

Trade and Investment Mission to Japan, 29 November – 5 December 2019



YB Datuk Darell Leiking, Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will be undertaking a Trade and Investment Mission (TIM) to Japan from 29 November to 5 December 2019. The delegation comprises the Chief Minister of Sabah, YBhg. Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Mohd Shafie Haji Apdal, Minister of Trade & Industry Sabah, officials from MITI, Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA), Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE), Malaysia Automotive, Robotics & IoT Institute (MARii), EXIM Bank, State Governments such as Melaka, Penang and Terengganu as well as 60 representatives from Malaysian companies.

This Mission is an important annual engagement for the Government to continue enhancing bilateral economic and trade relations between Malaysia and Japan. During the Mission, YB Minister will be presenting business and investment opportunities in Malaysia through the seminars in Kobe, Nagoya and Tokyo. The programme will include one-to-one business meetings, Business Matching programmes with selected captains of industry and Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) with the objective to explore further collaboration with Japan in high potential sectors such as aerospace, automotive, biomass, infrastructure, machinery, medical devices, shipbuilding, green technology and Halal industry.

In Tokyo, the delegation is scheduled to visit some prominent centres such as Tokyo Factory Automation Technical Centre and Euglena Co., Ltd. demo plant in order to explore the latest technology and development from Japan. YB Minister will be meeting with the Chairman of Halal Training Expert Committee under the Ministry of Health to discuss on the Digital Trade Halal Value Chain initiative. The Public-Private Partnership initiative, which was launched by MITI on 15 August 2019, aims to promote Malaysian Halal products and services in Japan in conjunction with Tokyo Olympics 2020.

In 2018, Japan was Malaysia's 4th largest overall global trading partner and 2nd largest after China for East Asia region while Malaysia was Japan's 13th largest trading partner. The total trade between both countries recorded at RM134.24 billion (USD33.28 billion) in 2018 with Malaysia's exports to Japan amounted to RM70.38 billion (USD17.45 billion) and imports value totalled at RM63.86 billion (USD15.83 billion).

In terms of investments, Japan is still the largest foreign investor in the manufacturing sector for implemented projects. As of June 2019, a total of 2,676 manufacturing projects were implemented with total investments of RM85.1 billion (USD26.6 billion) and these investments have generated 344,682 employment. The majority of these investments include electronics & electrical products, chemicals & chemical products, non-metallic mineral products and transport equipment.

Ministry of International Trade & Industry
28 November 2019

Approved Investments Totalled RM149 Billion in Jan–Sept 2019

93,841 Additional Jobs for the Rakyat, High Demand for Skilled Talents



Kuala Lumpur, 29 November 2019 – “Malaysia has become more selective in its investment agenda, attracting quality investments in targeted ecosystems that are projected to have significant knock-on effects throughout the domestic economy. For the first nine months of 2019, the country recorded RM149 billion worth of approved investments in the services, manufacturing and primary sectors. This was 4.4% higher than the RM142.6 billion approved in the same period last year. These investments involved 4,025 projects and will create an additional of 93,841 job opportunities,” announced YB Datuk Darell Leiking, Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The majority of the investments came from domestic sources, which contributed RM82.7 billion or 55.5% of the total investments. Foreign direct investments (FDI) represented 44.5% or RM66.3 billion. Total approved FDI in these three main sectors increased by 6.5% to RM66.3 billion in January-September 2019 from RM62.2 billion in the same period last year.

Services Sector

The services sector attracted RM85 billion in 3,299 approved projects compared with RM74.9 billion in 2,931 projects recorded in the corresponding period last year. These projects are poised to generate over 38,800 employment opportunities. Of the total, 72% or RM61.2 billion were from domestic sources and the balance 28% or RM23.8 billion were foreign investments. Foreign investments in the sector displayed a significant increase of 160.2% during this period.

The bulk of approved investments in the services sector were from the real estate subsector with RM29.7 billion, followed by utilities with RM19.2 billion, global establishments (RM11.7 billion) and distributive trade (RM11.7 billion).

The approved investments for global establishments saw an increase of 185.7% in the first nine months of 2019. MIDA approved 126 projects proposing to make Malaysia the Principal Hubs, regional offices or representative offices. These activities are expected to create job opportunities for 884 knowledge-based or highly technical skilled workers. These projects will also position Malaysia on course for greater integration into the global supply chain.

A notable FDI project that was approved during this period is an investment by Integrated Device Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. that has evolved its presence in Pulau Pinang since 1988 through the expansion of their global operations hub to complement their supply chain management activities. “With a commitment to invest RM11.4 billion for five years, starting from YA2022, and another RM11.4 billion from YA2027, this Principal Hub will manage and support the company’s businesses globally. This includes intellectual property management, research, development and innovation, and the setting up of an advance ‘Automotive Technology Centre’ to produce automotive sensors on chips in Malaysia. These activities will provide business opportunities for the locals and strengthen Malaysia’s electrical and electronics (E&E) ecosystem,” said YB Minister Datuk Darell.

Manufacturing Sector

A total of 671 manufacturing projects worth RM57.7 billion were approved in the first nine months of 2019 compared with 467 projects with investments of RM57.5 billion in January-September 2018. Domestic investments recorded RM18.5 billion or 32.1%, a rise of 81.7% from RM10.2 billion in the same period last year.

One of the significant domestic investments approved was from a Malaysian majority-owned company, Perusahaan Automobil Nasional Berhad (PROTON) for an expansion project to manufacture and assemble energy efficient vehicle (EEV) and related equipment. The project, with investments of RM2.6 billion, will be undertaken in Tanjung Malim, Perak.

Foreign investments contributed RM39.2 billion or 67.9% of total approved investments in the manufacturing sector. The United States of America (USA) accounted for the RM12.2 billion or 31.1% of total foreign investments in the manufacturing sector, followed by China (17.3%), Taiwan (13.0%), Singapore (11.5%) and Japan (8.9%).

Notable foreign investments include a new manufacturing project from Smith+Nephew Incorporated, a United Kingdom based company, which will be setting up its facility in Batu Kawan Industrial Park, Pulau Pinang to produce implants for orthopaedic surgery for knees and hips. Mr. Mark Gladwell, President of Global Operations at Smith+Nephew Incorporated, in the recent announcement of the project said, "Investing in Malaysia gives us a new presence close to our highest growth markets and enables Smith+Nephew to be part of a growing medical device centre of excellence." Currently, Malaysia is home to over 200 industry manufacturers, including multinational companies and world-class supporting companies; putting the country on track to become the next global medical device manufacturing hub.

The approved manufacturing projects in January-September 2019 will create over 54,000 employment opportunities for the country. The jobs created include 2,319 electrical and electronics engineers, 1,500 mechanical engineers and 431 chemical engineers. In addition, the projects will also require about 5,647 skilled craftsmen such as plant maintenance supervisors, tools and die makers, machinists, IT personnel, quality controllers, electricians and welders.

According to YB Datuk Darell, "MITI is intensifying its efforts to create more skilled jobs for Malaysians. One of the efforts undertaken is the Apprenticeship Programme introduced by MIDA to address the shortage of technical skills. The Programme is a trilateral partnership between MIDA, the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) and the Ministry of Education (MOE). This is a two-year initiative where 16-year-old students are placed at a vocational college for six months to undergo academic and vocational courses and another six months of practical training in participating companies for two consecutive years. Under the National Dual Apprentice System (NDAS), Human Resource Development Fund (HRDF) bears the course fees of up to RM10,000 per student. The participating companies are allowed to utilise its HRDF contribution to pay for the difference."

Selangor registered the highest recipient of approved investments in the manufacturing sector amounting to RM16.4 billion, followed by Pulau Pinang (RM13.2 billion), Kedah (RM7.8 billion), Johor (RM7.7 billion) and Perak (RM4.8 billion). Collectively, these five states contributed 86.7% or RM50 billion from the total approved investment in the sector. These projects will provide more than 47,000 job opportunities to these states.

Primary Sector

The primary sector contributed RM6.3 billion or 4.2% of the total approved investments in January-September 2019. The mining subsector continued to lead with approved investments of RM5.9 billion, followed by plantation and commodities with RM275.2 million and agriculture with RM135.1 million. Foreign investments dominated the approved investments for the sector, totalling RM3.3 billion while domestic sources contributed RM3 billion.

Conclusion

"Malaysia is true to its ambition to become a preferred investment destination for innovation-based, knowledge-intensive investments within high-growth, high-value sectors. Despite ongoing trade tensions pointing to slower growth, we will stick to the course and continue attracting strategic partners to invest in Malaysia. This will generate more spillover impact on the economy through the growth of the local supply chain ecosystems and improvement of the Malaysian workforce," said YB Datuk Darell.

As of September 2019, the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) is actively negotiating 682 projects with proposed investments of RM37.6 billion. These include 242 projects within the manufacturing sector (RM26.6 billion) and 440 projects in the services sector (RM11.0 billion).

Malaysian Investment Development Authority
29 September 2019

Malaysia's Labour Productivity Recorded Positive Growth in Third Quarter 2019

In the third quarter, economic growth moderated to 4.4% year-on-year matching market expectations amid ongoing trade tensions. During this period, the non-resource-based exports grew at a faster pace of 6.9%, supported by higher demand for transport equipment, machinery equipment and parts, iron and steel products. However, the growth was counterbalanced by the decline in commodities and E&E exports due to decline in demand for commodities and global tech downcycle.

Nevertheless, despite slowdown in added value growth, Malaysia experienced a positive labour productivity performance in the third quarter of 2019. The labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked grew at 2.6% and as measured by value added per person employed recorded a growth of 2.3%.

Labour Productivity Per Hour Worked

In the third quarter of 2019, Malaysia's labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked by all persons, including employees, proprietors, and unpaid family workers, grew by 2.6%, where value added grew by 4.4%, while total hours worked grew by 1.7%.

During this quarter, manufacturing and the services sectors both recorded 2.9% growth in productivity per hour worked, which is the highest growth among the five (5) main economic sectors. Agriculture sector grew at 1.8% while construction sector grew at 1.6%. However, mining and quarrying sector experienced a contraction of 3.4% due to contraction in value added (-4.3%) and hour worked (-1.0%).

The performance of services sector as one of the lead contributors to Gross Domestic Production (GDP), registered positive growth in all of its subsectors mainly real estate and business services (5.8%), transport and storage (3.9%) and wholesale and retail trade (3.7%).

All subsectors in Manufacturing registered positive growth except for textiles, wearing apparel and leather products subsector recorded a contraction of 1.7%.

Labour Productivity Per Person Employed

With growth in value added at 4.4% and employment 2.1%, Malaysia's labour productivity per person employed grew at 2.3% in the third quarter of 2019. Labour productivity per person employed is calculated by dividing real value added by the number of employed person by all persons, including employees, proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

The services sector is the best productivity performer among the five (5) main economic sectors, which recorded the highest productivity growth at 2.7%. This is followed by construction (2.1%), agriculture (2.0%) and manufacturing (1.6%). Meanwhile, mining and quarrying experienced contraction of 5.4%, due to contraction in value added of 4.3%.

In the services sector, the real estate and business services subsector registered the highest growth at 4.6%, followed by transport and storage (4.2%) and wholesale and retail trade (3.3%).

While, in the manufacturing sector, transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair contributed the most at 5.4% growth, followed by wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (4.4%), and non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (3.1%).

Driving Productivity Growth

In enhancing labour productivity growth, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), through its agency the Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC) continued to undertake several initiatives to boost productivity and improve the doing business environment. The initiatives aim to reduce unnecessary regulations and stimulate healthy competition towards achieving Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) in encouraging trade and investment flows.

Intervention programmes such as e-Productivity Gain Measurement (e-PGM), LEAN Management, Team Excellence and Productivity-Linked Wage System (PLWS) are introduced to local businesses to steer the companies for greater productivity growth and mindset change.

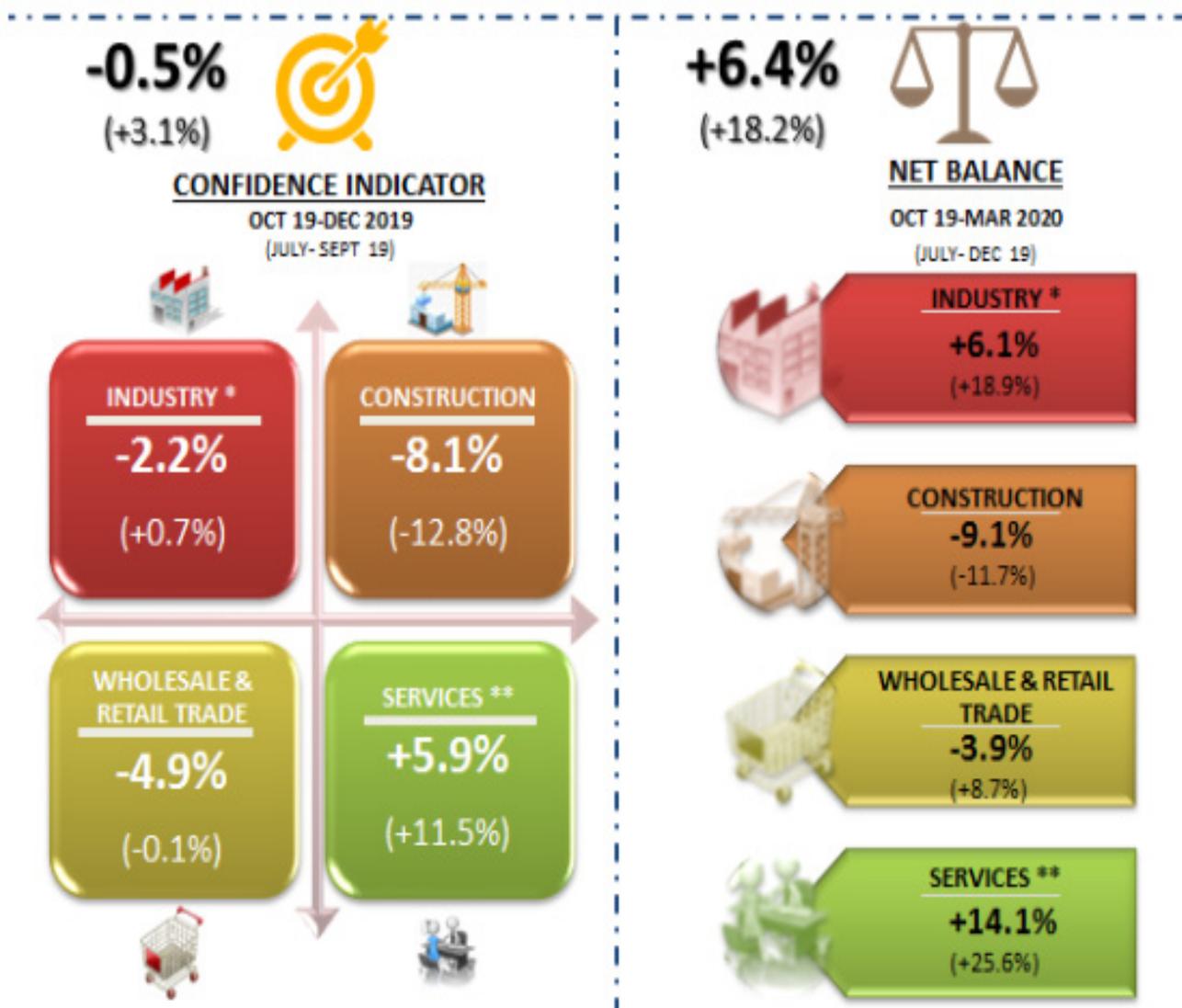
To achieve higher productivity, we must remove barriers that hinder productivity growth, thus productivity initiatives encompass the whole government approach. To enhance the processes and systems towards better productivity governance, we must be mindful that working in silos not only serves to jeopardise the benefits of the collaborative efforts in improving our business environment but also waste valuable resources and time. It is opportune for us to work together as a team to accelerate our mission to inculcate positive mindset and culture towards achieving the targeted productivity growth of 3.2% annually under the Mid-term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan. Higher productivity will benefit the citizen in reducing costs and at the same time will increase output for a better quality of life.

Ministry of International Trade & Industry
2 December 2019

Business Tendency Statistics, Fourth Quarter 2019

BUSINESS
TENDENCY
STATISTICS

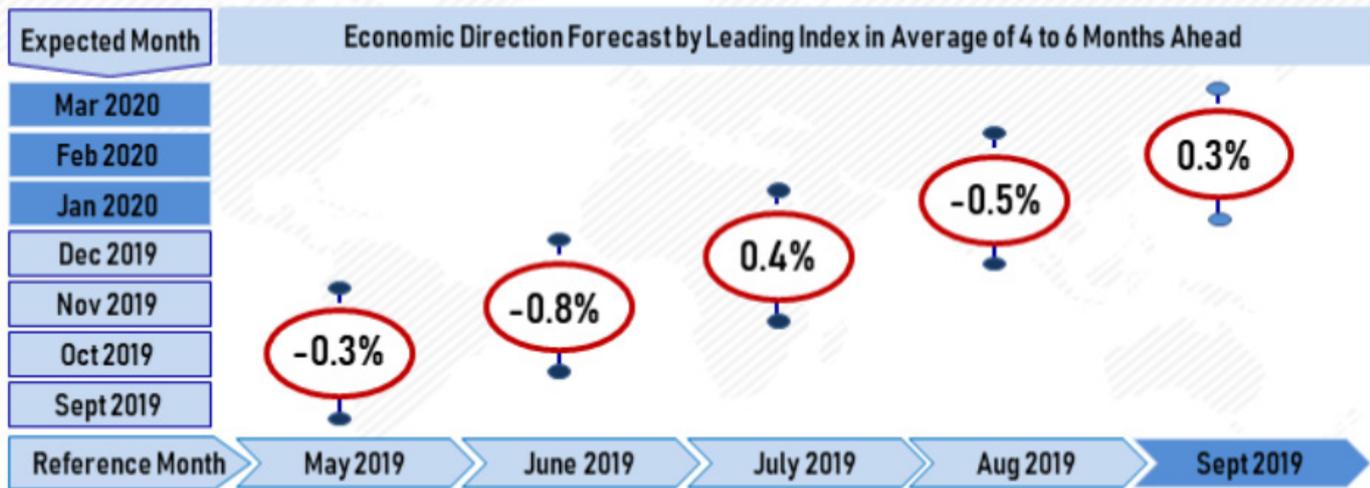
Businesses are expecting slower business performance in fourth quarter of 2019



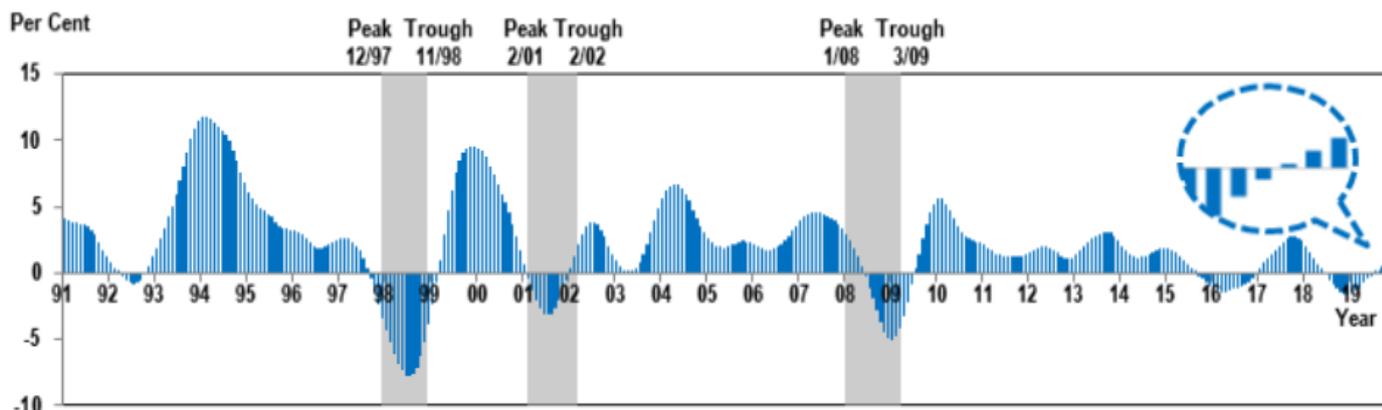
Source: Business Tendency Statistics, Fourth Quarter 2019 by Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Leading Index, September 2019

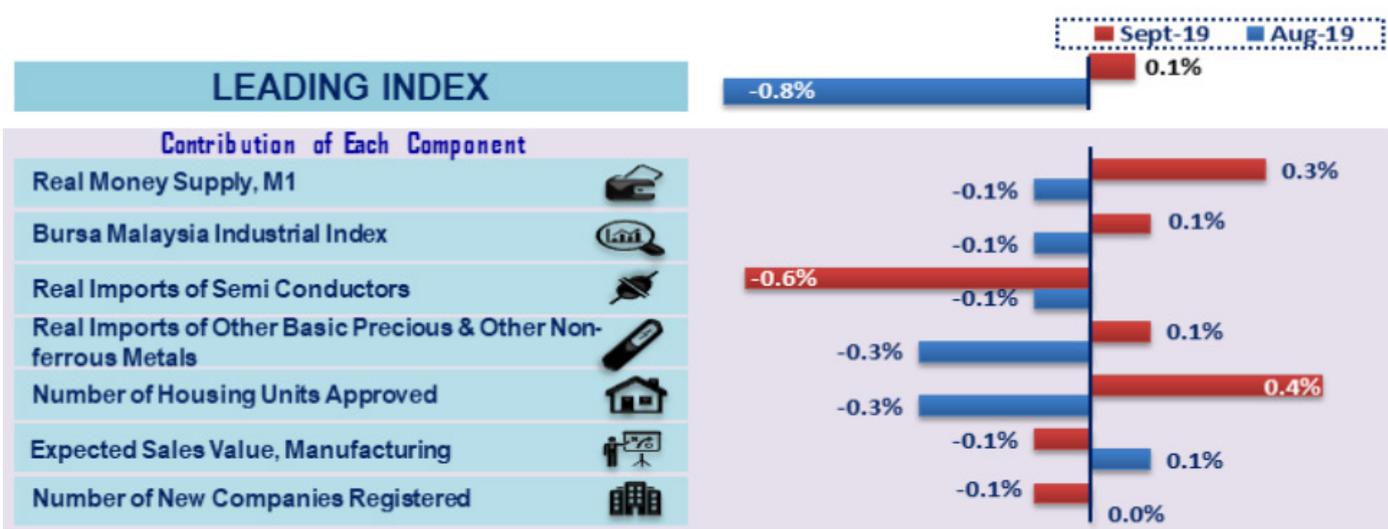
Leading Index anticipates growth in the first quarter of 2020.



Annual growth rate of leading index (smoothed) and business cycle (grey shaded areas), January 1991 to September 2019



Month on month percentage change by Leading Index, September 2019



Source: Malaysian Economic Indicators: Leading, Coincident & Lagging Indexes September 2019 by Department of Statistics, Malaysia

STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS, MALAYSIA

2019



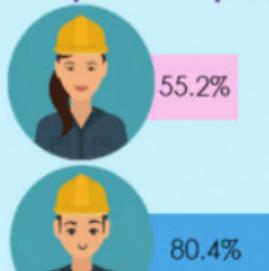
Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) 2018= 0.711



Economic Participation and Opportunity

0.727

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)



Estimated Earned Income



Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers



Professional and Technical Workers



Educational Attainment

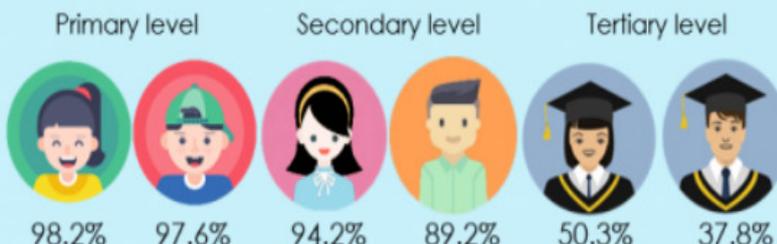
1.054

Literacy Rate (for the age group 15-64 years)



The difference in literacy rate between men and women was 0.7 percentage points

Gross Enrolment Rate



Gross enrolment rate for women in all levels of education were higher than men

Health and Survival

0.958

*Life Expectancy at Birth



Women are expected to live 4.9 years longer than men

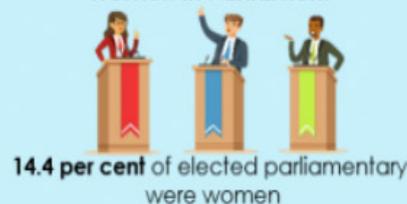
Sex Ratio at Birth



There were 934 baby girls for every 1,000 baby boys

Political Empowerment 0.106

Women in Parliament



Women in Ministerial Position



Percentage of women in ministerial position was lower as compared to men in 2018

*preliminary

Sources: Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2019
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Source: Statistics on women empowerment in selected domains 2019 by Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia Statistics

Cluster 1: Inclusivity

Goal 1: No Poverty | Goal 2: No Hunger | Goal 5: Gender quality | Goal 10: Reduce inequality

SUMMARY FINDING

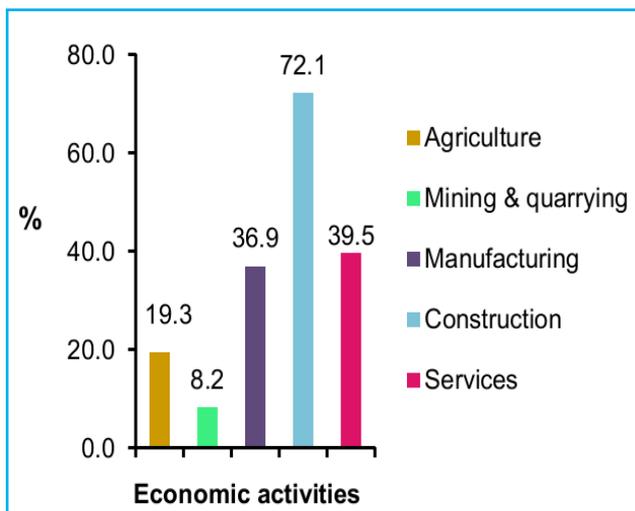
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



Indicator 10.4.1:
Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Construction sector recorded the highest compensation of employees of 72.1 per cent followed by services (39.5%) and manufacturing (36.9%). Mining & quarrying recorded the lowest compensation of employees (8.2%).

Figure 10.1:
Compensation of employees by kind of economic activity at current prices - Percentage Share to GDP, 2018

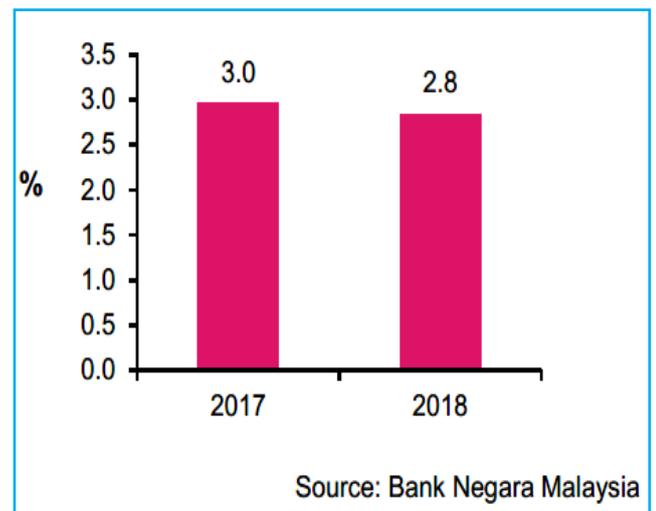


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indicator 10.c.1:
Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted

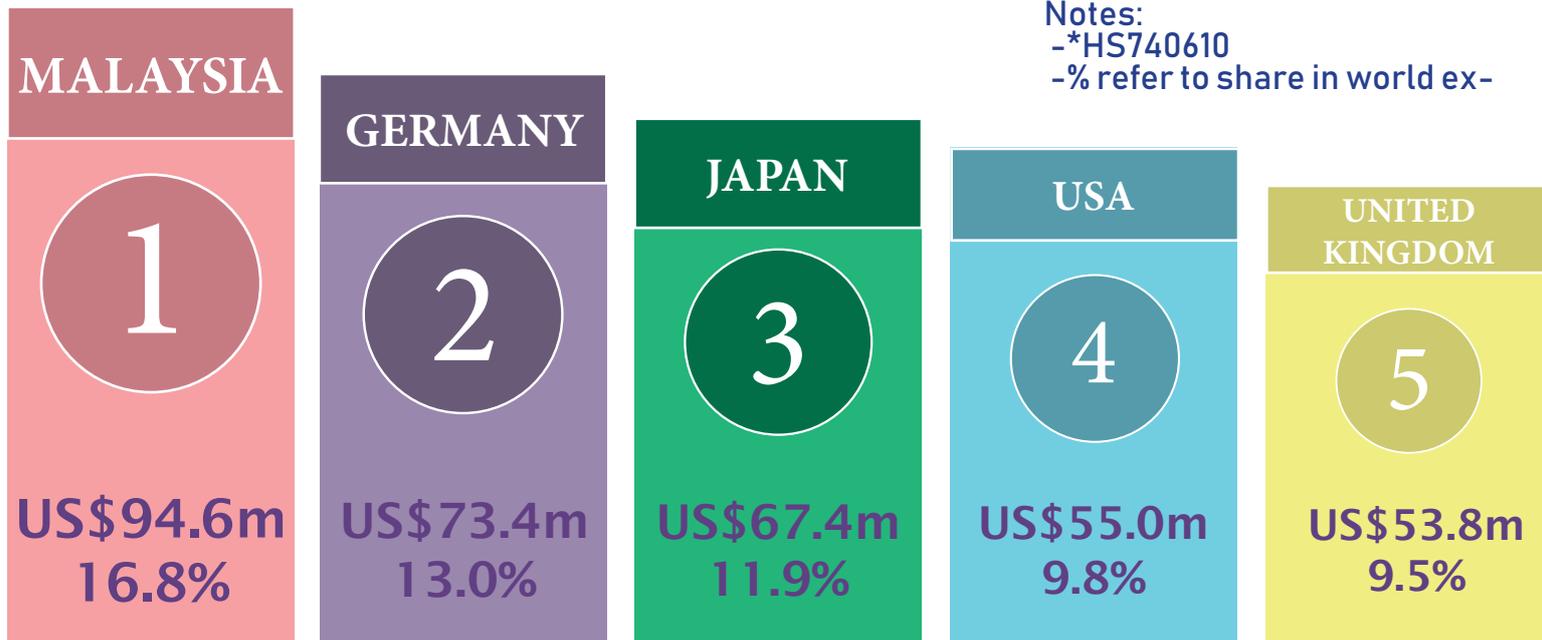
The proportion of the remittance cost declined to 2.8 per cent in 2018 compared to 2017 (3.0%).

Figure 10.2:
Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted, 2017 and 2018



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

World largest exporters of copper powders, of non-lamellar structure (excluding grains of copper)*



In 2018, Malaysia's export of copper powders, of non-lamellar structure (excluding grains of copper) recorded US\$94.6 million with 16.8% share to the world exports

TOP FIVE MALAYSIA EXPORT DESTINATIONS



Sources: <https://www.trademap.org/index.aspx>

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

HOSTING OF APEC 2020

Host of #MyAPEC2020

APEC 2020
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 MyAPEC2020
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ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)

APEC operates as a cooperative, multilateral economic trade forum through the principles of **CONSENSUS**, **VOLUNTARY** and **NON-BINDING**

01 21 member economies

02 Member since 1989, Malaysia is one of the founding members of APEC

03 APEC in figures

- 60% of global GDP (US\$48 trillion)
- 47% of global trade (US\$22 trillion)

04 1994, APEC committed for free and open trade and investment (Bogor Goals)

05 Promotes Balanced, Inclusive, Sustainable, Innovative and Secure growth by accelerating Regional Economic Integration

Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry

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Be part of something BIG?

Come and join us, be a volunteer for APEC 2020!

For more information about the volunteer program, kindly click the following link:

<https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/5657?mid=626>



GLOSSARY

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

Balance of Payments (BOP):

- The difference in total value between payments into and out of a country over a period.
- Any transaction that causes money to flow into a country is a credit to its BOP account (i.e. sources of funds for a nation, such as exports or the receipts of loans and investments, are recorded as positive or surplus items) and any transaction that causes money to flow out is a debit (i.e. uses of funds, such as for imports or to invest in foreign countries, are recorded as negative or deficit items). Transactions taken into account include payments for the country's exports and imports of goods, services, financial capital, and financial transfers.
- The BOP includes:
 - * the current account, which mainly measures the flows of goods and services;
 - * the capital account, which consists of capital transfers and the acquisition and disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets; and
 - * the financial account, which records investment flows.
- BOP account is prepared in a single currency, typically the domestic currency for the country concerned.
- BOP is an important subject to be studied for a few reasons:
 - i. it provides detailed information concerning the demand and supply of a country's currency. (e.g. if Malaysia imports more than it exports, then this means that the supply of Ringgit is likely to exceed the demand in the foreign exchanging market, ceteris paribus. One can thus infer that the Ringgit would be under pressure to depreciate against other currencies. On the other hand, if Malaysia exports more than it imports, then the Ringgit would be likely to appreciate)
 - ii. BOP data may signal its potential as a business partner for the rest of the world. If a country is grappling with a major BOP difficulty, it may not be able to expand imports from the outside world. Instead, the country may be tempted to impose measures to restrict imports and discourage capital outflows in order to improve the BOP situation. On the other hand, a country experiencing a significant BOP surplus would be more likely to expand imports, offering marketing opportunities for foreign enterprises, and less likely to impose foreign exchange restrictions.
 - iii. BOP data can be used to evaluate the performance of the country in international economic competition. Suppose a country is experiencing trade deficits year after year. This trade data may then signal that the country's domestic industries lack international competitiveness.

Best Practices:

Methods or techniques that have consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that are used as a benchmark. The term is often used to describe the process of developing and following a standard way of doing things that multiple organisations can use.

Big Data:

A term for data sets that are so large or complex that pose challenges for traditional data processing applications to deal with. Challenges include analysis, capture, data curation, search, sharing, storage, transfer, visualization, querying, updating and information privacy.

Big Data Analytics:

- The process of examining large data sets containing a variety of data types (i.e. big data) to uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations, market trends, customer preferences and other useful business information.
- Generates insights that lead to better decisions and strategic business moves.

Bilateral Trade:

- The exchange of goods between two countries.
- Bilateral trade agreements give preference to certain countries in commercial relationships, facilitating trade and investment between the home country and the foreign country by reducing or eliminating tariffs, import quotas, export restraints and other trade barriers. Bilateral trade agreements can also help minimize trade deficits.

Technical Notes

Source: <https://www.wto.org>

Other definitions and methods:

ANNUAL CHANGES:

Throughout this report, average annual percentage changes are analogous to compound interest rates. In calculating the average annual rate of change between 1990 and 2000, for example, data for calendar year 1990 were taken as the beginning point, and data for calendar year 2000 as the end point.

WORLD GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:

World GDP growth is estimated as a weighted average of economies' real GDP growth. The weights used are shares of economies in 1990 world nominal GDP converted to dollars at market exchange rates.

The use of official exchange rates which are not market-based for some major economies, together with the fluctuations of the United States dollar vis-à-vis major currencies can have a significant impact on the weighting pattern. The increasing use of weights based on purchasing power parities (PPP) by other international organizations is meant to attenuate "anomalies" linked to these factors. In a period of widely diverging growth rates among countries and regions, the choice of the weighting pattern can have a marked influence on the global growth estimate. For the 1990-2000 period, global growth estimates based on PPP-weights indicate a significantly faster growth than estimates using weights based on GDP data measured at market exchange rates. This is because of differences in the two weighting patterns. Relative to weights based on GDP at market exchange rates, PPP weights are low for the transition economies - especially the successor States of the former USSR with a poor growth record, and high for major developing countries (in particular China) with above average growth.

WORLD PRODUCTION:

Production of agriculture, mining and manufacturing is defined according to major Divisions 1, 2 and 3 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). World production in these sectors is estimated by combining production indices published by the FAO, IMF, OECD, UNIDO and UNSD. The world index is derived through aggregation of the three sectors by using value added shares in 1990 as weights.

COMMODITY PRICES:

Commodity price movements are primarily described by indices largely based on spot market prices, and therefore exclude transactions governed by longer-term contracts. Price indices for such commodities as food, beverages, agricultural raw materials, minerals, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers and crude petroleum are obtained from IMF International Financial Statistics. Aggregates for all primary commodities and for non-fuel primary commodities are calculated using IMF weights.

MERCHANDISE TRADE VOLUME AND UNIT VALUE INDICES:

The volume and unit value indices are taken from a range of different international and national sources. The reported volume and unit value indices may not always be available for the most recent years or may differ in product coverage from the corresponding value indices. For example, the indices reported by France exclude electricity, military and railway equipment, electronics, analysing and controlling instruments, shipbuilding and aeronautics, and machine tools. Switzerland excludes jewellery, antiques, and precious metals from its indices.

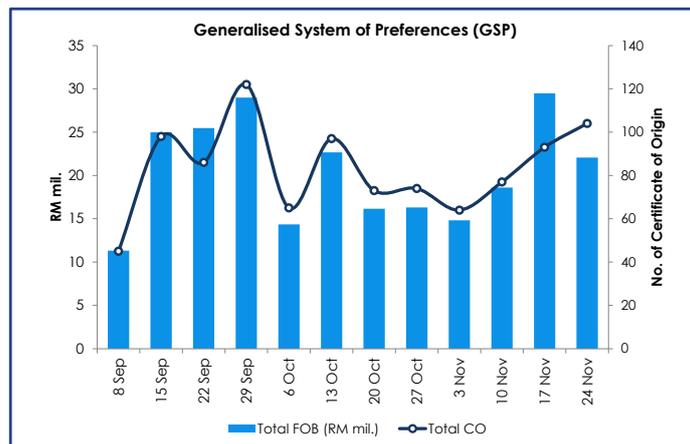
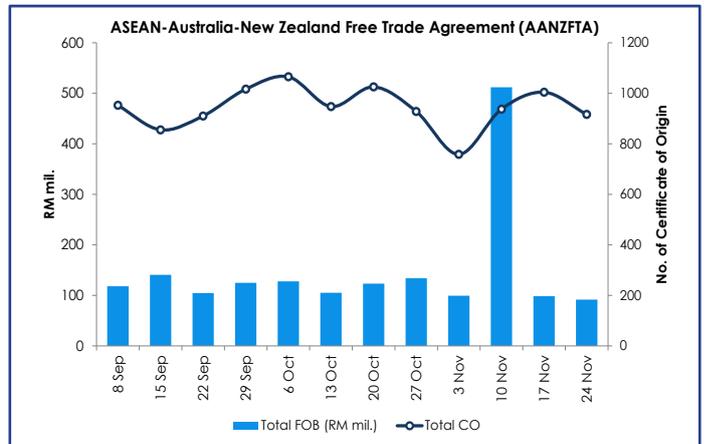
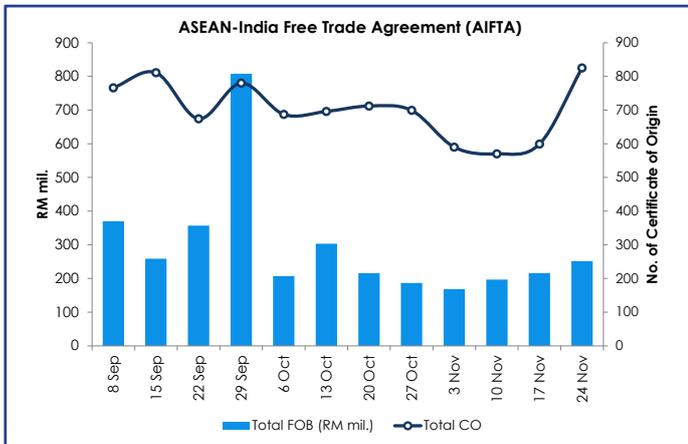
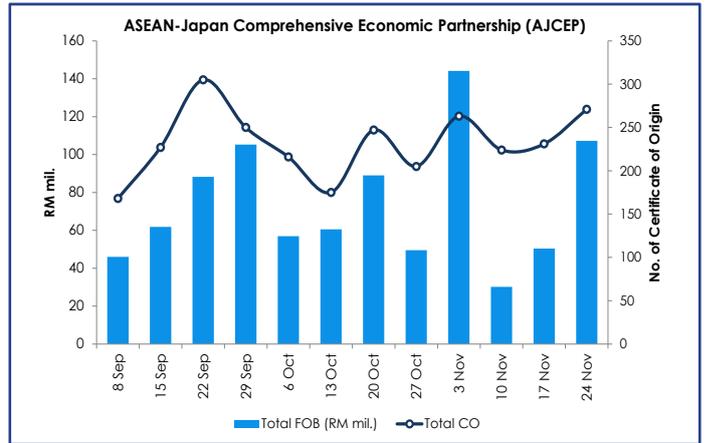
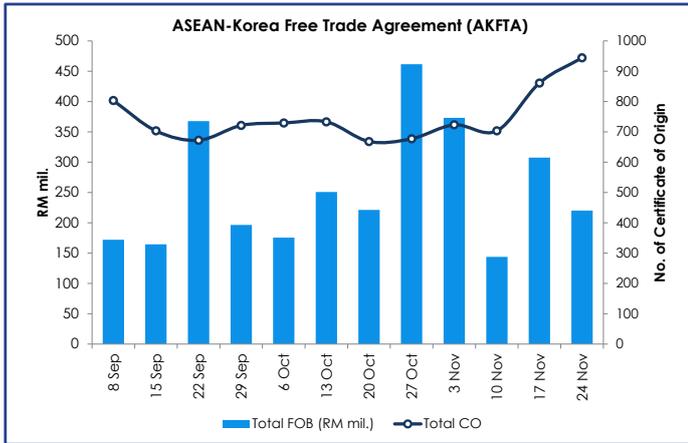
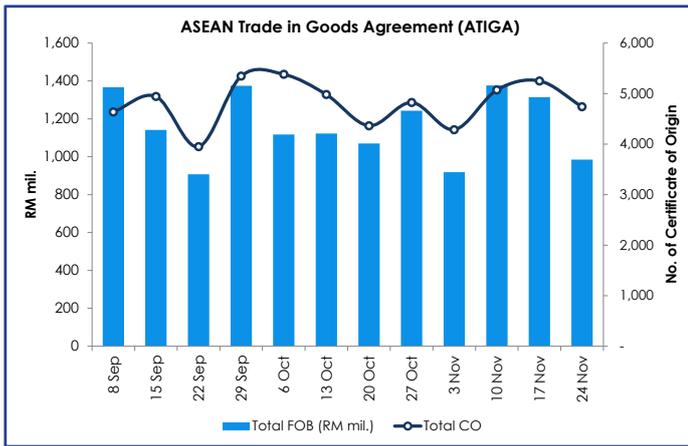
Aggregation of the indices to obtain a world total is a two-tier process. First, export and import unit values are adjusted to the extent possible for differences in coverage and, in cases of missing data, completed with Secretariat estimates. They are then aggregated to obtain regional totals. The volume index for each region is obtained by dividing the respective trade value index for each region by the corresponding regional unit value index.

Second, to obtain the total world merchandise volume index, regional unit value indices are aggregated and the world trade value is deflated by the world unit value index. Throughout the aggregation process trade values of the previous year are used as weights.

RE-EXPORTS:

Under the system of general trade adopted in this report, re-exports are included in total merchandise trade (see Section II.1). However, in the case of Hong Kong, China, the magnitude of its re-exports (amounting in 2000 to \$179 billion), if included in regional or world aggregates, would adversely affect the analytical value of the statistics by introducing a significant element of double counting. Therefore, Hong Kong, China's re-exports are excluded from the world and from Asia aggregates (unless otherwise indicated); only Hong Kong, China's domestic exports and retained imports are included in the totals. For this reason, the figures for world exports and for exports of Asia shown in Appendix tables A2/A3 and A9/A10 are smaller than those in Appendix table A5. Since retained imports cannot be identified from imports directly, an approximation is derived by subtracting the value of re-exports from the value of imports. The resulting figure will, however, under-estimate the value of retained imports by the amount of the re-export margin.

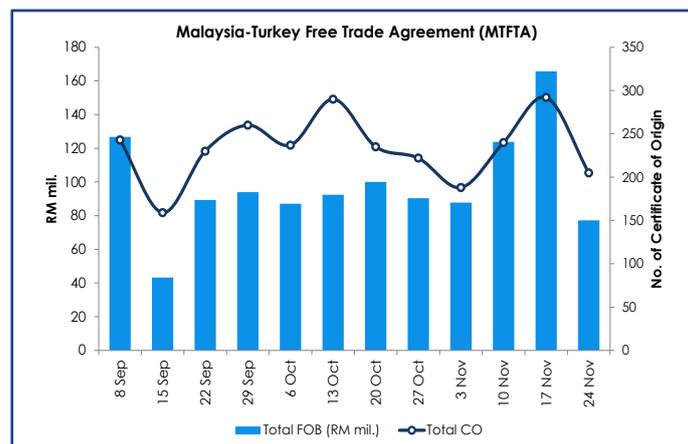
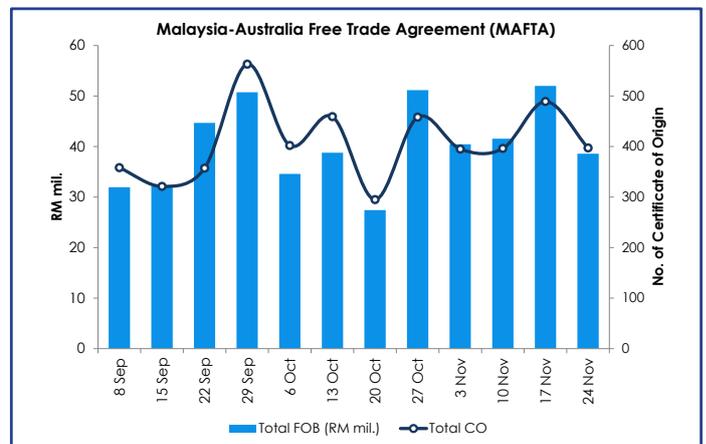
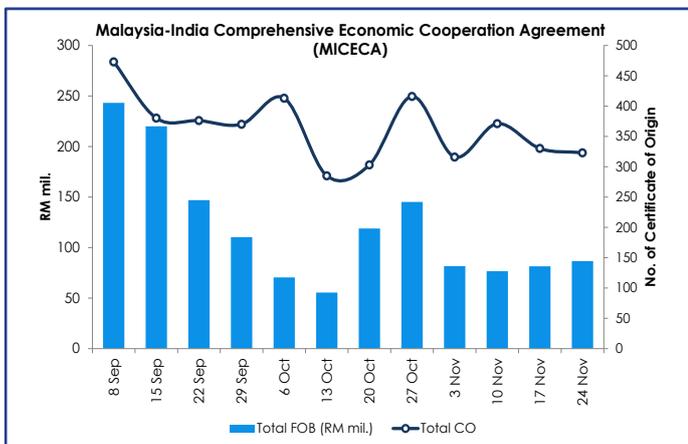
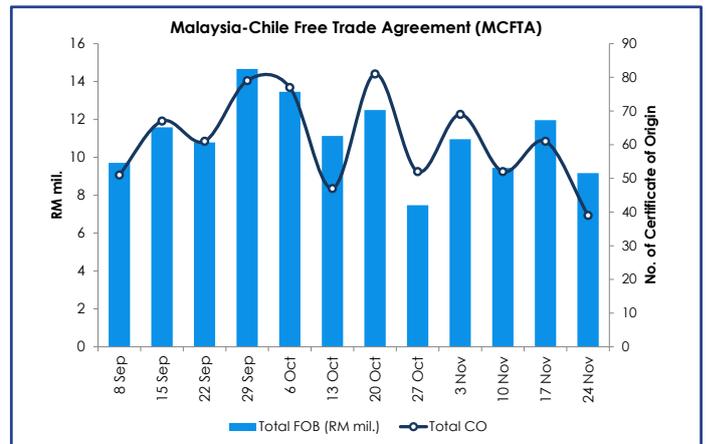
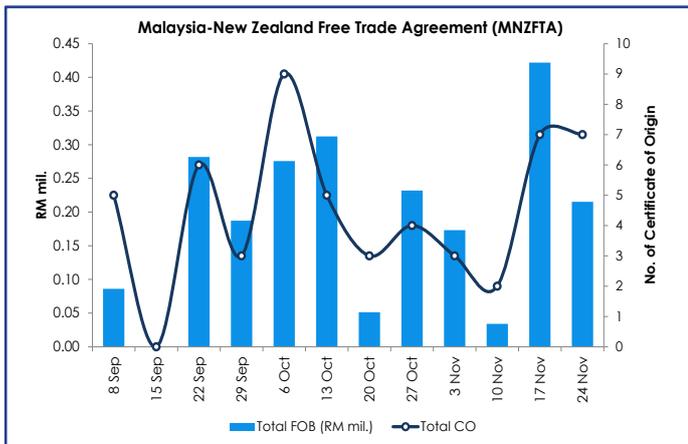
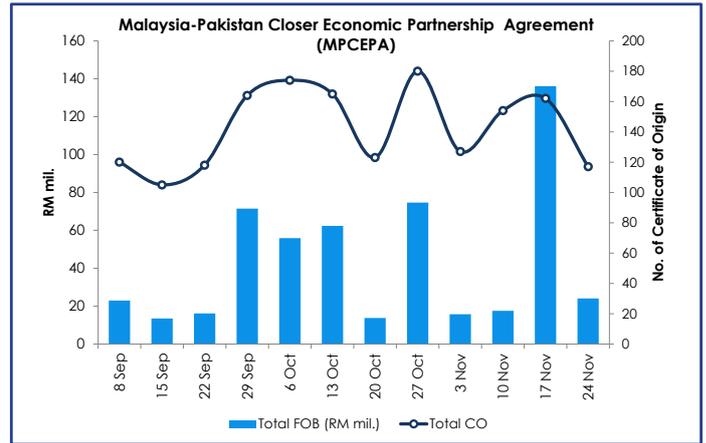
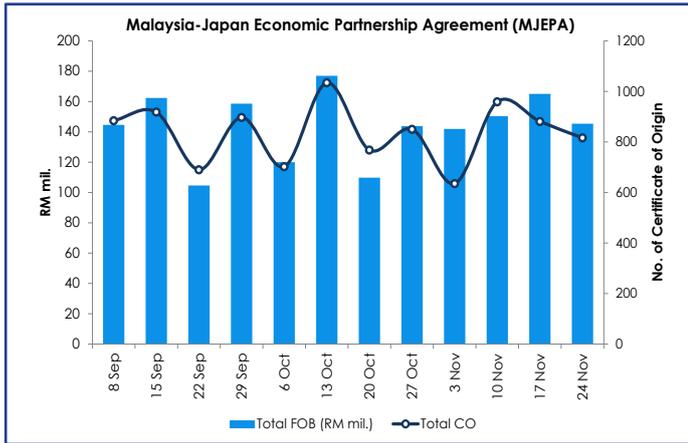
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



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

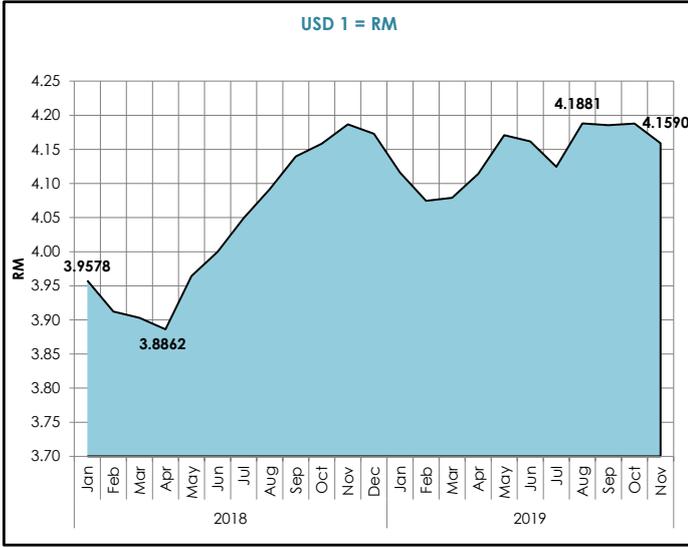
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



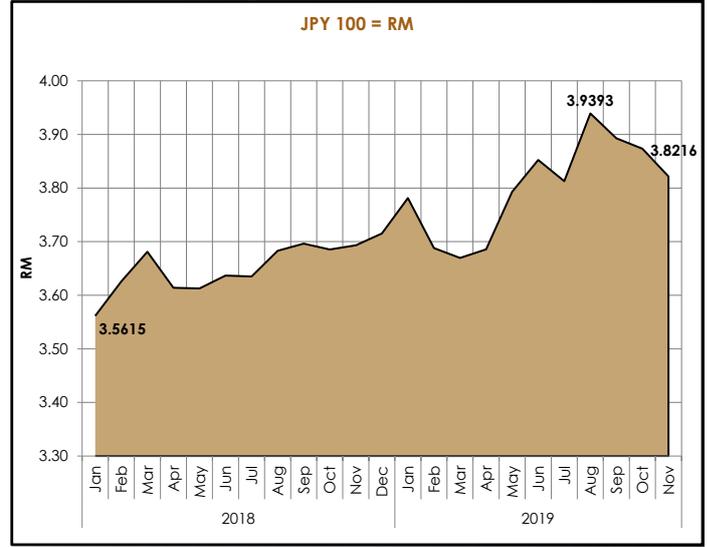
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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

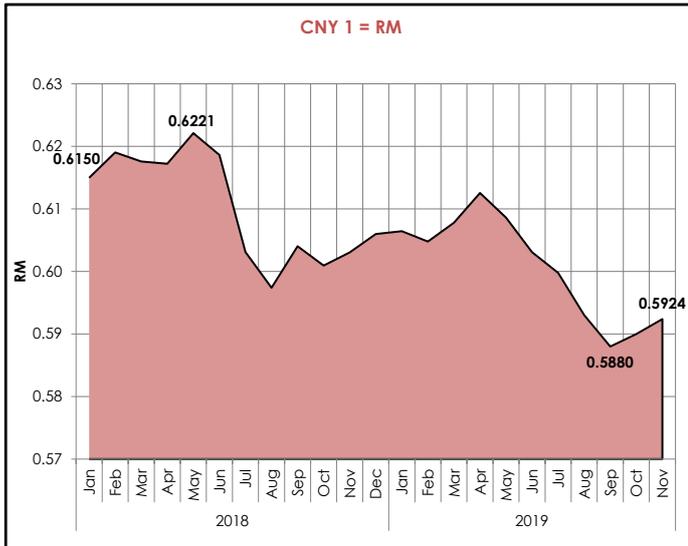
US Dollar



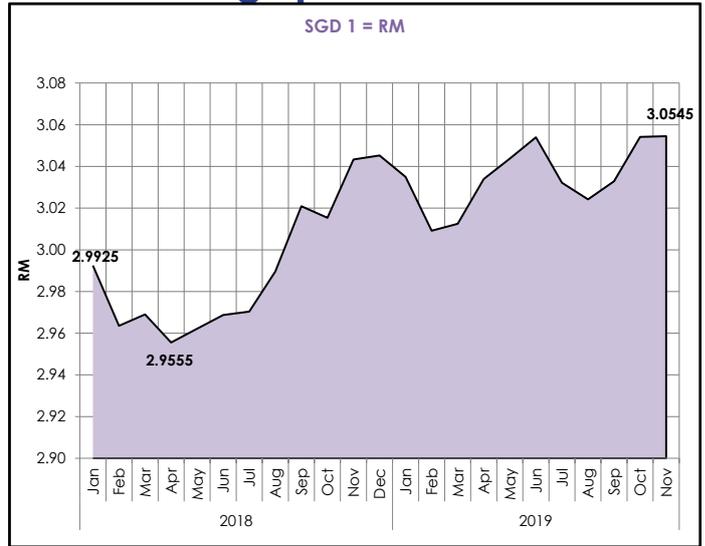
Japanese Yen



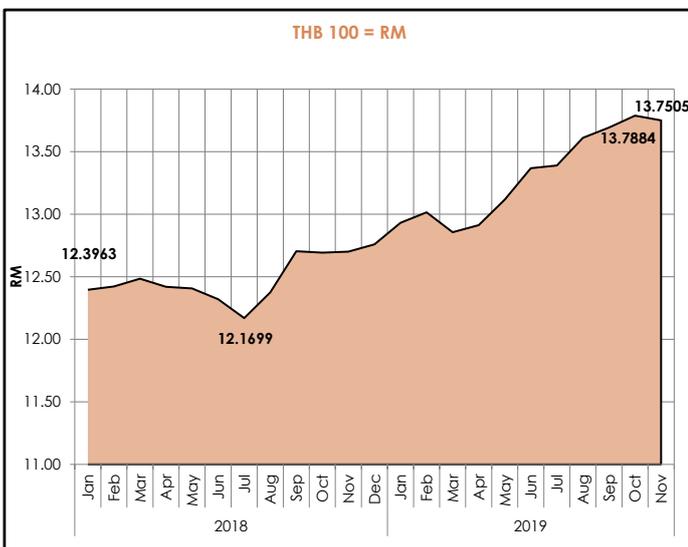
Chinese Yuan



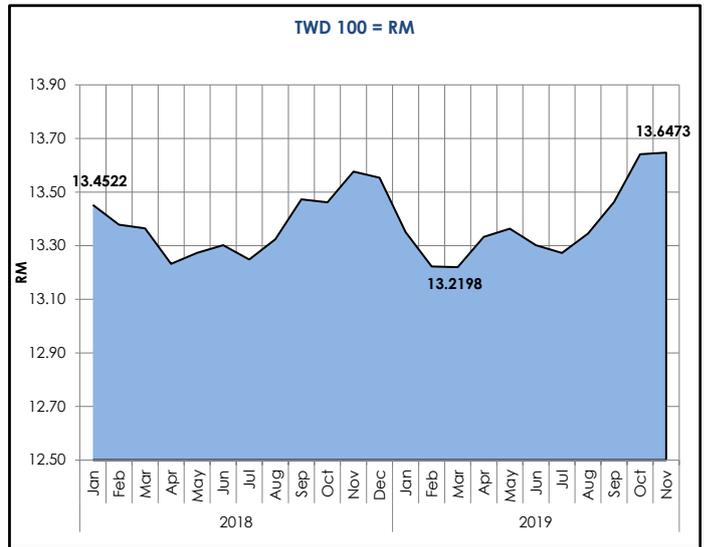
Singapore Dollar



Thai Baht



New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▼ **1.5%***
US\$62.4

29 November 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$71.5



CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▲ **0.6%***
US\$684.5

29 November 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$600.1



RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▼ **0.9%***
US\$1,401.5

29 November 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$1,371.0

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▼ **3.8%***
US\$1,684.1

29 November 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$1,535.6

SUGAR -per lbs-



▲ **0.9%***
US\$12.9

29 November 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$12.3

COAL -per MT-



▲ **5.1%***
US\$46.1

29 November 2019

Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$66.9

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



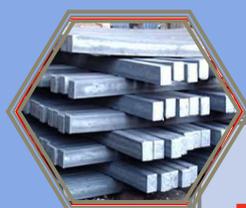
⊖ **%*** : ⊖ **%***
US\$280.0 : US\$265.0
(high) : (low)

29 November 2019

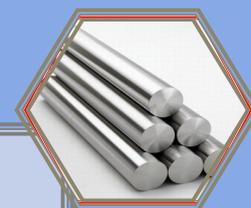
Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$380.7 (high)
Average Price 2018 ⁱ: US\$359.6 (low)

Domestic Prices

29 November 2019



Billets
(per MT)
RM1,700 - RM1,750



Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM1,900 - RM1,950

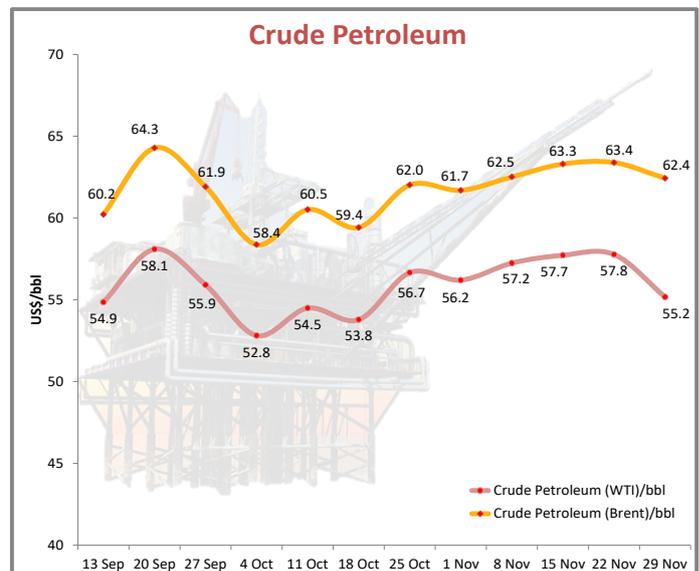
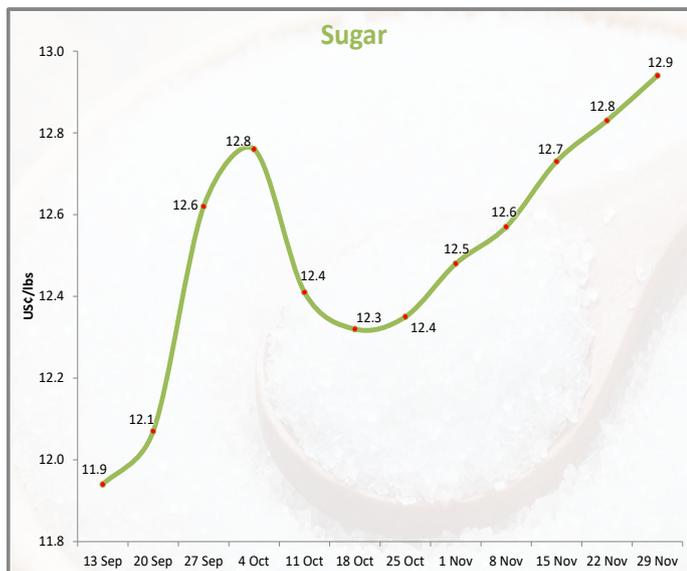
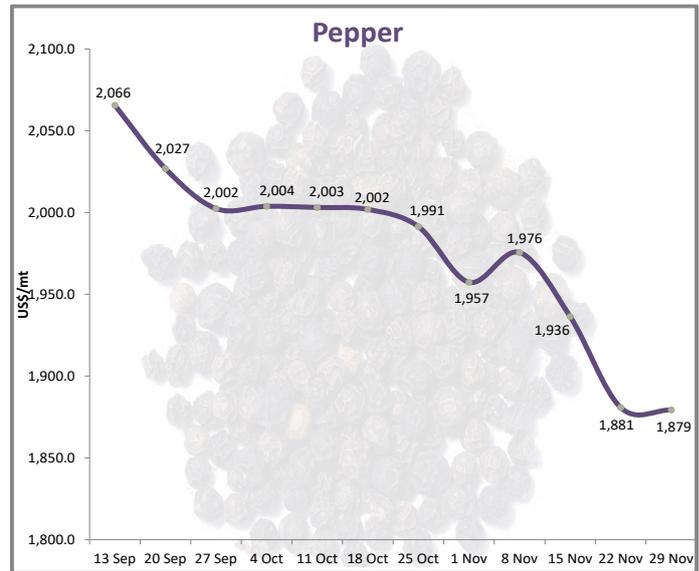
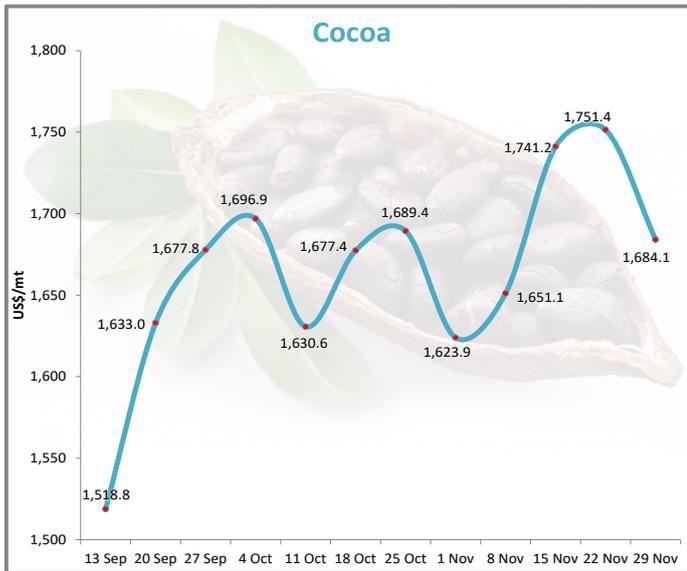
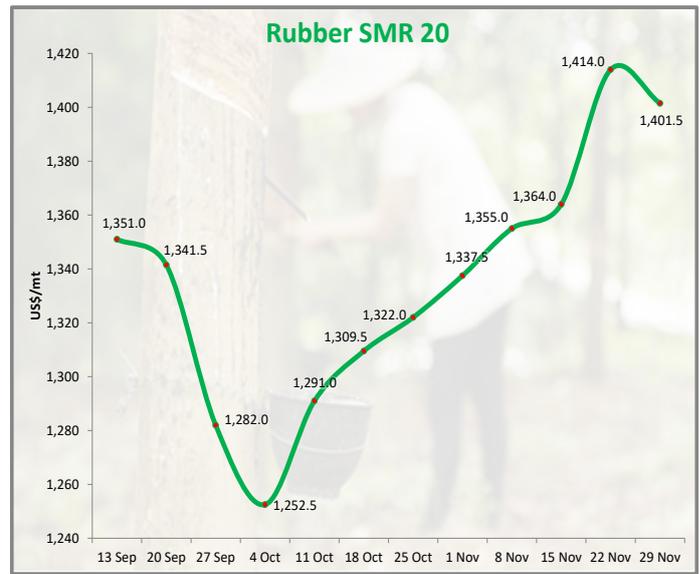
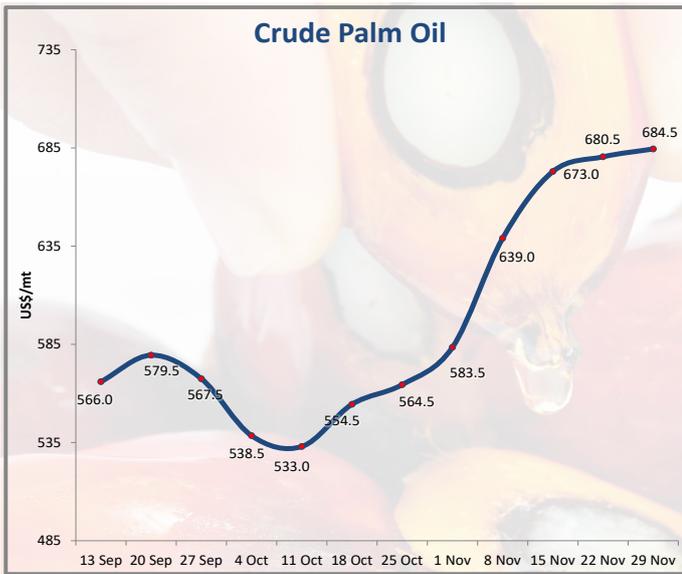
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

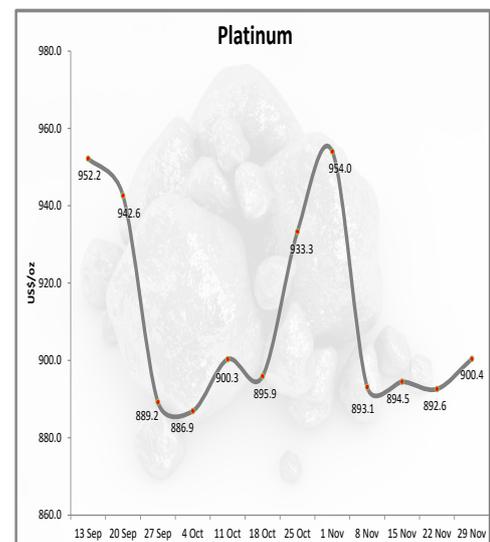
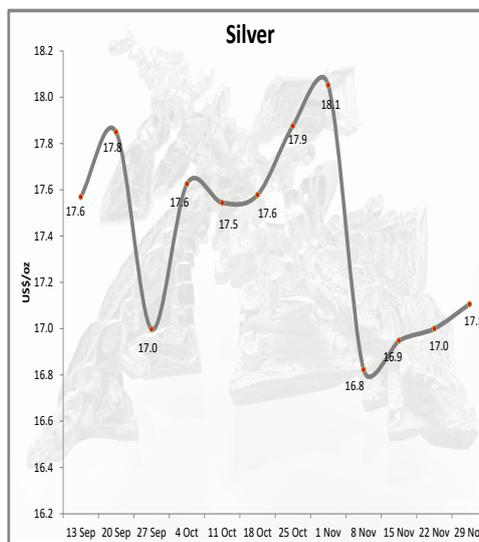
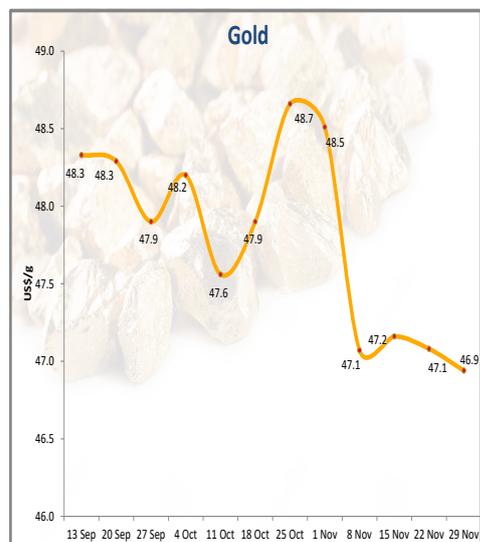
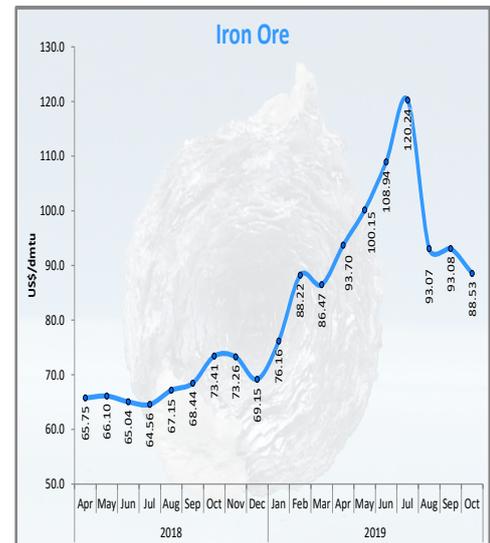
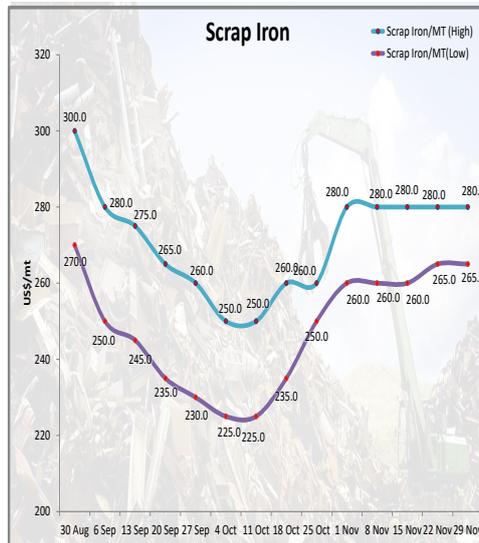
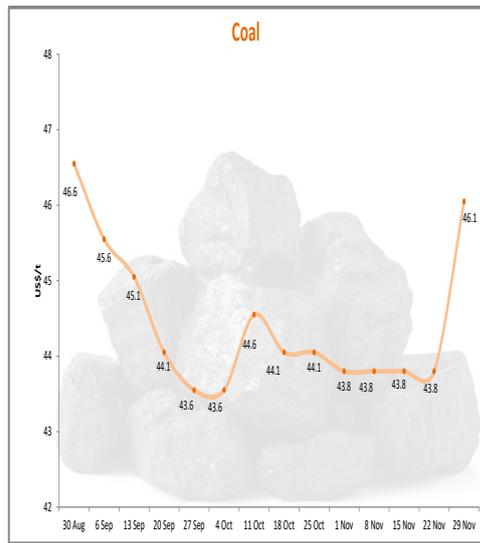
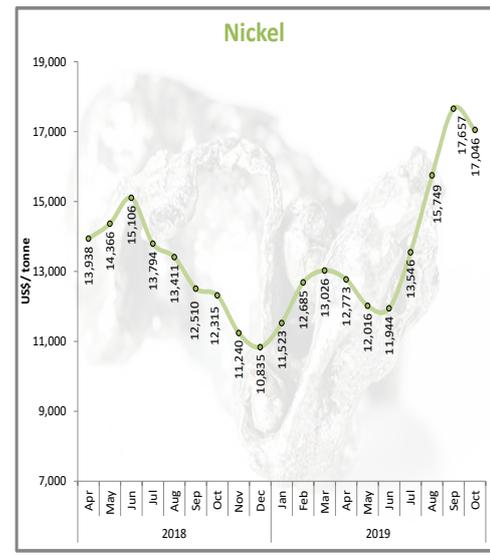
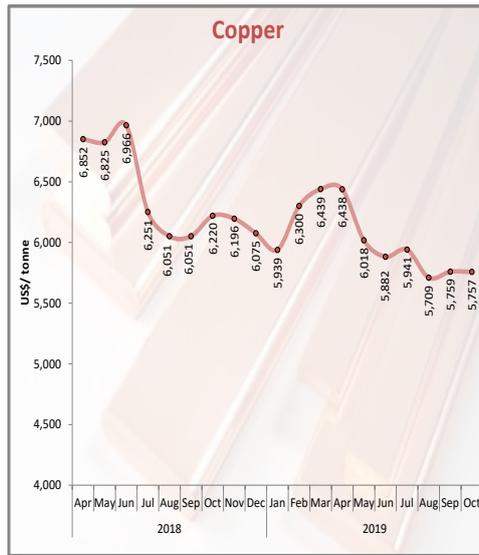
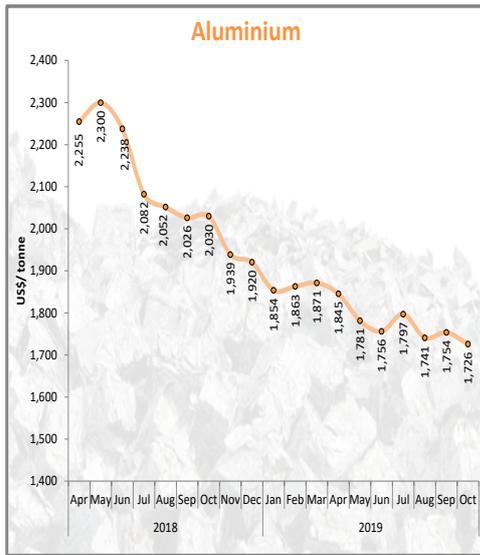
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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 at ASEAN-Republic of Korea's Summit in Seoul, 26 November 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES

MITI Minister at Round Table Meeting with Korean Captains of Industry in Seoul, 27 November 2019



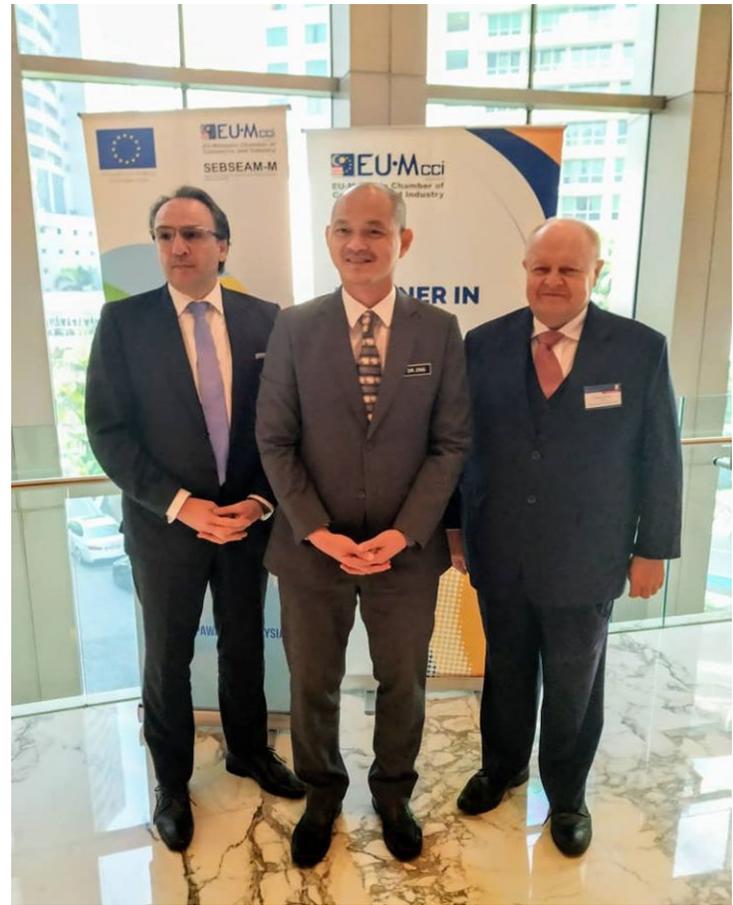
MITI PROGRAMMES

MITI Deputy Minister received courtesy call from Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 27 November 2019



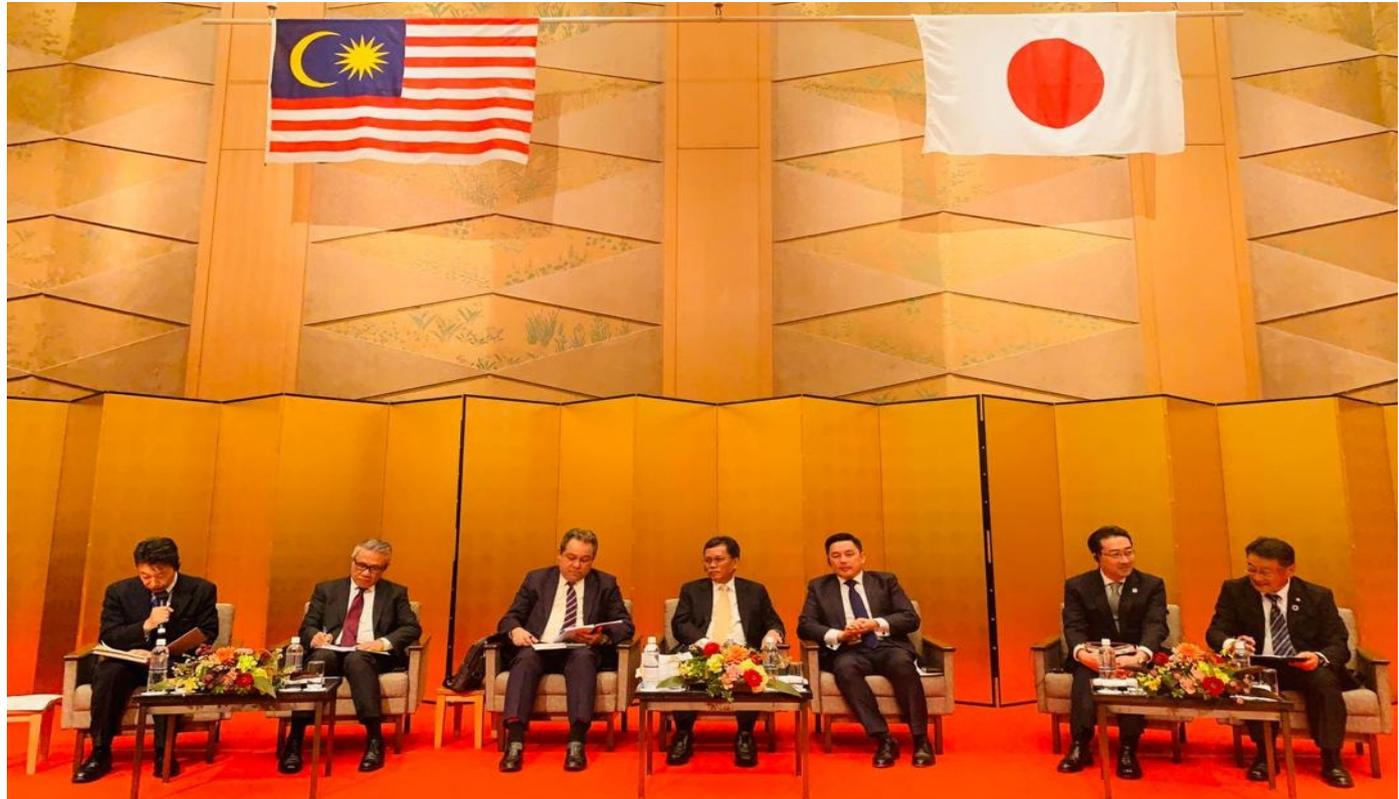
MITI PROGRAMMES

MITI Deputy Minister delivered an opening remarks in Business Innovation Congress Kuala Lumpur, 27 November 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES

MITI Minister at the Malaysia Investment Opportunity Seminar , Kobe, Japan, 29 November 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY4WRD READINESS ASSESSMENT

Get your firm assessed. Be ready for Industry 4.0.

All you need to know about Industry4WRD RA



What is it?

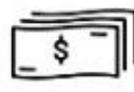
Trained assessors will help you to understand your readiness for Industry 4.0 and make recommendations on where to start your transformation.

Who is eligible? Manufacturing and its related services sector



- 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.



Process Flow

A FEW SIMPLE STEPS

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@mpc.gov.my



Readiness Assessment



Apply online at www.miti.gov.my/industry4wrd



Evaluation by Committees



Onsite Assessment



Receive RA Report

Business Intervention



Develop Intervention Proposal



Apply for Financial Incentives



Implement the Intervention Plan

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

All you need to know...

Industry4WRD



INDUSTRY4WRD RELATED INCENTIVES

Having the extra capital allows SMEs to flourish and prosper. Find the suitable fund for your company.

01 | LOANS

Soft Loan Scheme for Automation and Modernisation (SLSAM)

- targets manufacturing sectors
- 4.0% interest rate per annum for SMEs
- www.midf.com.my

Industry Digitalisation Transformation Fund (IDTF)

- targeted sectors: AI, Robotics, Automation etc.
- provides a 2% interest rate subsidy
- www.bpmb.com.my

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

Automation Capital Allowance (Automation CA)



For Labour Intensive Industries:

- Automation CA of 200% on the first RM4 million expenditure incurred within 5 years

For other industries:

- Automation CA of 200% on the first RM2 million expenditure incurred within 5 years
- www.mida.gov.my

For more information, kindly click the following links:

https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4WRD?mid=559#tab_547_2202

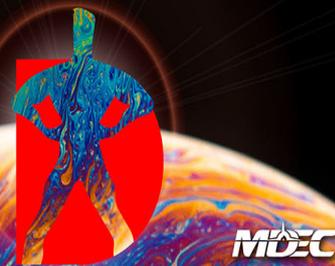
e-Commerce Day 2019

From Local To Global Champion!



MITI | KKMM

9 - 10 December
Perdana Hall, MITI Tower



Click here to register <http://tiny.cc/1y06fz>

NEXT AWARD CYCLE

ANUGERAH KECEMERLANGAN INDUSTRI (AKI) 2019/2020

NOMINATIONS OPENING SOON

Read More on AKI

For more information, kindly click the following links:
<https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/aki?mid=535>



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE AND INDUSTRY

RMK-11 HIGH VALUE ADDED AND COMPLEX PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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

For more information, kindly click the following links:
<http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/4761>



APPROVED PERMIT (AP) APPLICATION OF PERSONAL VEHICLES

Effective 1st August 2019, Approved Permit (AP) applications for the
importation of personal vehicles must be made through the ePermit System.



Click here
for more information

For more information, kindly click the following links:
<https://bit.ly/2MyIPFt>

MITI POCKET TALK

A SERIES OF SESSION FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

When? Once a month

Where? MITI Tower Kuala Lumpur or
MITI Regional Offices

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

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



For information, kindly click <https://fta.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/69?mid=27>

MITI @ Your Service

MITI REGIONAL OFFICE (SABAH)

DIRECTOR



MOHD HIJRI MAT RANI

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

HAZRIZAH SARI

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASST.



MAKAH @ JUNAIDAH AMPILAH



AZIZI AJAMAIN



SHAKIRA ABDULLAH

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE
ASST. (FINANCE)

ZAZAHNA AWANG MASRIN



DANCHIES DAVID

ADMINISTRATIVE ASST.



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HAIRUL HAMDAN



TERESA CLEMENT JULIAN

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HABIBI AKIB

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weekly bulletin
News & Magazines
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👍 1

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