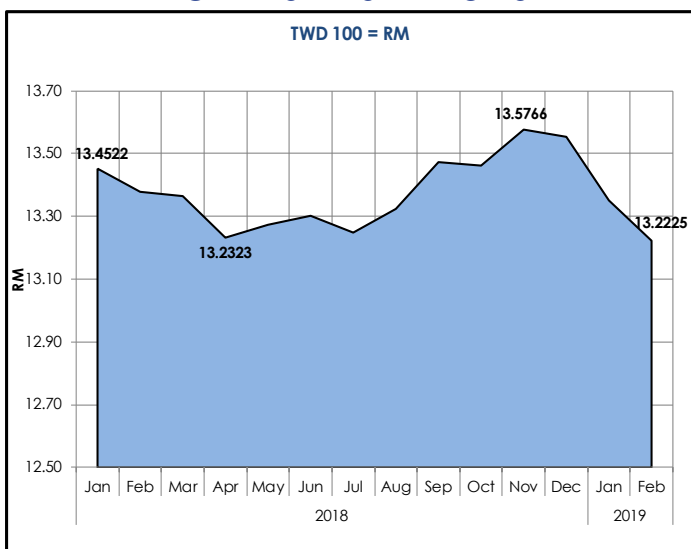
Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▼ **3.1%***
US\$65.1
1 Mar 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$71.5

Highest
2018/2019

22 Feb 2019 : US\$67.1
5 Oct 2018 : US\$84.2

4 Jan 2019 : US\$57.1
28 Dec 2018 : US\$52.2

Lowest
2018/2019

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▼ **0.1%***
US\$566.5
1 Mar 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$600.1

Highest
2018/2019

22 Feb 2019 : US\$567.0
9 Mar 2018 : US\$691.5

4 Jan 2019 : US\$503.8
23 Nov 2018 : US\$448.5

Lowest
2018/2019

RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▲ **4.6%***
US\$1,493.5
1 Mar 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$1,371.0

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▼ **0.5%***
US\$1,657.3
1 Mar 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$1,535.6

SUGAR -per lbs-



▼ **5.1%***
US¢12.6
1 Mar 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US¢12.3

COAL -per MT-



▼ **1.4%***
US\$70.6
1 Mar 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$66.9

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

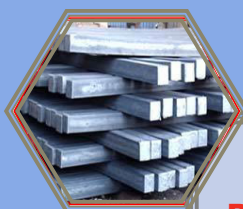


⊖ **%*** ⊖ **%***
US\$380.0 US\$350.0
(high) (low)
1 Mar 2019

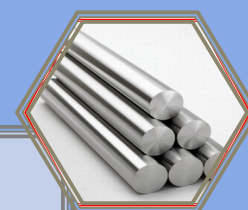
Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$380.7 (high)
Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$359.6 (low)

Domestic Prices

1 March 2019



**Billets
(per MT)
RM2,000 - RM2,100**



**Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,100- RM2,250**

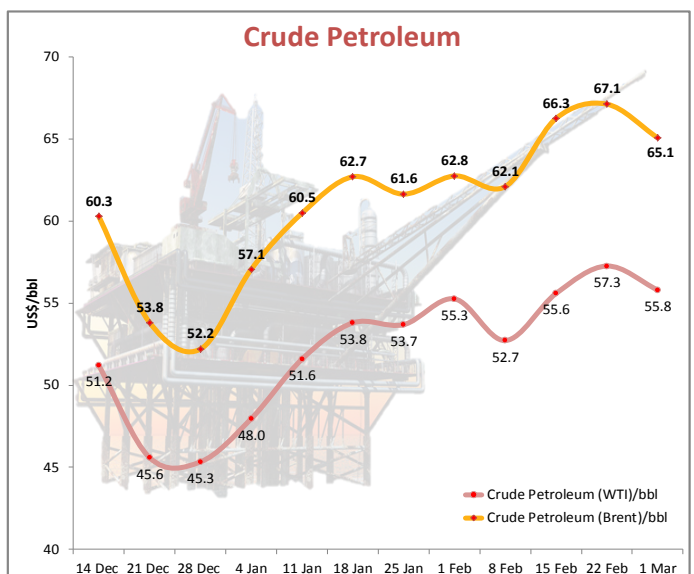
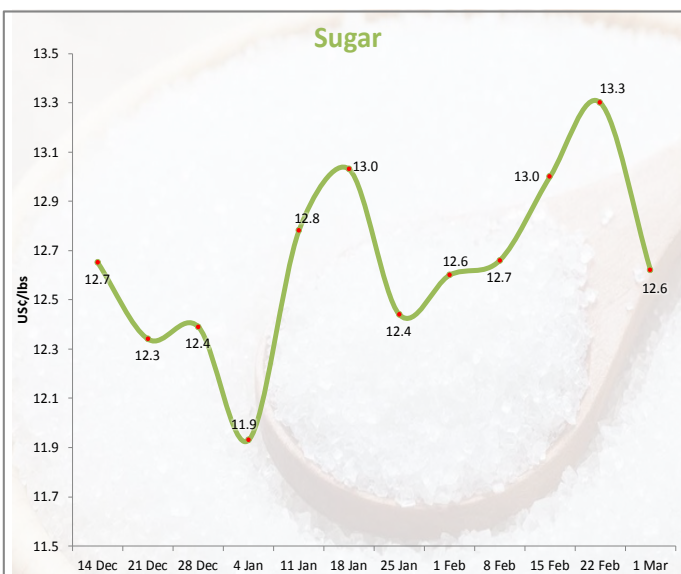
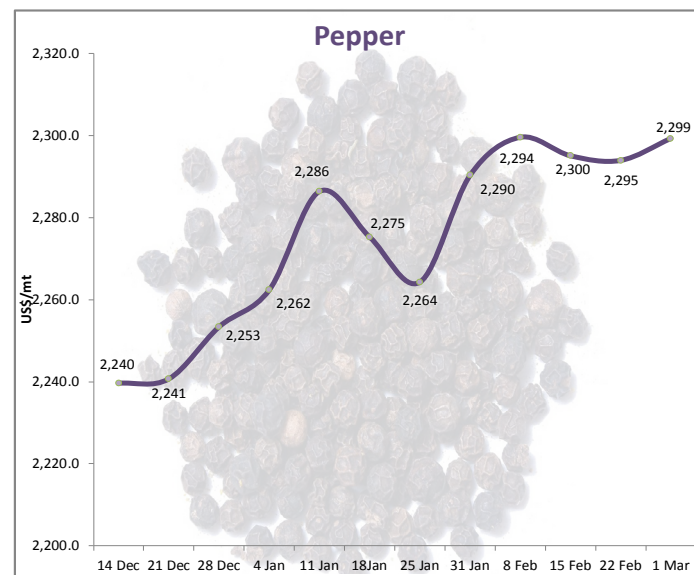
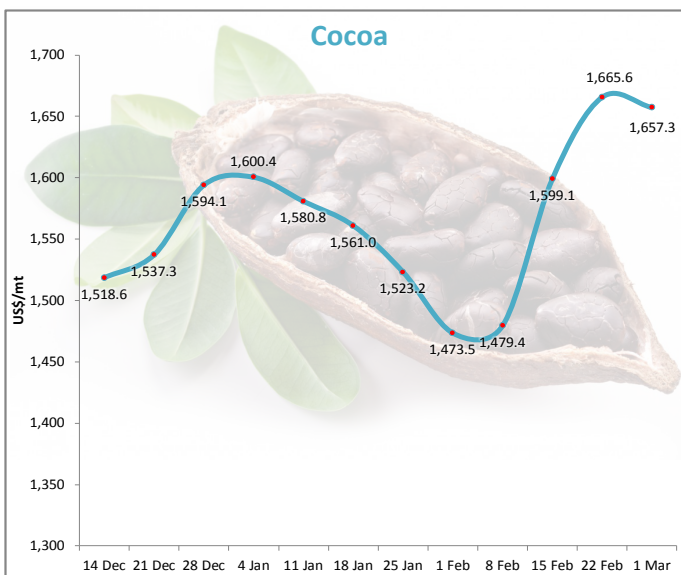
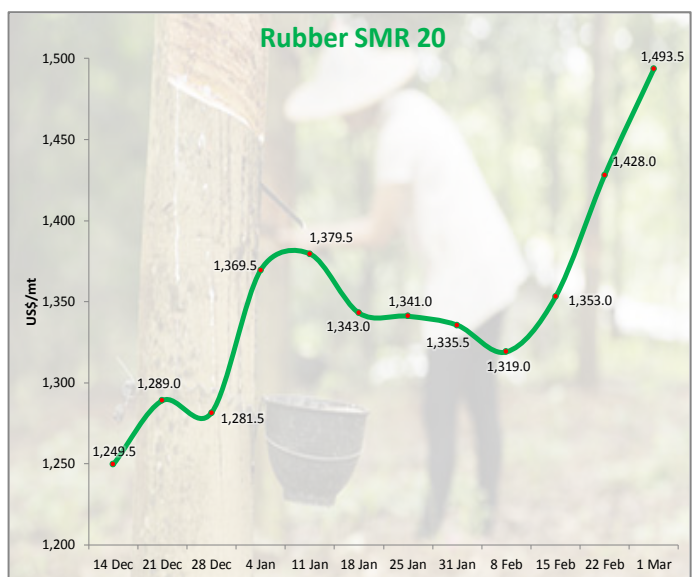
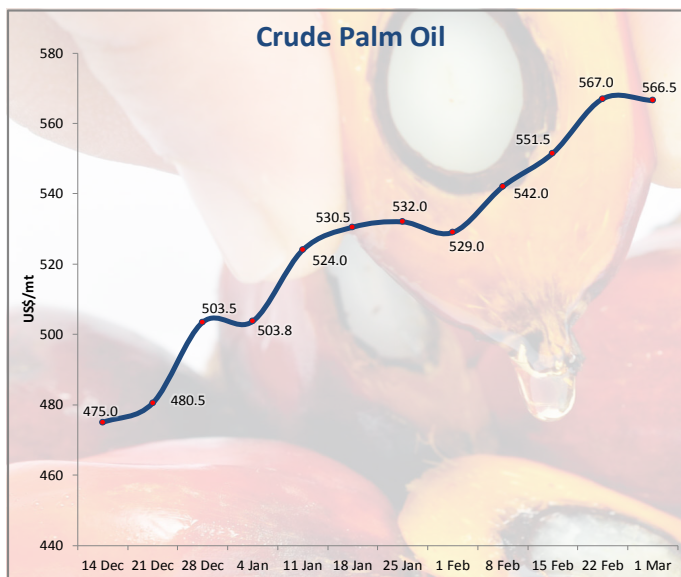
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

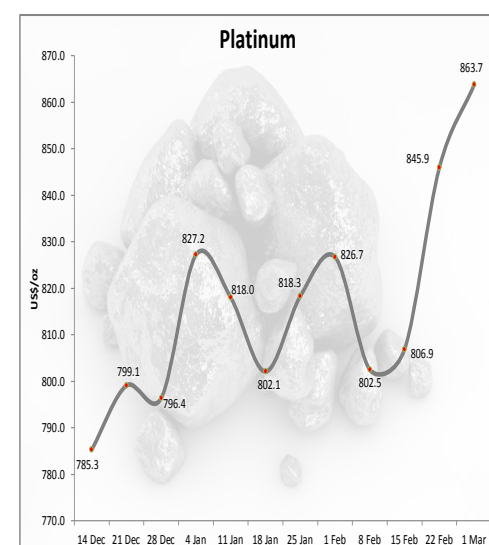
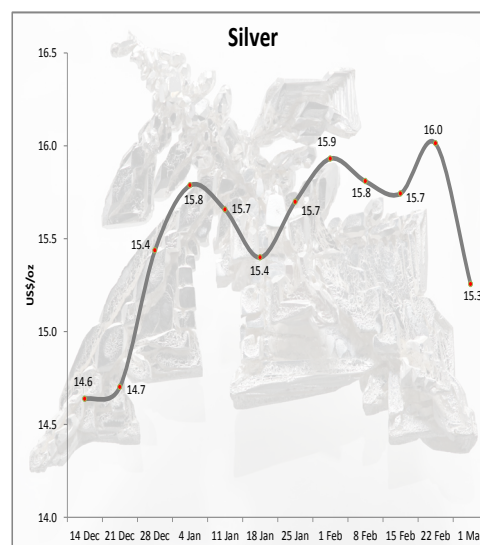
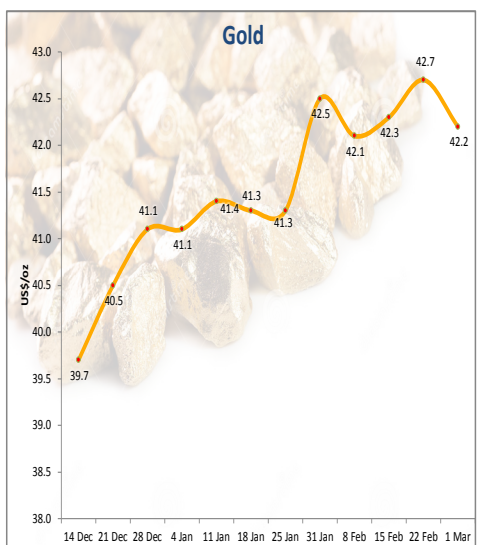
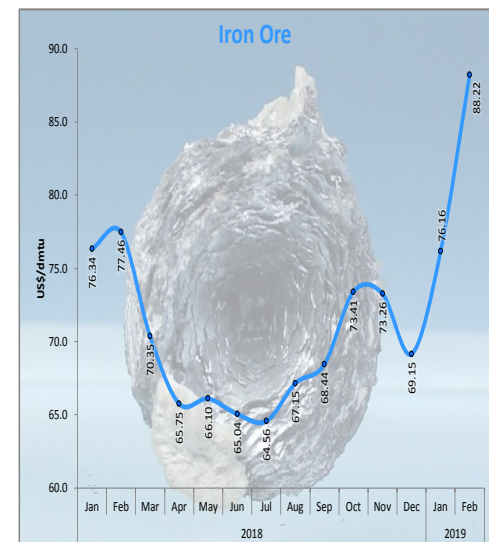
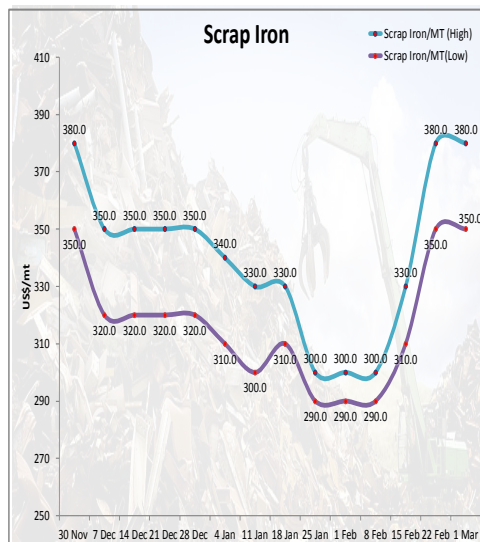
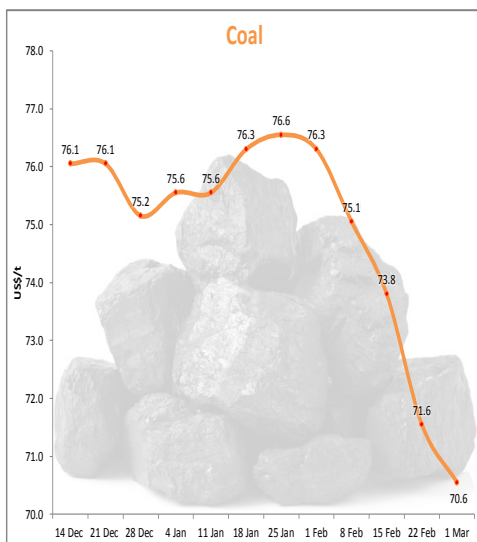
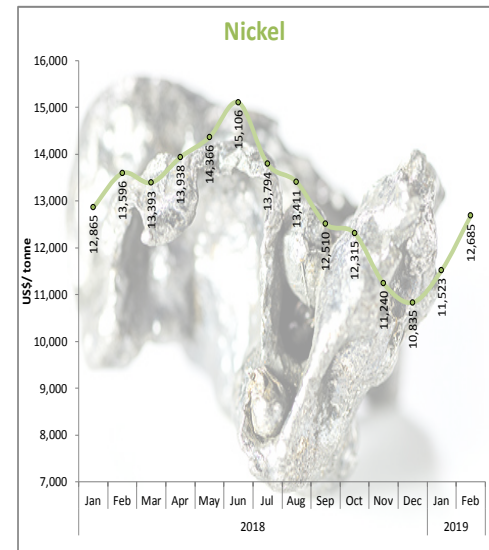
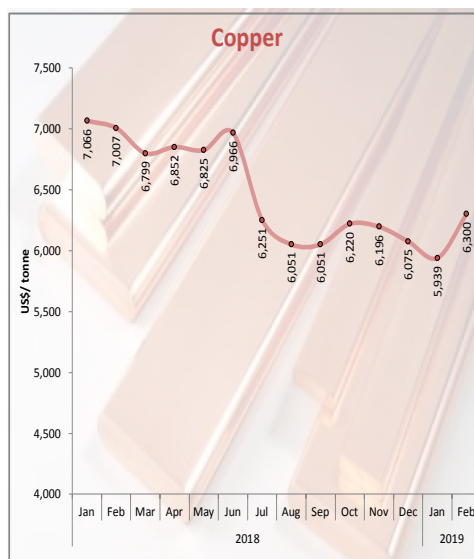
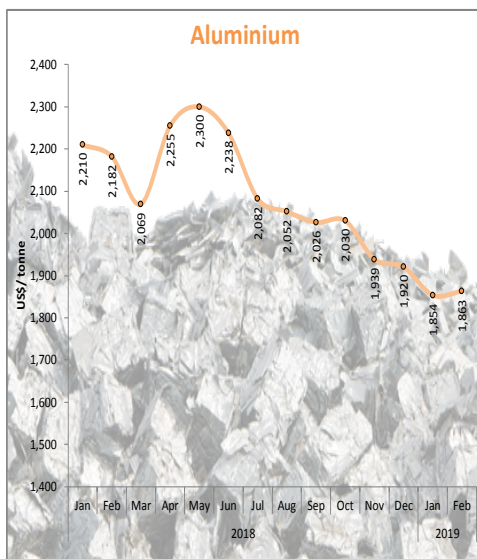
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

Commodity Prices 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 Prices Trends



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

MITI and Agencies Monthly Assembly 28 February 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES

MITI Minister attended 7th RCEP Intersessional Ministerial Meeting in Cambodia, 1-2 March 2019





Glossary

Direct Investment

Direct investment is a category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one economy obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. An ownership of at least 10 per cent of the voting power of the enterprise is evidence of such relationship. Direct investment covers all transactions between direct investors and direct investment enterprises within the Foreign Direct Investment Relationship (FDIR). Financial instruments covered under direct investment include equity, reinvestment of earnings and debt instruments (such as inter-company loans and advances, trade credits).

Under sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), direct investment is presented according to assets and liabilities basis. Asset refer to all investment abroad by both direct investors and direct investment enterprises in Malaysia, while liabilities refer to all investment in Malaysia by both direct investor and direct investment enterprises abroad.

Under fifth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM5), direct investment is presented according to directional principle basis. DIA is derived by netting off the assets of Malaysia's direct investor with its liabilities, while FDI is derived by netting off the liabilities of Malaysia's direct investment enterprises with its assets.

Source : External Sector

Source Detail : Quarterly Balance Of Payment, DOSM

Disposal of Waste

Waste elimination techniques comprising landfills, containment, underground disposal, dumping at sea and all other disposal methods.

Source : Environment

Source Detail : Compendium of Enviroment Statistics, DOSM

Dissolve Oxygen (DO)

Amount of gaseous oxygen (O₂) actually present in water expressed in terms either of its presence in the volume of water (milligrams of O₂ per litre) or of its share in saturated water (percentage).

Source : Environment

Source Detail : Compendium of Enviroment Statistics, DOSM

Domestic Output

Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.

Source : National Accounts

Source Detail : Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM

Double Deflation

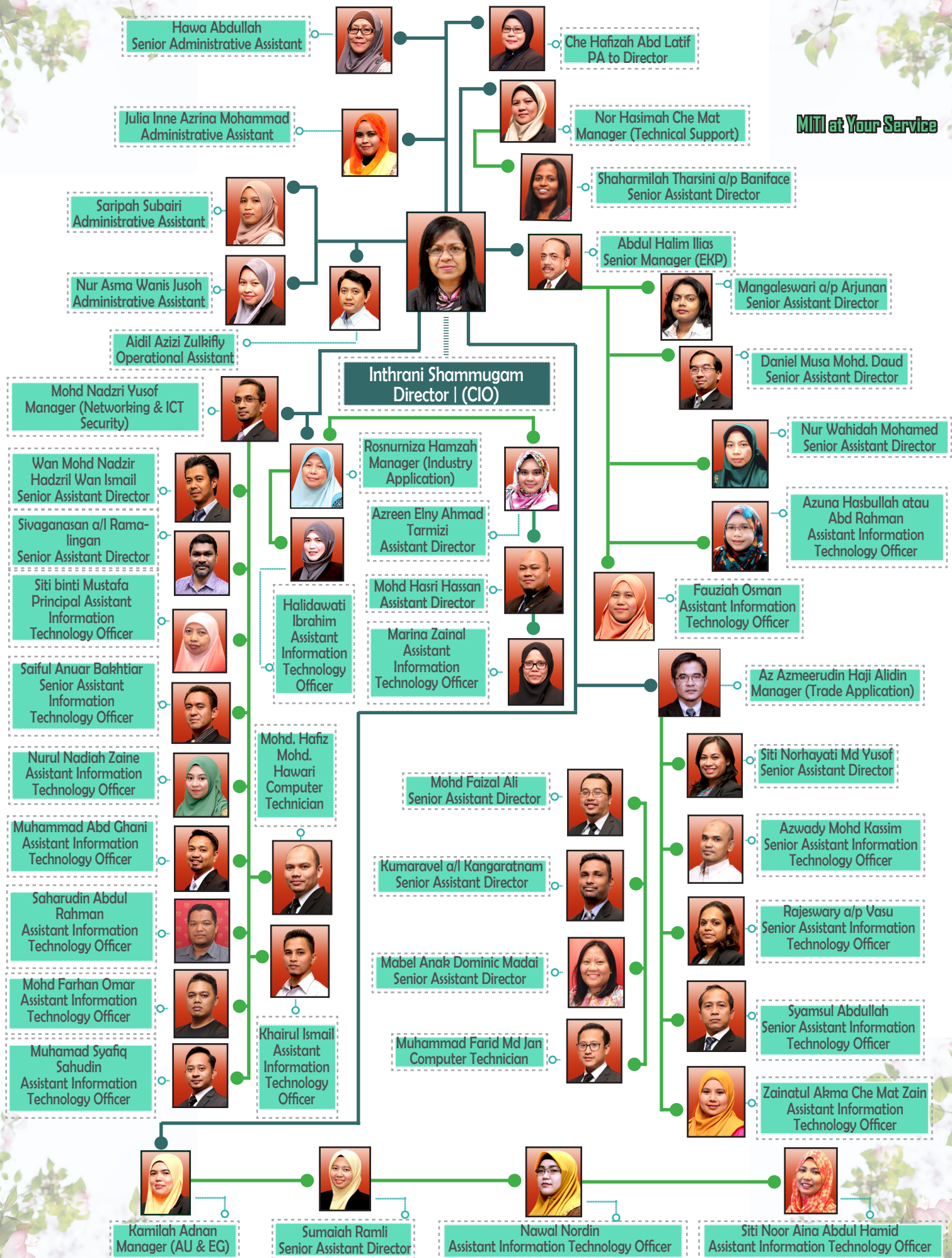
Double deflation is a method whereby gross value added is measured at constant prices by subtracting intermediate consumption at constant prices from output at constant prices.

Source : National Accounts

Source Detail : Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM

Information Management

MITI at Your Service

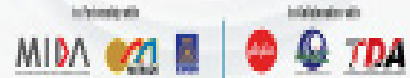




THE 15th LANGKAWI INTERNATIONAL MARITIME & AEROSPACE EXHIBITION 2019

26 - 30 March 2019 | Mahsuri International Exhibition Centre

Visit Us at B404



Wholesale & Retail Trade Census 2019

“Data Drives Business”

March - September 2019

www.dosm.gov.my

[f](#) [t](#) [i](#) StatsMalaysia

#myretailcensus2019



For more information, kindly visit:

https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cone&menu_id=N0FVaDR4Y1hGMk1NNi9jS2ZQRFFLZz09#



62nd ISI WORLD STATISTICS CONGRESS 2019

18 - 23 August 2019, Kuala Lumpur

Organised by:



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Early Bird Registration : 1st December 2018 - 31st May 2019

For more information, kindly visit <http://www.isi2019.org/>



For more information, kindly click the following links:

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



For more information, kindly click the following links:

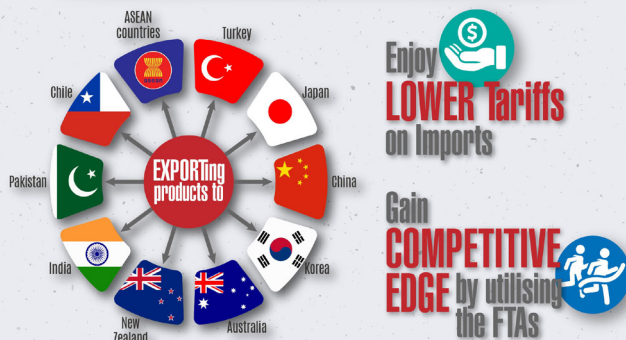
<https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4WRD>

MITI POCKET TALK

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



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 2019

NO	DATE	VENUE	TOPIC
1	14 March (Thursday)	MITI PENANG	Introduction to FTA & Preferential certificate of Origin (PCO)
2	11 April (Thursday)	MITI HQ (SEMINAR 1)	
3	16 May (Thursday)	MITI JOHOR	
4	20 June (Thursday)	MITI HQ (SEMINAR 1)	
5	18 July (Thursday)	MITI PAHANG	
6	22 August (Thursday)	MITI HQ (SEMINAR 1)	
7	19 September (Thursday)	MITI PERAK	
8	17 October (Thursday)	MITI HQ (SEMINAR 1)	
9	14 November (Thursday)	MITI KELANTAN	

Please click [here](#) to register

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_Vintage_English.pdf

NOTIFICATION ON NUMBER OF CHARACTERS ALLOWED FOR IMPORTING HS CODE UNDER ATIGA FOR ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW (ASW)

Kindly be informed effective 1 SEPTEMBER 2018, number of characters allowed in ePCO System for Importing HS Code under ATIGA is only up to 10 characters.

EXAMPLE: THE CORRECT DATA ENTRY FOR IMPORTING HS CODE:

THE CORRECT DATA ENTRY FOR IMPORTING HS CODE:

THE INCORRECT DATA ENTRY FOR IMPORTING HS CODE:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9

✓ (10 DIGITS/10 CHARACTERS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

✓ (8 DIGITS/10 CHARACTERS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9

✗ (10 DIGITS/12 CHARACTERS)

CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information, kindly click the following links:

https://www.miti.gov.my/miti/resources/Preferential%20Certificate%20of%20Origin/Announcement/LAMPIRAN-ASW/NOTICE_082018_-_Update_on_Number_of_Characters_for_Importing_HS_Code.pdf

We Remember...Sofuan Ibrahim
08.03.2014



MH370
ALWAYS FLYING
IN OUR HEARTS

MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



weekly bulletin
News & Magazines
★★★★★
1

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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