

Trade Performance for June 2019 and the Period of January-June 2019



Trade Surplus Surged by 71% in June 2019

Malaysia registered a trade surplus of RM10.26 billion in June 2019, the 260th consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997. Exports amounted to RM76.17 billion, contracted by 3.1% compared with June 2018. Imports decreased by 9.2% to RM65.91 billion. Trade in June 2019 contracted by 6% to RM142.08 billion compared to June 2018. Lower trade was recorded with China, Hong Kong SAR, Thailand, Singapore and Japan. Higher trade however was registered with India, the Philippines and the United States (US).

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, trade surplus recorded a double-digit growth of 13.1% while total trade, exports and imports were down by 10.8%, 9.5% and 12.2%, respectively.

Total trade for the second quarter (Q2) of 2019 was valued at RM460.78 billion, declined by 0.4% compared to RM462.8 billion in Q2 2018. Exports totalled RM245.46 billion, an increase of 0.2% while imports amounted to RM215.32 billion, contracting by 1.2%. A trade surplus of RM30.15 billion was recorded for the period, a growth of 11.1%.

Compared to the first quarter (Q1) 2019, total trade, exports and imports rose by 5.9%, 4% and 8.1%, respectively. Trade surplus declined by 18.4%. For the first half (H1) of 2019, exports declined by 0.2% to RM481.53 billion and imports decreased by 1.8% to RM414.42 billion compared to the same period of 2018. Total trade contracted by 1% to RM895.95 billion while trade surplus expanded by 10.9% to RM67.1 billion.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Double Digit Growth in Exports of Mining Goods in June 2019

Exports of manufactured goods in June 2019 which made up 83.7% of total exports declined by 5% to RM63.79 billion. The contraction was due mainly to lower exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products, manufactures of metal, machinery, equipment and parts, rubber products and wood products.

Exports of mining goods (9.1% share) increased by 15.4% to RM6.96 billion, attributed to higher exports of crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas (LNG). The expansion in exports of crude petroleum was due to higher volume and Average Unit Value (AUV) while LNG was attributed to higher volume. Exports of agriculture goods (6.3% share) decreased by 0.8% to RM4.82 billion. Exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products increased, primarily palm oil which rose by 7.9% to RM2.83 billion following higher volume.

Major exports in June 2019:

- E&E products, valued at RM28.08 billion and constituted 36.9% of total exports, decreased by 6% from June 2018;
- Petroleum products, RM6.10 billion, 8% of total exports, decreased by 2.4%;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM4.57 billion, 6% of total exports, increased by 1.3%;
- Manufactures of metal, RM3.37 billion, 4.4% of total exports, decreased by 15.7%; and
- Machinery, equipment and parts RM3.24 billion, 4.2% of total exports, declined by 10.9%.

Compared to May 2019, exports of mining goods registered a double digit growth of 10.3% while exports of manufactured and agriculture goods contracted by 10% and 23.2%, respectively.

In H1 2019, exports of manufactured goods increased by 0.3% to RM403.99 billion compared to the same period of 2018, driven by higher exports of E&E products, iron and steel products, chemicals and chemical products, processed food, optical and scientific equipment, jewellery as well as paper and pulp products. Exports of mining goods rose by 2.1% to RM41.9 billion as a result of higher exports of LNG. Exports of agriculture goods were lower by 5.8% to RM32.14 billion on lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

Exports to ASEAN Expanded in H1 2019

Trade with ASEAN in June 2019 which constituted 26.5% of Malaysia's total trade contracted by 5.5% y-o-y to RM37.65 billion. Exports amounted to RM21.78 billion, a marginal decrease of 0.2%, on the back of lower exports E&E products, petroleum products, transport equipment and processed food. Higher exports were recorded for crude petroleum, iron and steel products as well as petroleum condensates and other petroleum oil. Imports from ASEAN decreased by 11.9% to RM15.87 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

Singapore RM10.58 billion, decreased by 0.9%

Thailand RM4.18 billion, ↓4.0% Viet Nam RM2.26 billion, ↓17.0% Indonesia RM2.26 billion, ↓4.2% Philippines RM1.77 billion, ↑51.2% Cambodia RM302.2 million, ↑103.2% Myanmar RM251.5 million, †9.8% RM168.3 million, ↑4.8% Brunei Lao PDR RM2.3 million, 155.7%

Exports to markets in ASEAN that recorded expansion included the Philippines, which increased by RM599.7 million due to higher exports of petroleum products, Cambodia (†RM153.5 million, petroleum products) and Myanmar (†RM22.4 million, iron and steel products). On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports decreased by 13.8%, 12% and 16.1% respectively.

In January-June 2019, trade with ASEAN contracted by 1.9% to RM239.43 billion compared to the same period of 2018. Exports to this region grew by 1.6% to RM139.39 billion, driven by higher exports of E&E products, iron and steel products, LNG, petroleum condensates and other petroleum oil as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports were down by 6.4% to RM100.05 billion.

Trade with China Moderated in June 2019

In June 2019, trade with China contracted by 12.4% y-o-y to RM23.51 billion, making up 16.5% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports totalled RM10.07 billion, decreasing by 12% due to lower exports of petroleum products, E&E products, metalliferous ores and metal scrap as well as manufactures of metal. However, expansion in exports were recorded for chemicals and chemical products, iron and steel products as well as palm oil-based manufactured products. Imports from China was down by 12.6% to RM13.44 billion. Compared to May 2019, trade, exports and imports were down by 11.5%, 10.7% and 12%, respectively.

Trade with China in H1 2019 reduced marginally by 0.3% to RM148.76 billion compared to the same period of 2018. Exports to China was down by 0.7% to RM64.13 billion, as a result of lower exports of E&E products, petroleum products, metalliferous ores and metal scrap, rubber products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Increased exports however were recorded for LNG and chemicals and chemical products. Imports from China was down marginally by 0.01% to RM84.63 billion.

Exports to the EU Expanded in June 2019

Total trade with the European Union (EU) which comprised 9.9% of Malaysia's total trade in June 2019, dropped by 2.9% y-o-y to RM14.12 billion. Exports increased by 1% to RM7.74 billion, underpinned by higher exports of petroleum products and palm oil-based manufactured products. Imports from the EU decreased by 7.2% to RM6.38 billion.

Among the top 10 EU markets which accounted for 91.4% of Malaysia's total exports to the EU, exports to 6 countries recorded increases namely, the Netherlands (\uparrow 15.1%), Italy (\uparrow 49.5%), Spain (\uparrow 22.5%), Belgium (\uparrow 16%), Hungary (\uparrow 17.4%) and the Czech Republic (\uparrow 2.6%). On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports shrank by 10.2%, 7.6% and 13.3%, respectively.

For the first 6 months of 2019, trade with the EU was lower by 3% to RM89.51 billion compared to the same period of 2018. Exports contracted by 2.1% to RM49.31 billion on account of lower exports of manufactures of metal, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, chemicals and chemical products, textiles, apparel and footwear as well as iron and steel products. Meanwhile, increases in exports were recorded for E&E products, petroleum products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from the EU totalled RM40.21 billion, lower by 4%.

Trade with the US Expanded in June 2019

Trade with the US in June 2019 increased by 5.8% y-o-y to RM12.8 billion, accounting for 9% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports increased by 8.8% to RM7.65 billion contributed by higher exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal, manufactures of plastics, processed food and wood products. Imports from the US expanded by 1.7% to RM5.16 billion. Compared to May 2019, trade, exports and imports dropped by 8.5%, 2.2% and 16.6%, respectively.

In H1 2019, trade with the US rose by 5.2% to RM77.99 billion compared to the same period of 2018. Exports increased by 3.3% to RM45.08 billion boosted by higher exports of E&E products, wood products, rubber products and manufactures of plastics. Imports from the US up by 8% to RM32.91 billion.

Lower Trade with Japan in June 2019

In June 2019, trade with Japan which made up 6.8% of Malaysia's total trade declined by 10.2% y-o-y to RM9.61 billion while exports slipped by 13.5% to RM4.51 billion. Lower exports were registered for LNG, wood products and manufactures of metal. However, higher exports were registered for crude petroleum, manufactures of plastics, petroleum products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as jewellery. Imports from Japan contracted by 7.1% to RM5.1 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade and exports contracted by 10.7% and 24.7% respectively, while imports grew by 7%. For the period of January to June 2019, trade with Japan shrank by 3.3% to RM64.06 billion compared to the same period of 2018. Exports to Japan declined by 3.3% to RM33.89 billion on lower exports of LNG, optical and scientific equipment, crude petroleum, palm oil-based manufactured products, and E&E products. Higher exports however were registered for transport equipment, textiles, apparels and footwear, jewellery as well as processed food. Imports from Japan shrank by 3.2% to RM30.17 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners

In June 2019, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners which accounted for 61.7% of Malaysia's total trade contracted by 7.4% to RM87.61 billion. Exports to FTA partners amounted to RM46.18 billion, a decrease of 4.3% y-o-y and imports declined by 10.7% to RM41.44 billion. Increases in exports were recorded to India, up by 22.1% to RM3.5 billion, attributed mainly to higher exports of crude petroleum and New Zealand (†42.9% to RM301.3 million, crude petroleum). Compared to May 2019, trade, exports and imports were down by 12.3%, 12.3% and 12.4%, respectively.

Trade with FTA partners for the first 6 months of 2019 which accounted for 61.9% of Malaysia's total trade reduced by 1.4% to RM554.88 billion. Exports during this period amounted to RM295.96 billion, an increase of 0.2% while imports totalled RM258.92 billion, a decline of 3.3%.

Import Performance

Total imports in June 2019 contracted by 9.2% y-o-y to RM65.91 billion from RM72.61 billion in June 2018. The three main categories of imports by end use which accounted for 77.7% of total imports were:

- Intermediate goods, valued at RM38.39 billion or 58.3% share of total imports, decreased by 2.5%, following lower imports of processed industrial supplies, particularly iron and steel;
- Capital goods, valued at RM7.21 billion or 10.9% of total imports, down by 23.6%, due mainly to lower imports of capital good (except transport equipment) particularly parts of machinery and mechanical appliances; and
- Consumption goods, valued at RM5.58 billion or 8.5% of total imports, declined by 5.4%, as a result of lower imports of semi-durables particularly apparel and clothing accessories.

In H1 2019, imports amounted to RM414.42 billion, a decline of 1.8% from the same period of 2018. Intermediate goods totalled RM229.13 billion, increased by 3.8%, capital goods (RM49.2 billion, \downarrow 9.1%) and consumption goods (RM35.8 billion, \uparrow 4.6%).

Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 2 August 2019

Trade Performance, January-June 2019

Trade Surplus **Surged** by **71%** in June 2019, the **260th** consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997.





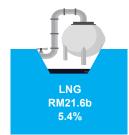


83%
RM400.2 billion
Domestic Exports











17%
RM81.3 billior
Re-exports

Major Re-exports









80% RM333.1 billion *Retained imports

Major Retained Imports



Consumption Goods RM35.8b 10.7%





Notes: E&E - Electrical & Electronic, C&C - Chemicals & chemical, percentage is share to total exports/imports.
*Retained imports are derived by deducting re-exports from general imports.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Major Exports and Imports, January-June 2019

E&E Products

RM181.9b (1.6%)

Destinations:

Exports

- Singapore
- Hong Kong SAR
- P.R.China

Imports

E&E Products

RM119.5b (-3.9%)

Sources:

- P.R.China
- Chinese Taipei
- USA

Petroleum Products

RM35.2b (-7.7%)

Destinations:

- Singapore
- P.R.China
- Viet Nam

C&C Products

RM40.6b (3.7%)

Sources:

- P.R.China
- Singapore
- USA

C&C Products

RM28.3b (4.9%)

- P.R.China

Petroleum Products

RM37.3b (-8.5%)

- P.R.China
- R.o.Korea

LNG

RM21.6b (15.9%)

Destinations:

- Japan
- P.R.China
- R.o.Korea

Machinery, equipment & parts

RM34.3b (-6.4%)

Sources:

- P.R.China
- Japan
- USA

Palm oil & palm oil based agriculture products

RM21.3b (-8.8%)

Destinations:

- India
- P.R.China
- Netherlands

Manufactures of metal

RM22.1b (-0.6%)

Sources:

- P.R.China
- Japan
- India

Notes: E&E - Electrical & Electronic, C&C - Chemicals & chemical, number in parenthesis refers to year-on-year changes

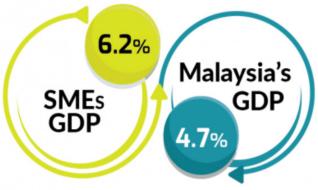
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Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

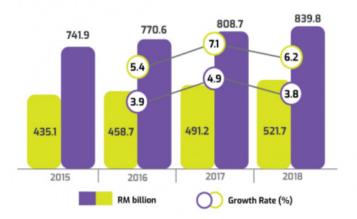
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SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMEs) PERFORMANCE 2018

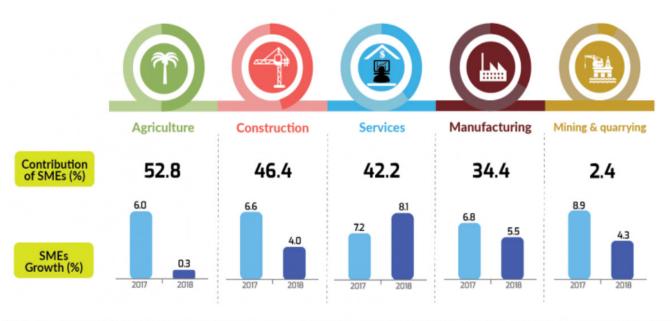


Malaysia's SMEs GDP recorded a strong growth at 6.2 per cent exceeded Malaysia's GDP which registered at 4.7 per cent in 2018.

The SMEs GDP contribution increased to 38.3 per cent as compared to 37.8 per cent in 2017.





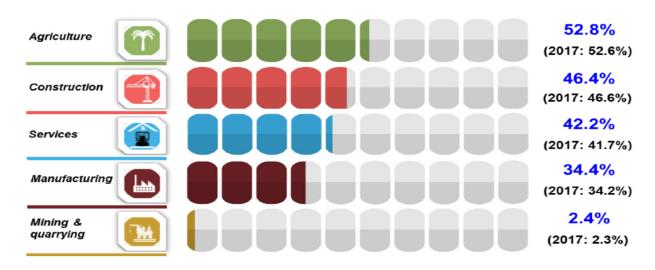


SMEs EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

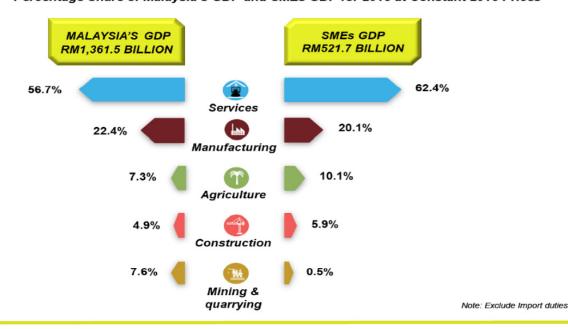
	SMEs Ex	ports	Serv	ices	Manufa	ecturing	Agric	ulture	SMEs Exports	Malaysia's Exports	١
(%)	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	RM171.9b	RM994.9b)
Growth Rate	17.3 7.2	17.3 3.4	8.9 7.1	8.7 2.0	8.3 7.8	8.4 5.1	0.3 -6.3	0.2 -2.0			

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

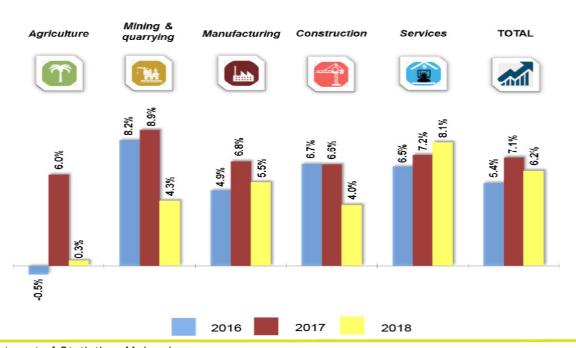
Contribution of SMEs GDP to Malaysia's GDP for 2018 at Constant 2015 Prices



Percentage Share of Malaysia's GDP and SMEs GDP for 2018 at Constant 2015 Prices



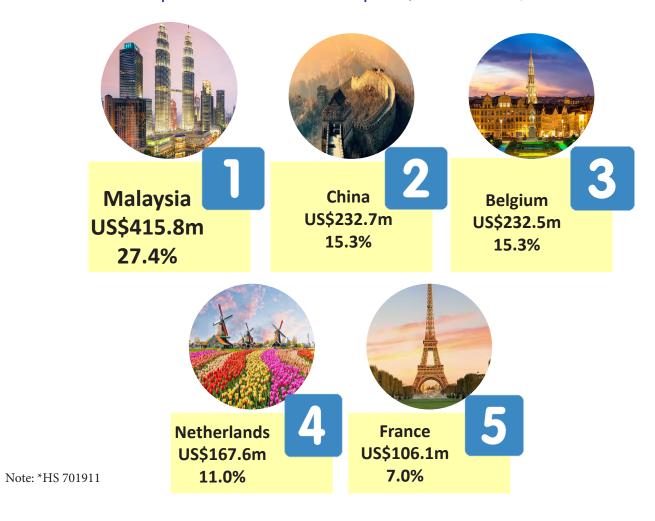
Annual Percentage Change of SMEs GDP by Kind of Economic Activity for 2016-2018 at Constant 2015 Prices



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

World largest exporters of Glass fibre threads "chopped strands" in 2018

In 2018, Malaysia's export glass fibre threads "chopped strands" more than quarter to the world exports, valued US\$415.8 million.





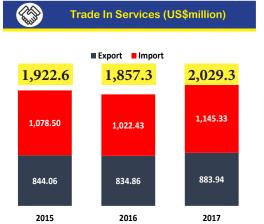
Source: http://www.trademap.org/index.aspx

2011

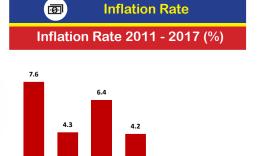
2012



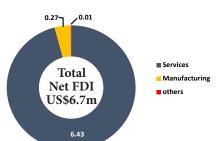
Lao PDR Economic Indicators at a Glance













Lao PDR population in 2017 was **6,858,160** which was **1.48%** of the world's population. It has a density of **30 persons/km**².

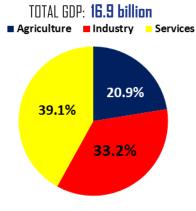


2014

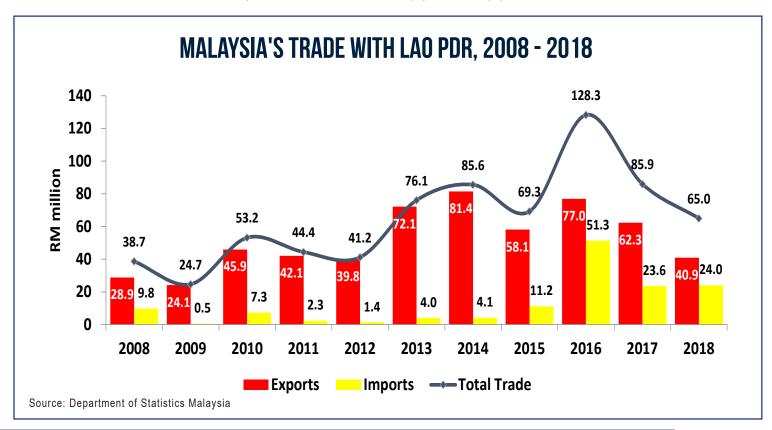
2015

2017

2013



Sources: https://data.aseanstats.org/ https://theodora.com/wfbcurrent/laos/laos_economy.html https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/laos-population/





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WHAT IS APEC?

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

APEC is a cooperative, multilateral, economic trade forum that functions through the principles of consensus, voluntary, and non-binding.

APEC promotes balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure growth by accelerating regional economic integration.



21 MEMBER ECONOMIES

The word "economies" is used to describe APEC members because the APEC cooperative process primarily deals with trade and economic issues, with members engaging with one another as economic entities.



APEC IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY







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GLOSSARY

Source: http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/glossary

BMC:

A Customs Procedure Code (CPC) - Budget and Management Committee - advises SDM on issues concerning budget, administration and project management. BMC also monitors and evaluates project management activities of Committees and Working Groups and submits reports on the efficiency of those projects to SDM. It is one of SDM's four committees (the other three are Committee on Trade and Investment - CTI, Economic Committee -EC, Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation - SCE). Pre 1999 BMC was known as the Budget and Administrative Committee (BAC).

BG:

Bank Guarantee - A Bank Guarantee is a written undertaking given by a bank to a third party (beneficiary), for payment in lieu of a debt, or performance of an obligation by another person liable in the first instance.

C.RI-

Cross-Border Investment -Residents of Malaysia investing directly in production inanother country, either by buying a company there or establishing new operations of an existing business.

CEPT:

The Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT Scheme) - was established as the mechanism to reduce and eliminate import duties in ASEAN.

CBU:

Completely built unit - is the terminology when a car/bike/ automobile is imported/exported to/from some other country as a complete car fully assembled. These automobiles do not require an assembly before they can be sold out to the buyers in the target country's markets.

CLMV:

CSOM:

Cambodia Lao PDR Myanmar Viet Nam - Is an acronym refers to the four newer members of ASEAN namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam. Since Viet Nam is now a developing country, there is a preference to use CLM when referring to the Least Developed Countries of ASEAN. CLM covers Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

COPs:

Conference of the Parties - is the governing body of international conventions such as Rotterdam, S t o c k h o l m and Minamata Convention.

CKD:

Completely knocked down - car / bike /automobile which are imported or exported in parts and not as one assembled unit. Such units are first sent to an assembly plant in the target country where all these parts are assembled and one complete car / bike / vehicle is made using the imported components.

CPC:

A Customs Procedure Code (CPC) - is used for both imports and exports to identify the nature of the movement of the goods. It is made up of three pairs of numbers and each pair identifies the applied procedure, the previous procedure (if applicable) and further classifies the nature of the movement.

d Myanmar.

Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting - the final meeting of the Senior Officials' Meetings held every year on the threshold of APEC Ministers' Meeting (AMM) and APEC Leaders' Meeting. It concludes all activities undertaken during the year, resolves all remaining issues, and summarizes anticipated attainable results and fora recommendations to submit to the APEC Ministers' Meeting and APEC Economic.

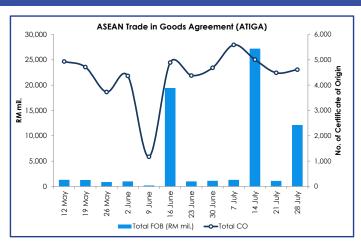
CREST:

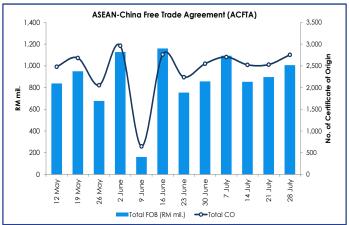
Collaborative Research in Engineering, Science and Technology - An industry-led agent that catalyzes on the growth of Malaysia's E&E industry by creating a vibrant R&D ecosystem.

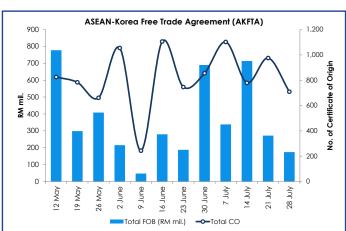
CRC:

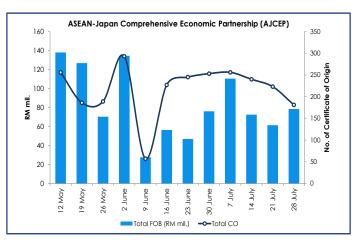
Cold Rolled Coil - hot rolled steel that will undergo further process. The steel is processed further in cold reduction mills, where the material is cooled (at room temperature) followed by annealing and/or tempers rolling.

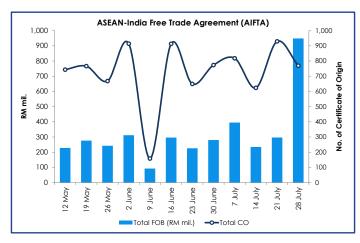
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

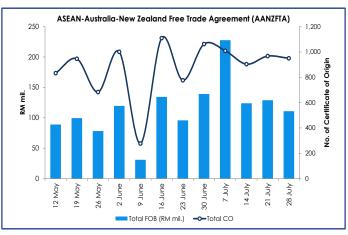


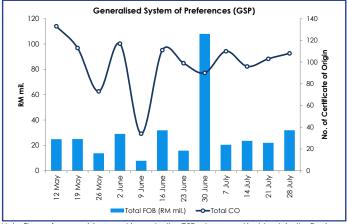








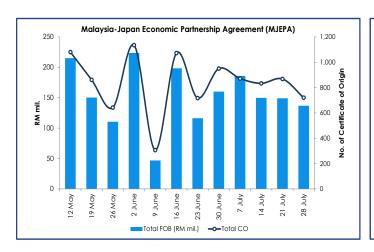


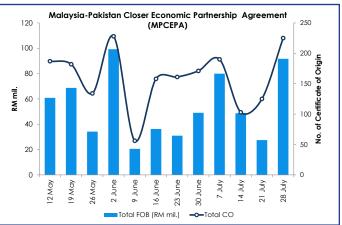


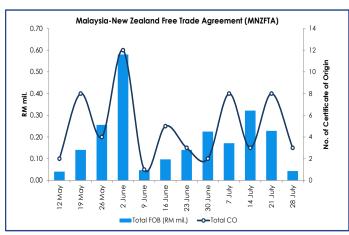
Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russiar Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

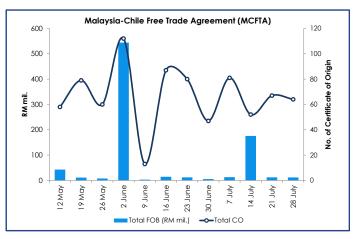
Note: *Provisional Data de and Industry, Malaysia

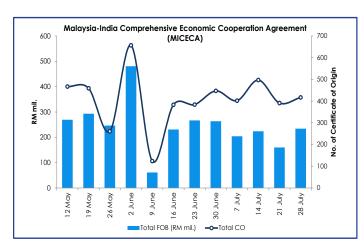
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

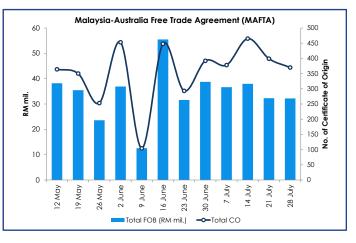


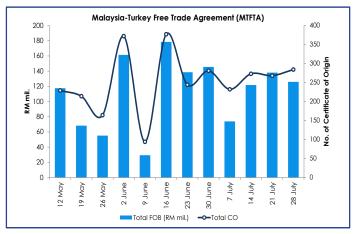








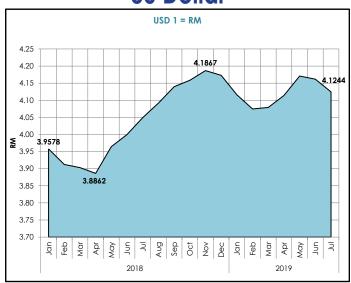




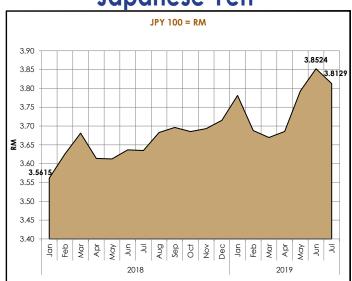
Note: *Provisional Data

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

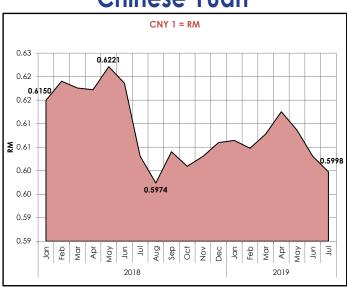
US Dollar



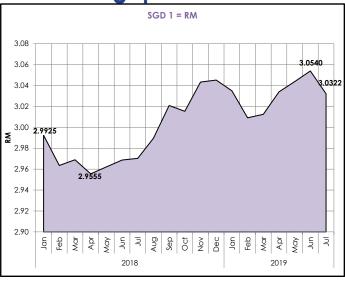
Japanese Yen



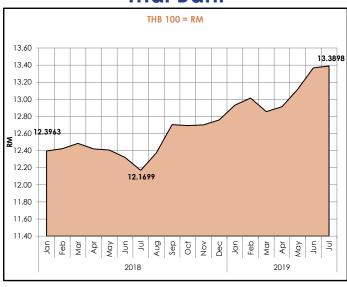
Chinese Yuan



Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices





US\$61.9 **02 August 2019** Highest 2018/2019

17 May 2019 : US\$72.2 5 Oct 2018 : US\$84.2

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

Lowest 2018/2019

Average Price 2018 i: US\$71.5

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



3.7%* US\$506.5

02 August 2019

Highest 2018/2019

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

26 July 2019 : US\$488.5

23 Nov 2018: US\$448.5

Lowest 2018/2019

Average Price 2018 : US\$600.1

RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



7.7%* US\$1,315.0

02 August 2019

Average Price 2018 i: US\$1,371.0

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



V4.2%* US\$1,552.7

02 August 2019

Average Price 2018 : US\$1,535.6

SUGAR -per lbs-

=%*

US\$12.0

02 August 2019



Average Price 2018 : US\$12.3

COAL -per MT-



≘%* U\$\$53.8

02 August 2019

Average Price 2018 i: US\$66.9

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



(high)

= %* US\$290.0 (low)

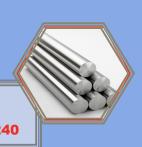
02 August 2019

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

Domestic Prices 02 August 2019



(per MT) RM1,900 - RM2,100 Steel Bars (per MT) RM2,090– RM2,240

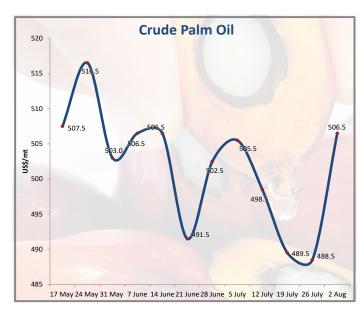


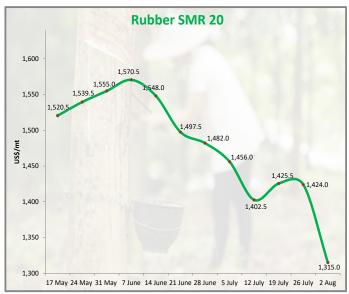
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

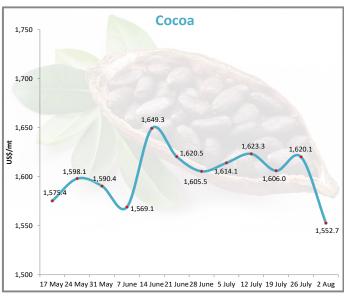
- * Refer to % change from the previous week's price
- i Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

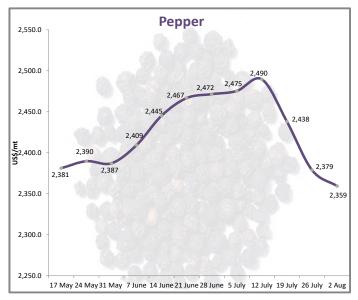
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

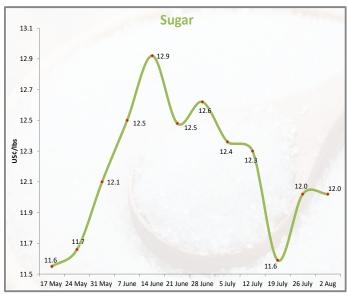
Commodity Price Trends

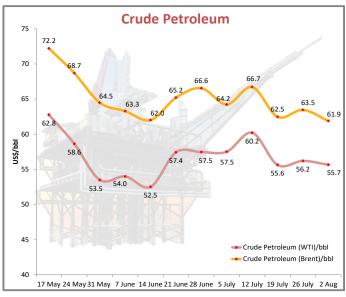






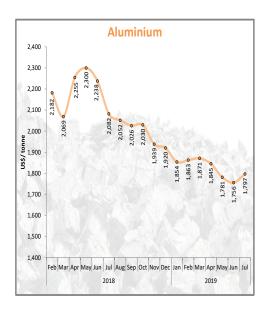


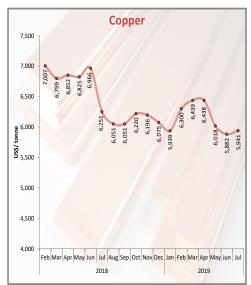


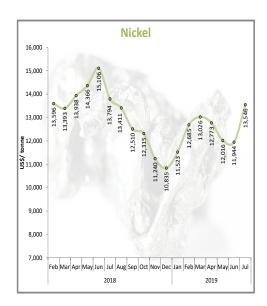


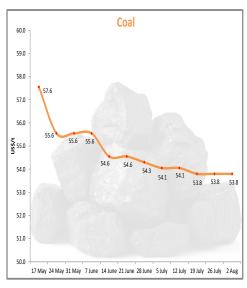
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

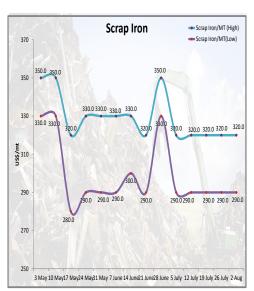
Commodity Price Trends

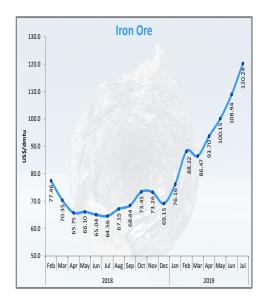


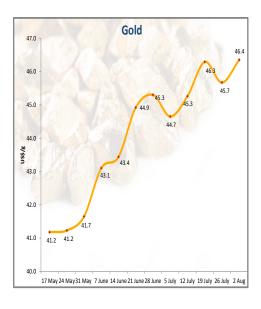


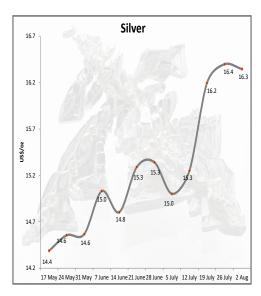


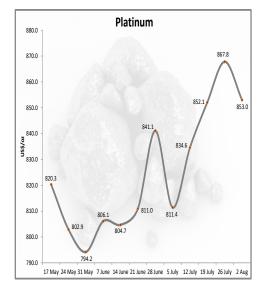






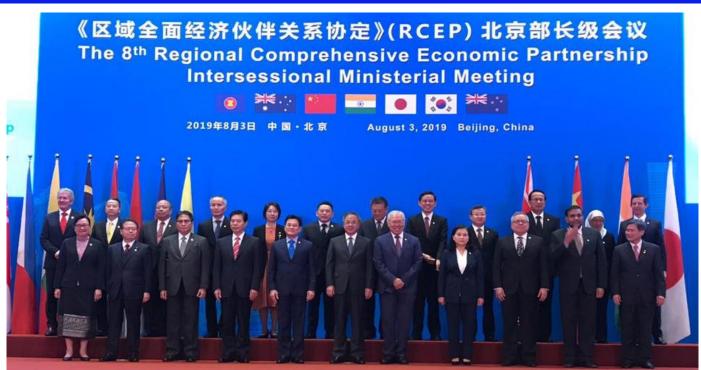






Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, , Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

MITI Minister Led the Malaysian Delegation at the 8th Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Intersessional Ministerial Meeting in Beijing, China 3 August 2019











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- www.midf.com.my

Industry Digitalisation Transformation Fund (IDTF)

- targeted sectors: Al, Robotics, Automation etc.
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Coming Soon!

- 1. Intervention Fund*
- 70:30 matching grant up to RM500,000.
- 2. Industry4WRD DISF*
- 60:40 matching grant

*participation in Industry4WRD RA is a prerequisite to apply

Domestic
Investment
Strategic
Fund (DISF)

- 50:50 matching grant to companies adopting Industry 4.0 enabling technologies
- targets manufacturing and services sectors
- www.mida.gov.my

02

GRANTS

Digital
Transformation
Acceleration
Program
(DTAP) Pilot Grant

- 1:1 matching grant
- targets large corporate and mid-tier companies in Malaysia
- assists companies to tap on the expertise of Digital Transformation Labs (DTL)
- www.mdec.my

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For Labour Intensive Industries:

 Automation CA of 200% on the first RM4 million expenditure incurred within 5 years For other industries:

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For more information, kindly click the following links: https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4WRD



All you need to know about Industry4WRD RA



What is it?

Trained assessors will help you to understand your readiness for Industry 4.0 and make recommendations on where to start your transformation.

Who is eligible?





- Incorporated under the Companies Act (1965/2016)/ Registration of Business Act (1956)
- Hold a valid license
- In operation for more than 3 years

What are the benefits?







To identify areas of improvement in terms of people, process and technology.



Receive comprehensive readiness report.



Be entitled to apply for financial incentives.

Incentives for RA

- 500 SMEs will be selected for free assessment.
- Others will get tax exemption on RA fees up to RM27k.





Enquiries

- General: i4.0@miti.gov.my
- RA: industry4wrd@m pc.gov.my











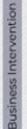
Evaluation by Committees



Onsite Assessment



Receive RA Report



Readiness Assessment



Develop Intervention Proposal



Apply for Financial Incentives



Implement the Intervention Plan

For more information, kindly click the following links:

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CALLING INTERESTED APPLICANTS TO APPLY FOR GRANT UNDER RMK-11 HIGH VALUE ADDED COMPLEX PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PDP) AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MDP)

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IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN-HONG KONG FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (AHKFTA)

MALAYSIA TO JOIN ON 1 AUGUST 2019



EXPORTATION TO PARTICIPATING MEMBER STATES LAO PDR, MYANMAR, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, VIET NAM AND HONG KONG

For more information, kindly click the following links:

https://www.miti.gov.my/miti/resources/Preferential%20Certificate%20of%20Origin/Announcement/Notification ePCO 2019 - Implementation of AHKFTA.pdf



Blow the whistle, help fight fraud, bribe and corruption



Contact Mr. Huzaimi Hashim (MITI Investigation Officer) huzaimi@sprm.gov.my / 03-6200 0039



Tentative Schedule for MITI Pocket Talks 2019

NO	DATE	VENUE	TOPIC	
1	22 August (Thursday)	MITI HQ (SEMINAR 1)	Introduction	
2	19 September (Thursday)	MITI PERAK	to FTA & Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)	
3	17 October (Thursday)	MITI HQ (SEMINAR 1)		
4	14 November (Thursday)	MITI KELANTAN		





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ee of Charge with light refreshments

For more information, please contact the Secretariat



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In conjunction with the 62nd World Statistics Congress (WSC) of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) 62nd ISI WSC 2019 Malaysia will organize the World Stats Run 2019!

Register at: http://www.racexasia.com/event/world-stats-run-2019/



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