



MALAYSIA APPROVES FOUR MANUFACTURING PROJECTS WORTH RM5.4 BILLION

The National Committee on Investment (NCI), co-chaired by YB Datuk Darell Leiking, Minister of the International Trade and Industry (MITI) and YB Tuan Lim Guan Eng, Minister of Finance approved another four projects in the manufacturing sector worth RM5.4 billion on 12 December 2019. The projects will be

located in Sabah, Johor, Selangor and Pulau Pinang.

One of the approved projects was an investment worth RM2 billion by a multinational glass manufacturer to produce float glass and photovoltaic functional glass at the Kota Kinabalu Industrial Park. This investment is expected to create over 1,000 job opportunities, whereby 80% will be Malaysians.

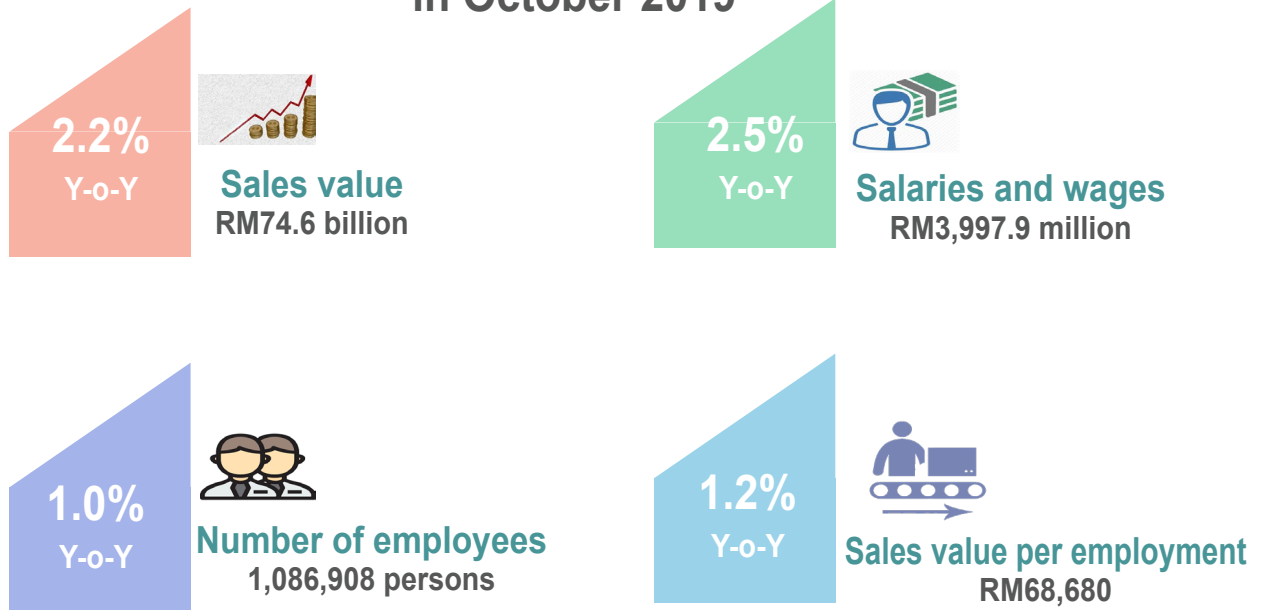
“We look forward to attracting more investments in the near future. For the first nine months of 2019, Malaysia recorded RM149 billion worth of approved investments in the services, manufacturing and primary sectors. This was 4.4% higher than the RM142.6 billion approved in the same period last year. These investments involved 4,025 projects and will create an additional of 93,841 job opportunities. Notably, approved investments for global establishments saw an increase of 185.7% during the period. The Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) has secured 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,” said YB Datuk Darell Leiking.

On 8 May 2019, the Cabinet has empowered NCI as the sole approving committee for investments. To further strengthen the governance of NCI, the Cabinet also agreed for MITI and MOF to co-chair the committee. This enhanced NCI deliberates and makes decisions on investment projects received by all investment promotion agencies including MIDA, Regional Corridors, Halal Development Corporation (HDC), Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), BioEconomy Corporation and the Ministry of Agriculture.

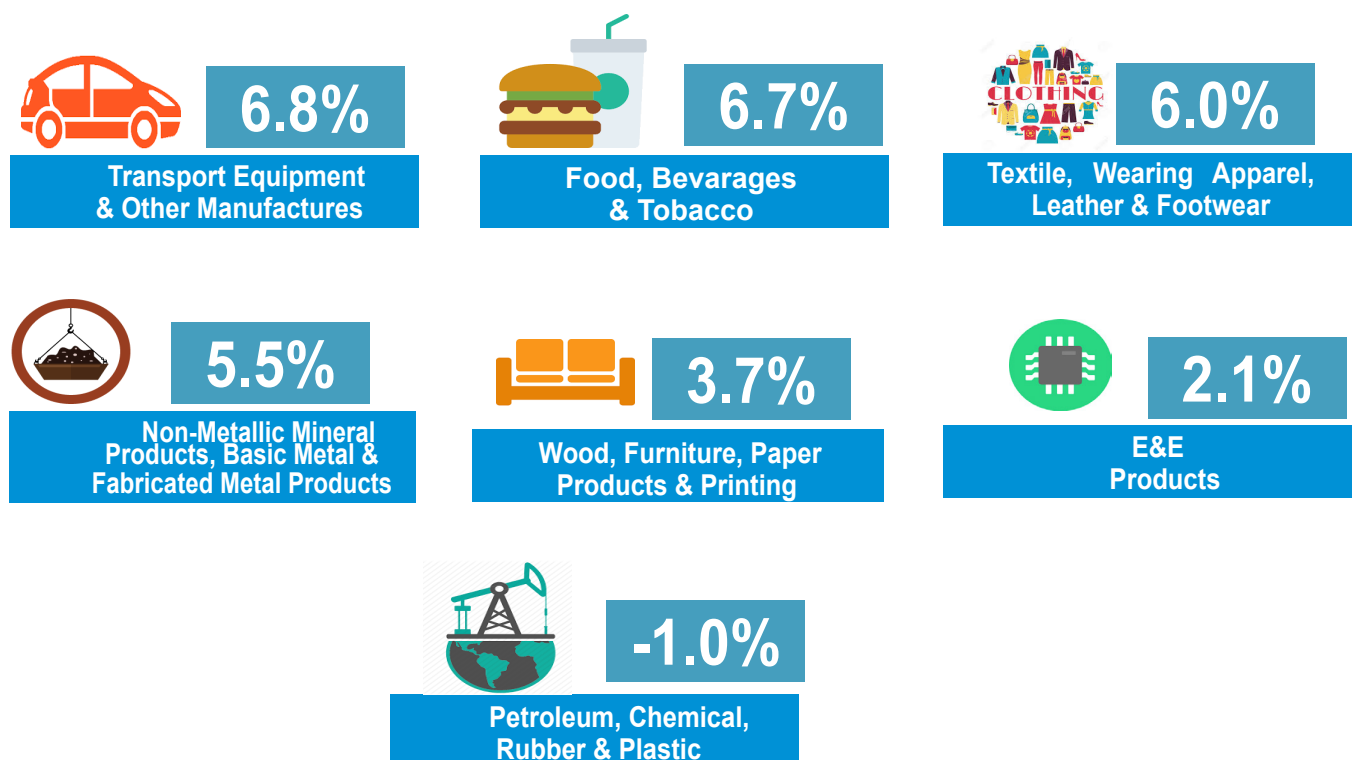
Minister of International Trade and Industry
13 December 2019

Manufacturing Performance, October 2019

Malaysia's manufacturing sale grew 2.2 per cent to RM74.6 billion in October 2019



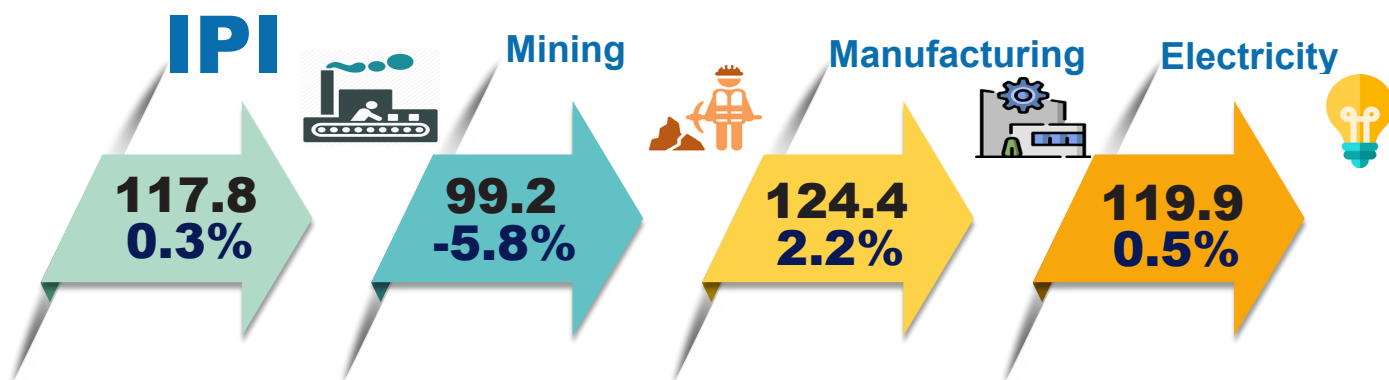
Performance of Sales in Manufacturing Sector October 2019



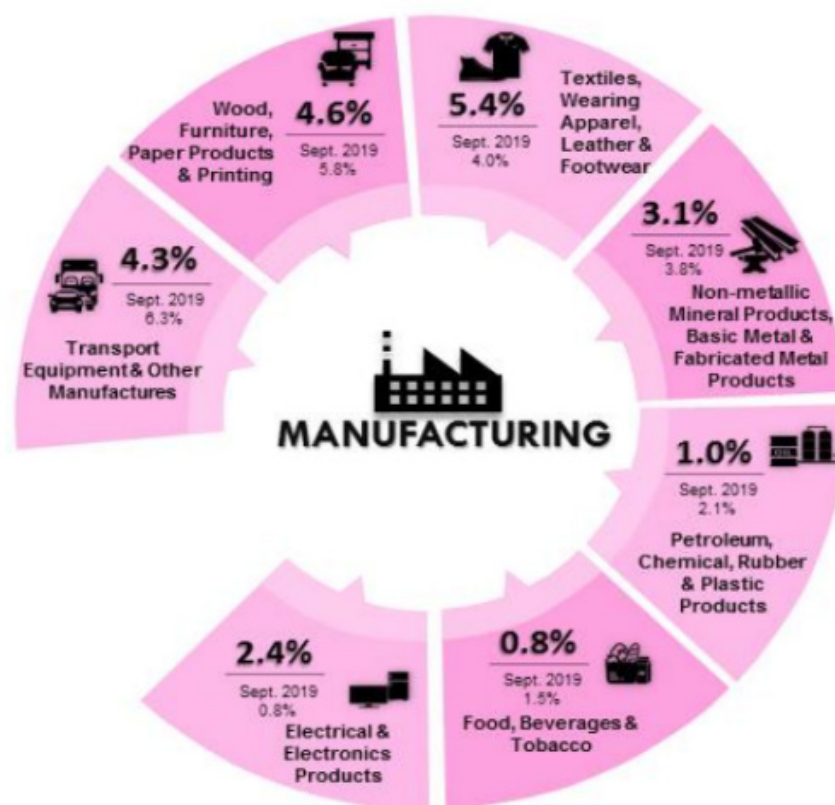
Note: Percentage refers to y-o-y percentage change
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX (IPI), October 2019

Malaysia's IPI grew by 0.3% in October 2019



Manufacturing Indexes, October 2019



Mining Indexes, October 2019



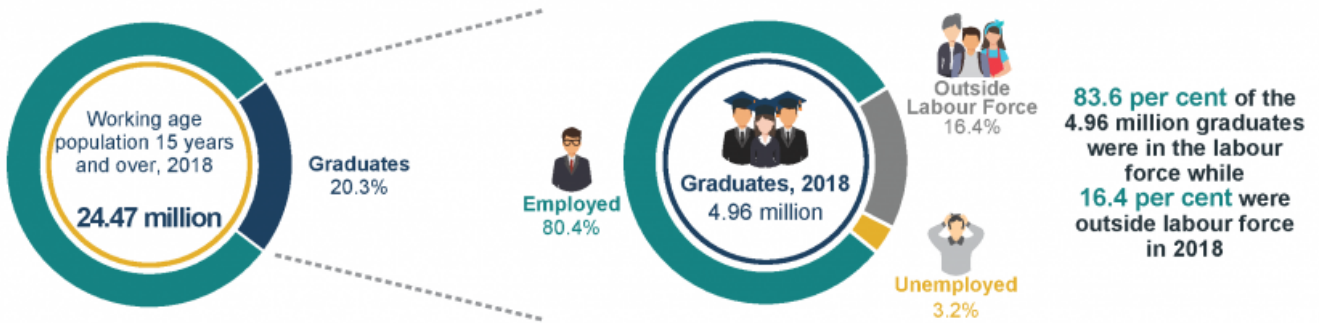
- 6.3%
Sept 2019
1.1%
Natural Gas



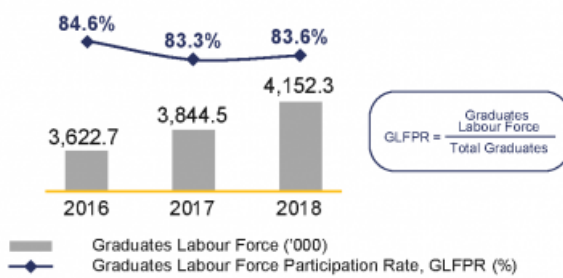
- 5.1%
Sept 2019
- 4.7%
Crude oil

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

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2018

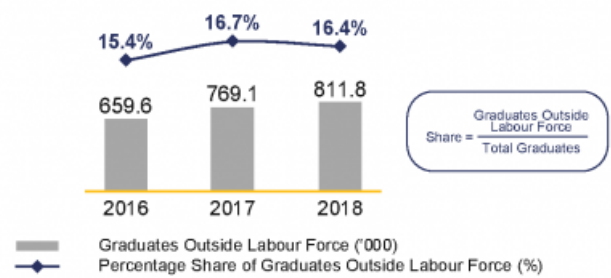


Graduates Labour Force, 2016 - 2018



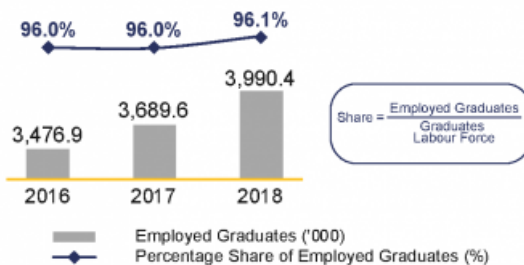
Graduates labour force participation rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 83.6 per cent in 2018

Graduates Outside Labour Force, 2016 - 2018



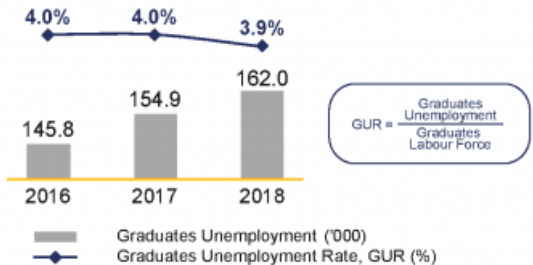
The share of graduates outside labour force decreased 0.3 percentage points to 16.4 per cent in 2018

Employed Graduates, 2016 - 2018



The share of employed graduates increased 0.1 percentage point to 96.1 per cent in 2018

Unemployed Graduates, 2016 - 2018



Graduates unemployment rate in 2018 decreased 0.1 percentage point to 3.9 per cent

Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, 2018



Graduates Unemployment Rate by Sex, 2018



Source : Graduates Statistics 2018, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Cluster 2: Well Being

Goal 3: Good Health & Well-being

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities

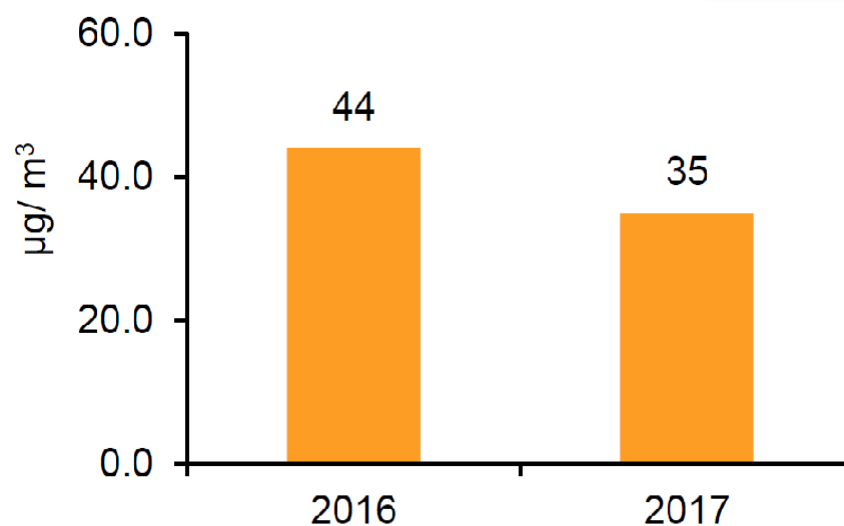
Goal 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institution



Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

The annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM10) dropped from 44 μg per m^3 to 35 μg per m^3 in 2017.

Figure 11.1: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted), 2016 and 2017



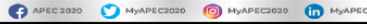
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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Host of #MyAPEC2020

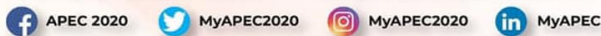


Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry



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APEC 2020 NATIONAL SECRETARIAT



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

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

World largest exports of calcium carbonate*

In 2018, Malaysia's export of calcium carbonate recorded US\$78.3 million with 11.5% share to the world exports

1



MALAYSIA
US\$78.3m
11.5%

2



VIET NAM
US\$64.7m
9.5%

3



EGYPT
US\$53.2m
7.8%

4



NETHERLANDS
US\$48.5m
7.1%

5



FRANCE
US\$43.2m
6.3%

Notes: -*HS283650
 -% refer to share in world exports



Top Five Malaysia Export Destinations

1



INDIA
US\$32.8m

2



INDONESIA
US\$17.1m

3



CHINA
US\$6.1m

4



THAILAND
US\$3.3m

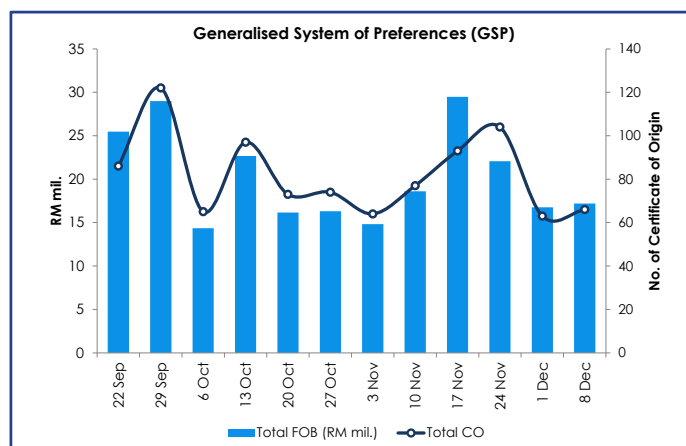
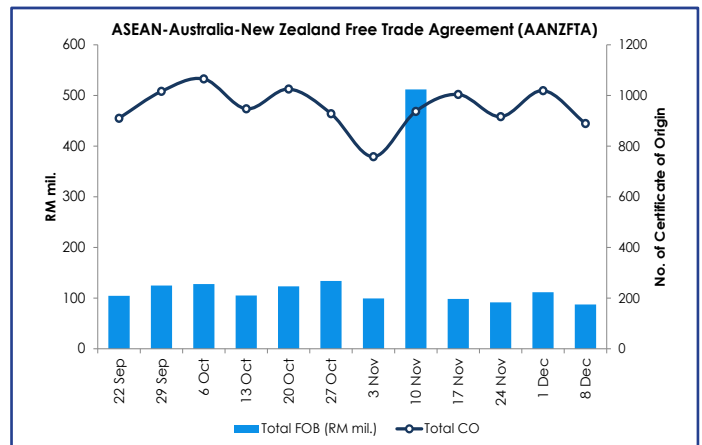
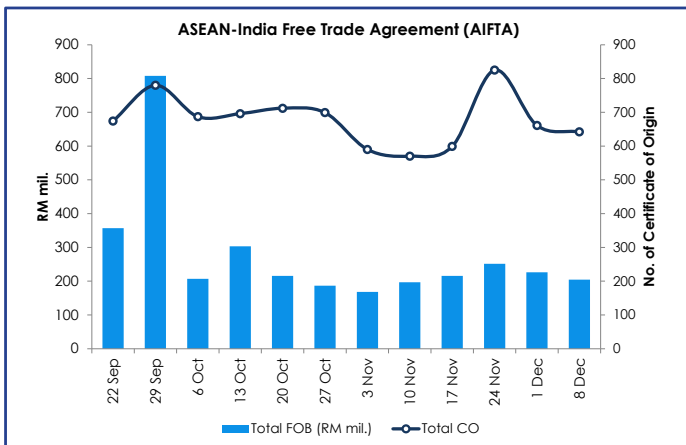
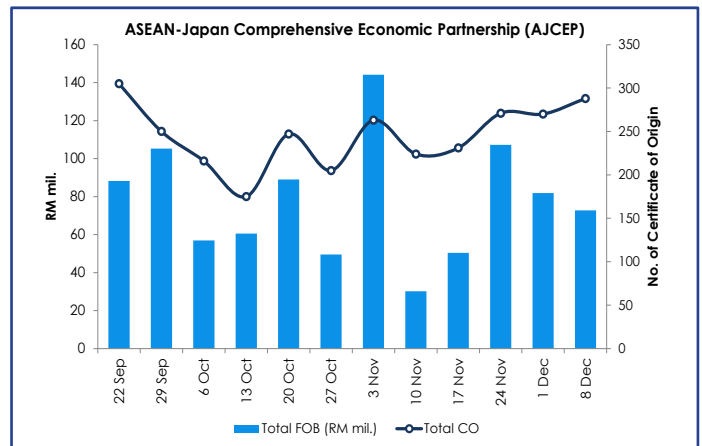
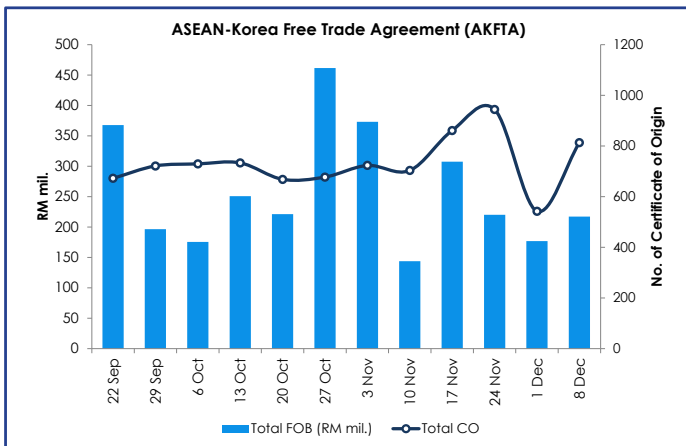
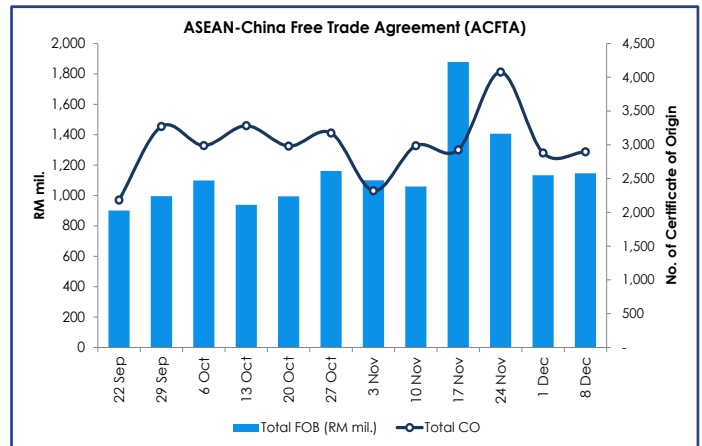
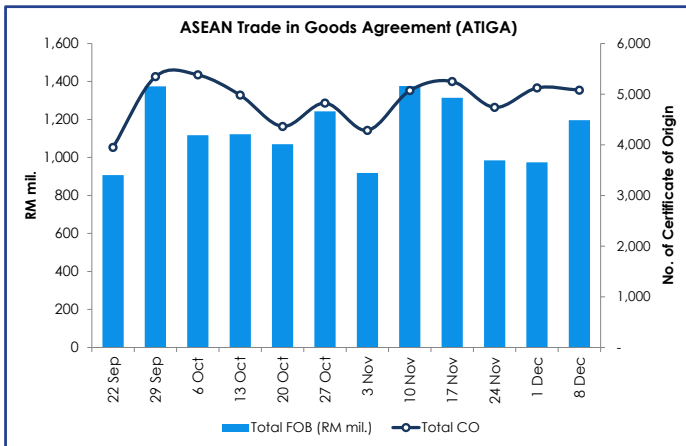
5



BANGLADESH
US\$2.4m

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

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

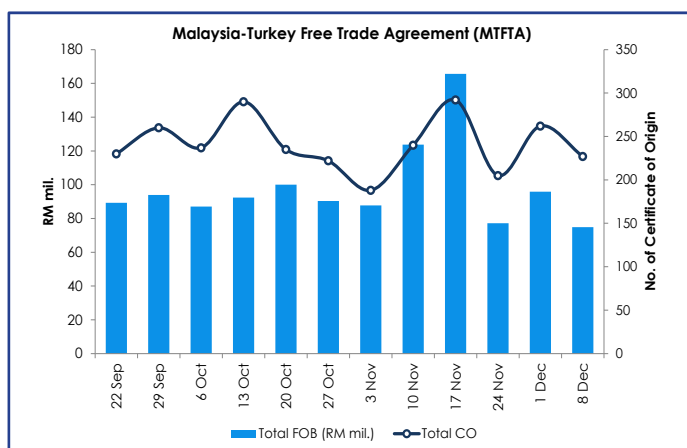
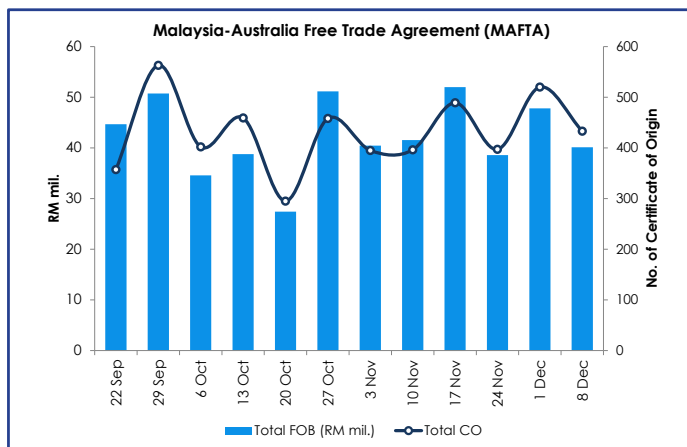
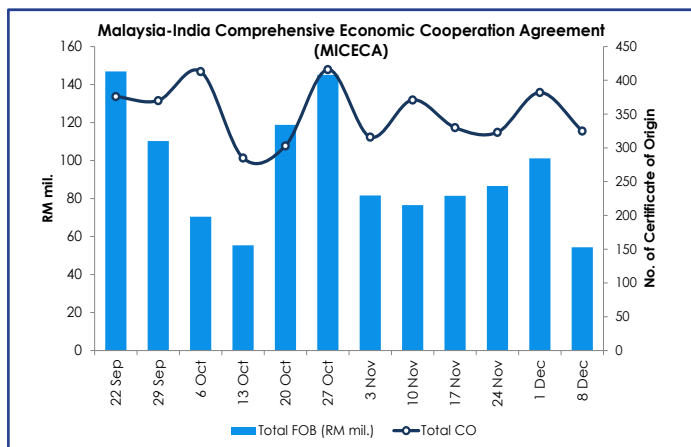
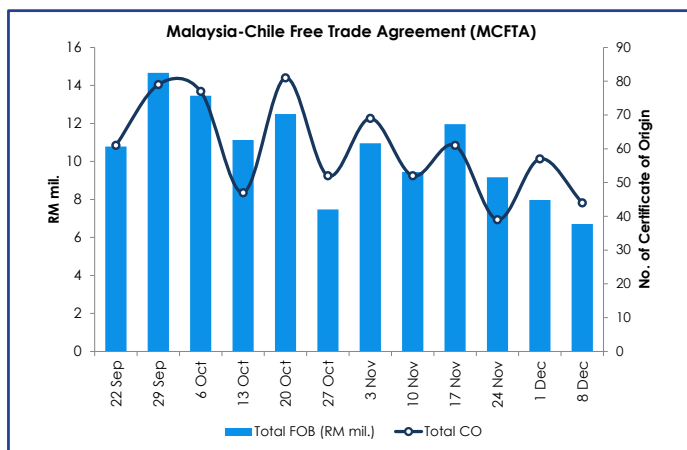
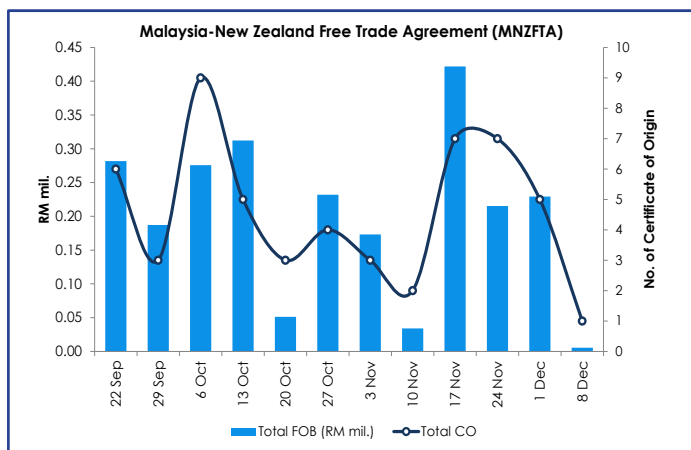
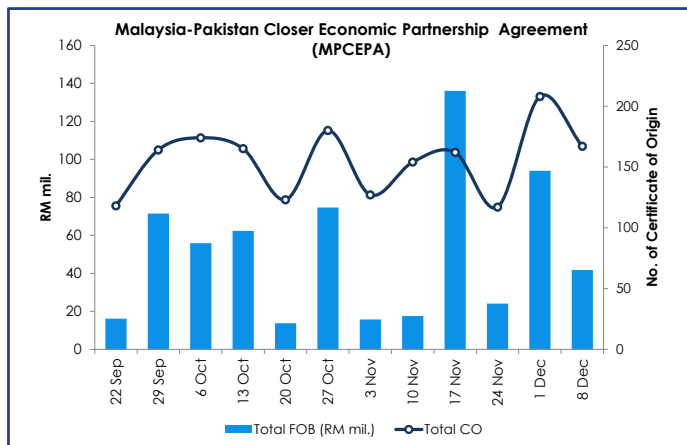
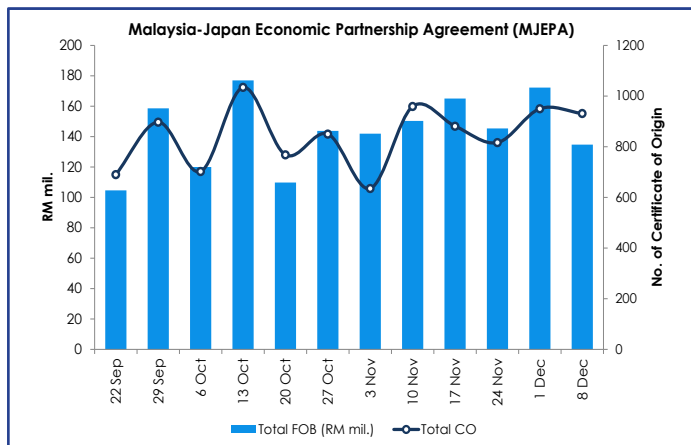


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: *Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

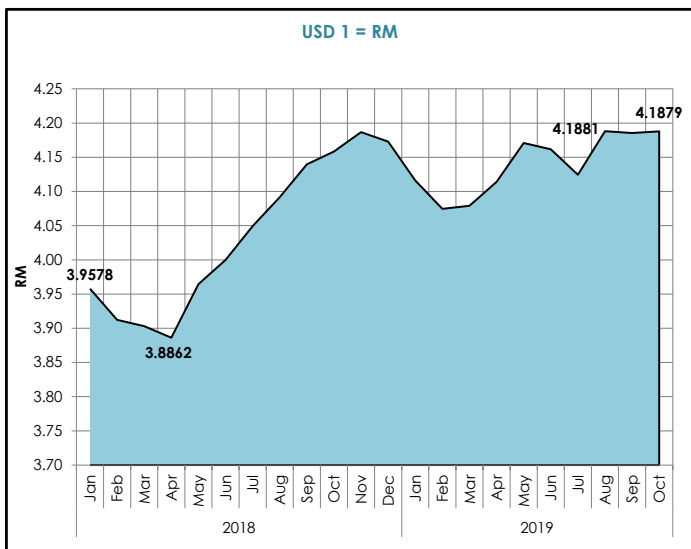
Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



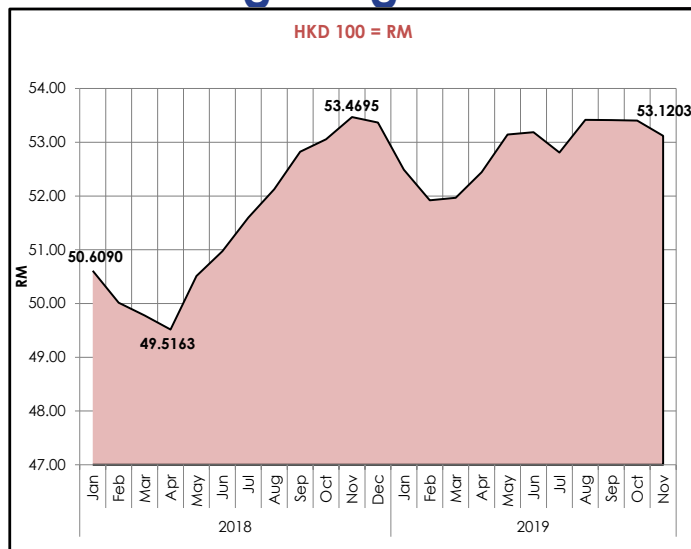
Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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

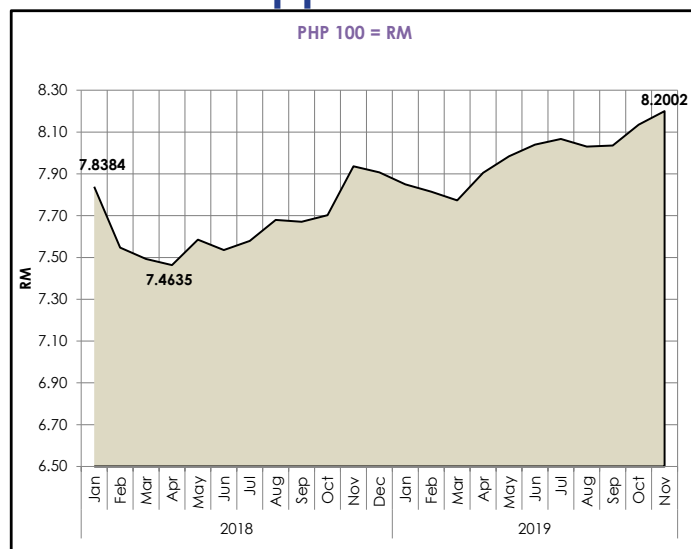
US Dollar



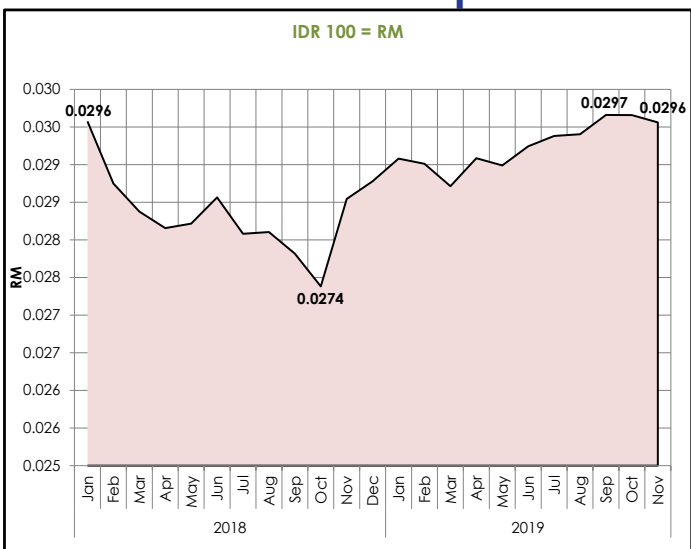
Hong Kong Dollar



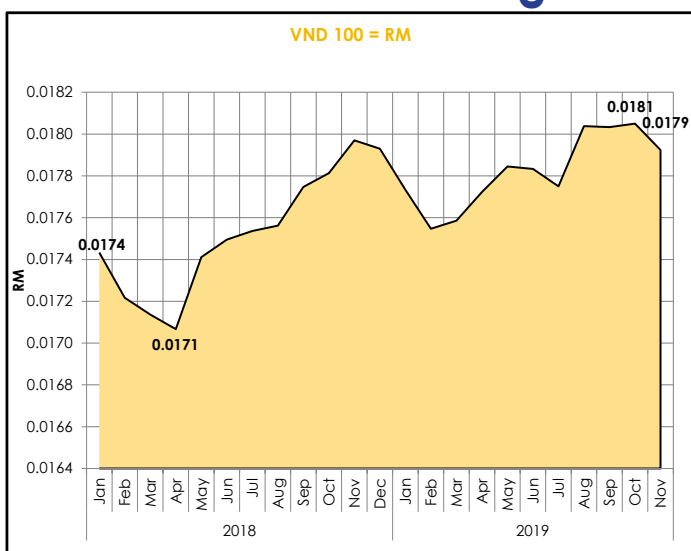
Philippine Peso



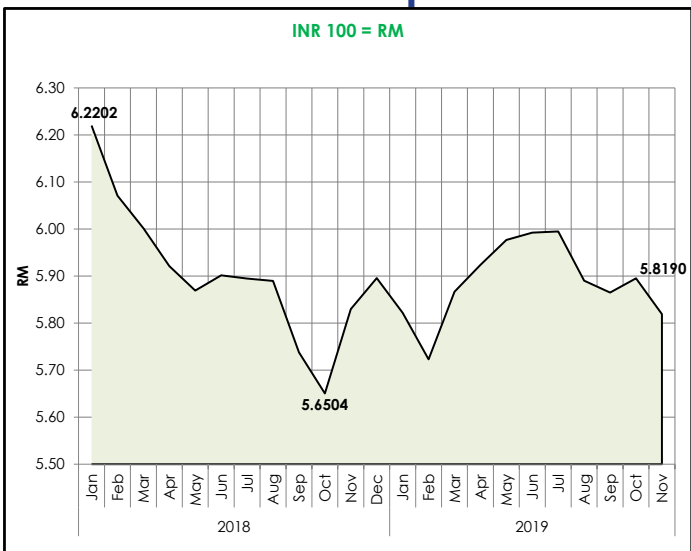
Indonesian Rupiah



Vietnamese Dong



Indian Rupee



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▲ 1.3%*
US\$65.2

13 December 2019

Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$71.5



CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▼ 1.3%*
US\$689.5

13 December 2019

Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$600.1



RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▲ 0.6%*
US\$1,499.5

13 December 2019

Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$1,371.0

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▼ 2.4%*
US\$1,623.8

13 December 2019

Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$1,535.6

SUGAR -per lbs-

▲ 2.4%*
US\$13.5

13 December 2019

Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$12.3



COAL -per MT-



⊖ %*
US\$45.6

13 December 2019

Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$66.9

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



▲ 3.2%*
US\$320.0
(high)

▲ 1.8%*
US\$290.0
(low)

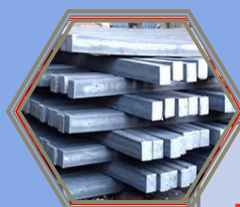
13 December 2019

Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$380.7 (high)

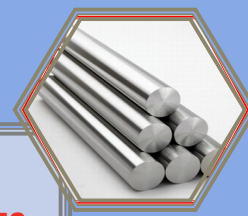
Average Price 2018ⁱ: US\$359.6 (low)

Domestic Prices

13 December 2019



**Billets
(per MT)
RM1,800 - RM1,900**



**Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM1,880 - RM1,950**

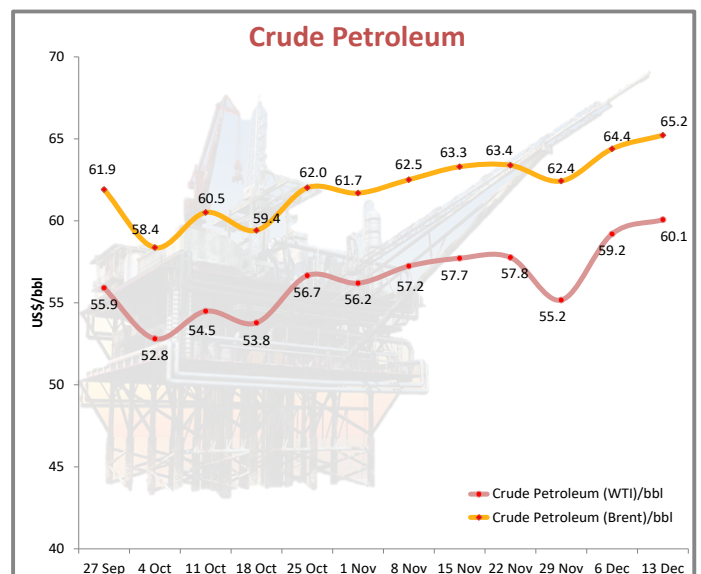
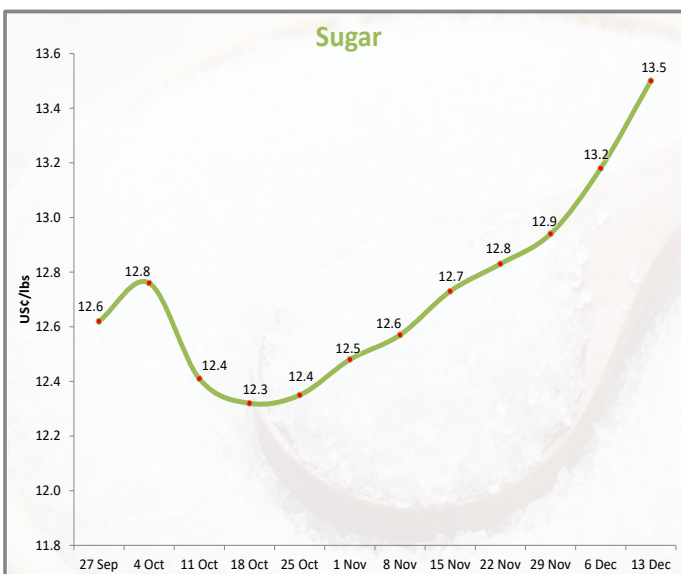
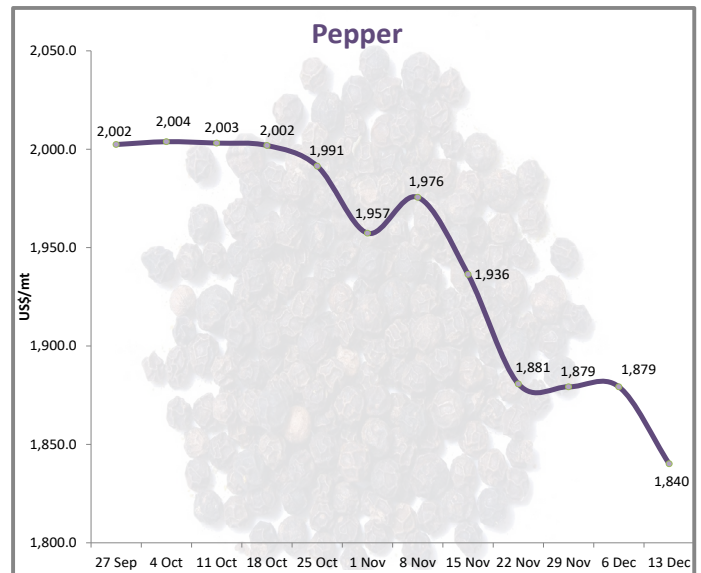
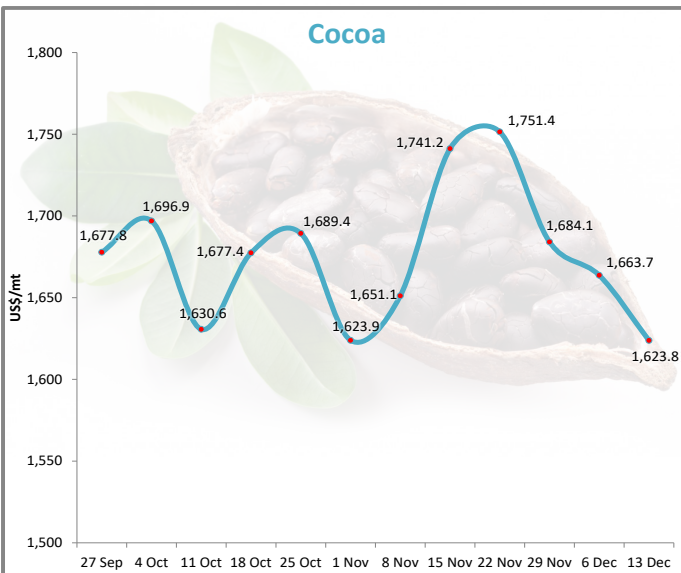
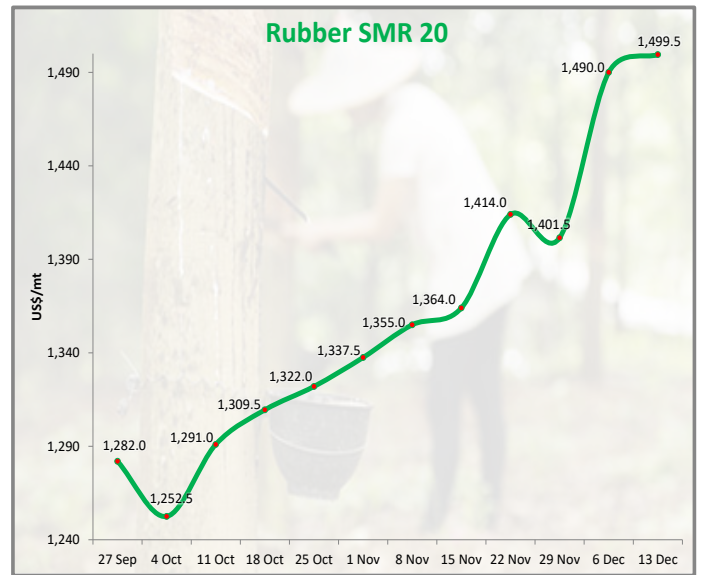
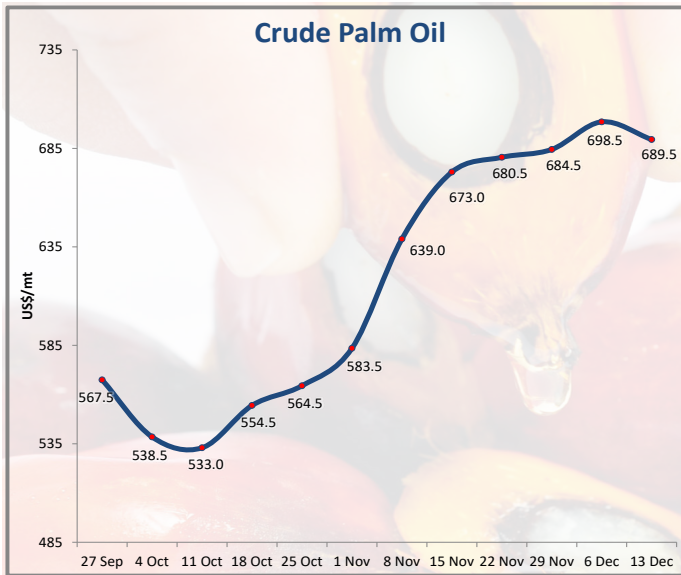
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

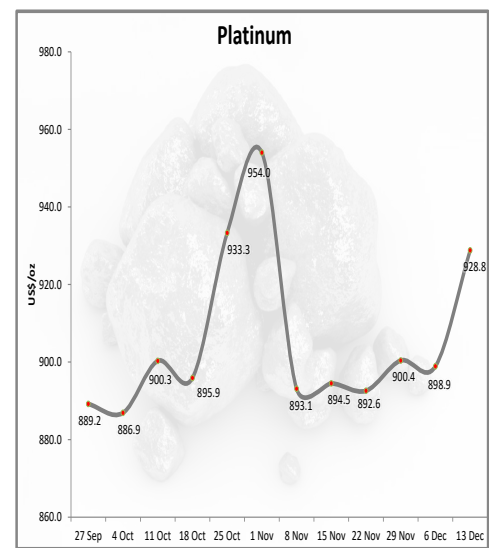
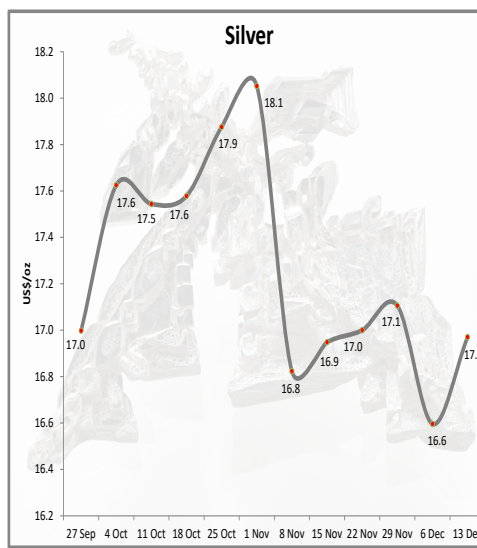
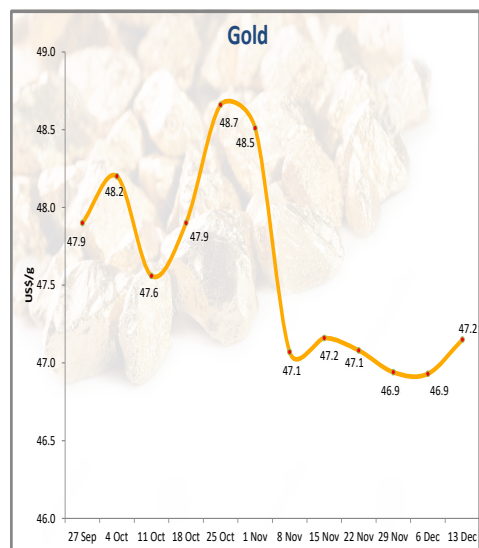
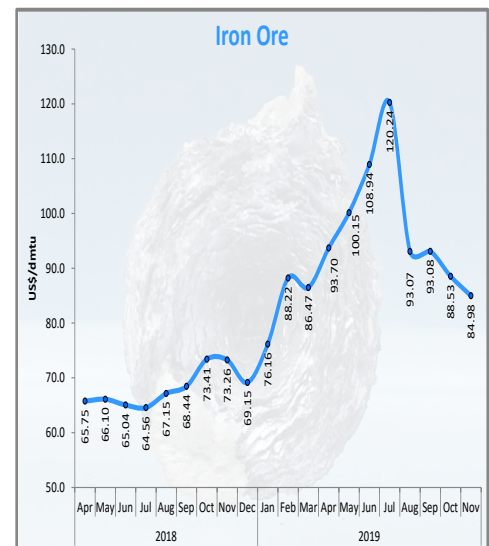
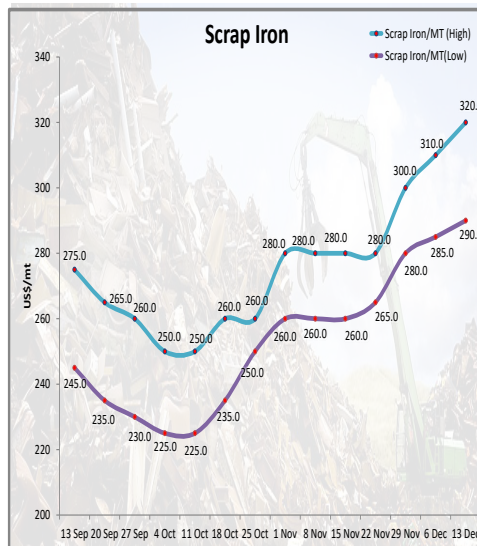
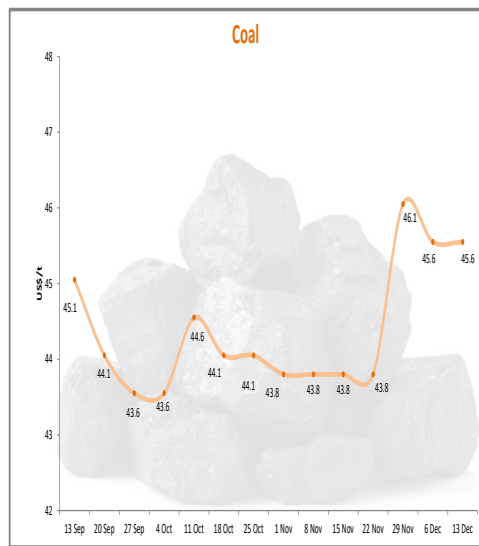
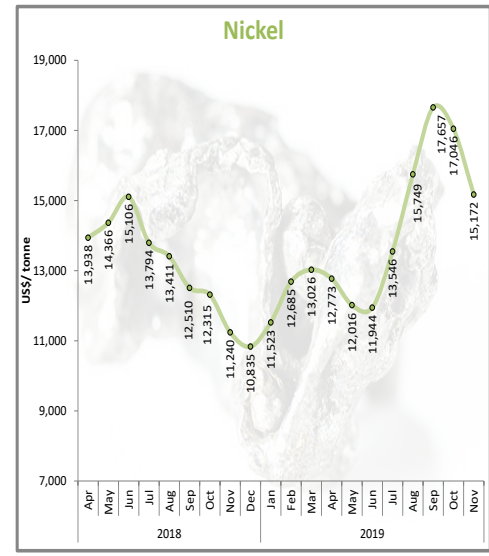
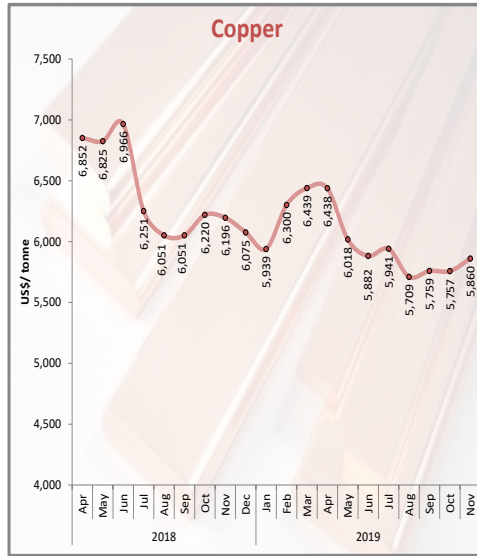
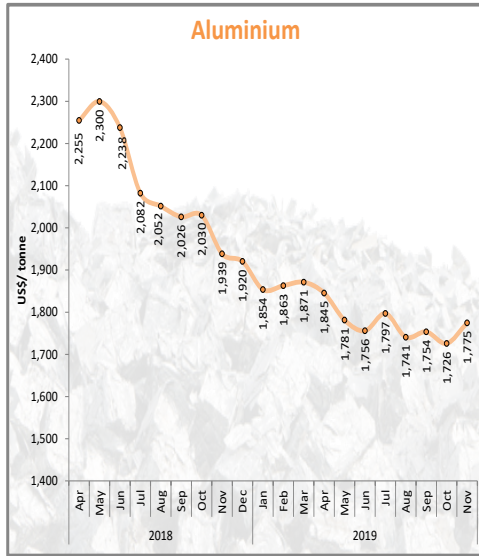
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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 FIT AND HEALTHY DAY 14 DECEMBER 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES

DEPUTY MITI MINISTER OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT TO KONICA MINOLTA, AIR KEROH MELAKA 7 DECEMBER 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES

DEPUTY MITI MINISTER OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT TO OWEN MUMFORD, JOHOR 6 DECEMBER 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES

DEPUTY MITI MINISTER OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT TO SHARP , JOHOR 5 DECEMBER 2019



MITI PROGRAMMES



GLOSSARY

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

Cabotage Policy:

- The cabotage policy is a policy that governs the transport/shipping of goods or passengers between two places along coastal routes in the same country by a transport operator from another country, practiced by many nations worldwide including developed nations. For some of these nations, it is so strictly implemented that no foreign-owned vessels are even allowed to operate within their domestic waters.
- This policy began in 1980 (implemented on 1 January 1980, with the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952 was amended and the Domestic Shipping Licence Board was established) with the purpose of developing Malaysian ownership and local shipping in general whilst at the same time minimising Malaysia's dependence on foreign vessels as well as the outflow of foreign exchange in the form of freight payments. This policy also acts as a platform for local shipping companies to gradually expand and reach out into international waters.
- The cabotage policy allows vessels from foreign ports to call directly to/from any Malaysian port including ports in Sabah and Sarawak. For example, a vessel from Singapore or Hong Kong is free to call directly to/from any Malaysian port such as Sepangar, Bintulu etc. Foreign vessels are also allowed to operate within the domestic sector through the granting of an exemption issued by the Domestic Licensing Board upon fulfilling the criteria set.

Capital Account:

- The capital account is the net result of public and private international investments flowing in and out of a country.
- The capital account includes foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio and other investments, plus changes in the reserve account.

Cloud Computing:

Delivery of on-demand computing resources—everything from applications to data centers—over the Internet on a pay-for-use basis.

Coefficient:

A number to reduce tariff. Small coefficient results in steeper cut, while high coefficient results in lesser cut. Current proposal is coefficient of 8 for developed countries and options for developing countries that is 20, 22 and 25.

Capital Account Surplus:

A surplus in the capital account means money is flowing into the country more than flowing out, and the inbound flows effectively represent borrowings or sales of assets.

Capital Intensive:

Describes an industry or sector of the economy that relies relatively heavily on inputs of capital, usually relative to labor, compared to other industries or sectors.

Capital Account Deficit:

The objective of competition policy is to ensure that competition in the market is not restricted in a way that might cause damages to society. The endorsement and implementation of competition policy and regulations that promote competition help improve the efficiency, growth and stability of an economy. The implementation of competition policy and deregulation provides markets with a framework that encourages market discipline, eliminates distortions and promotes economic efficiency.

Capital Account Deficit:

A deficit in the capital account means money is flowing out more than flowing into the country, and it suggests the nation is increasing its ownership of foreign assets. (The capital account balance of Malaysia is always deficit).

Circumvention:

Getting around commitments in the WTO such as commitments to limit agricultural export subsidies. Includes avoiding quotas and other restrictions by altering the country of origin of a product; measures taken by exporters to evade anti-dumping or countervailing duties.

Consumer Price Index:

Measures the average rate of change in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services that represents the expenditure pattern of all households in Malaysia.

Technical Notes

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

Breaks in data continuity

MERCHANDISE TRADE OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, THE BALTIC STATES AND THE CIS UNION

Beginning in 1990, trade data for Bulgaria and the former USSR were converted into dollars at official, market-oriented exchange rates, replacing the earlier practice of using implicit conversion factors. This created breaks in continuity in the corresponding time series between 1989 and 1990. Valuation problems are discussed in more detail in Box 1 in Volume I of International Trade 1990-91 and in Box 2 in Volume I of International Trade 1989-90.

Figures for the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic include trade between these two countries. As regards the Baltic States and the CIS, trade figures cover their mutual exchanges starting with 1996. Total merchandise exchanges among these countries amounted to some \$36 billion in 1998, \$29 billion in 1999, and \$38 billion in 2000. The inclusion of the mutual trade has therefore resulted in substantial breaks in the continuity of the trade series at the country and regional levels between 1995 and 1996.

The political and economic upheavals in the region caused disruptions in statistical reporting systems. Although some countries improved or adapted their systems, detailed trade statistics are still not available for many country/periods (except for the Russian Federation). As a result, the Secretariat has estimated their trade largely on the basis of the statistics of their trading partners.

The implementation of internationally agreed concepts and definitions for collecting merchandise trade statistics will result in an improvement of country comparability over time. However, given that these improvements are being made gradually, they also result in a number of breaks in series. Breaks in the continuity in the trade figures were identified for the following countries: for the Czech Republic between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion of shipments through processing zones, and between 1998 and 1999 due to the exclusion of aircrafts and ships movements through inward processing zones, as well as the exclusion of temporary exports and imports; for Hungary between 1995 and 1996 due to the inclusion of shipments through processing zones; for Estonia between 1998 and 1999 due the change from the general to the special system of trade; for Lithuania between 1994 and 1995 due to the change from the special to the general system of trade; for Ukraine between 1994 and 1995 due to a change in data collection procedures and the inclusion of shipments through processing zones ; for the Slovak Republic between 1996 and 1997, and for Poland between 1997 and 1998 due to the introduction of new arrangements in customs procedures to harmonize with the standards of the European Union.

Considerable uncertainty remains about the accuracy of the foreign trade statistics of the Russian Federation, especially as regards imports. A large proportion of the reported data on imports consists of official estimates of inflows of goods which enter the country without being registered by the customs authorities. Such adjustments to import data accounted for 27, 26 and 25 per cent of the officially reported totals in 1998, 1999, and 2000 respectively; on the export side, such adjustments accounted for about 5, 4 and 2 per cent respectively.



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



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?

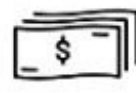
Trained assessors will help you to understand your readiness for Industry 4.0 and make recommendations on where to start your transformation.

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

NEXT AWARD CYCLE



ANUGERAH KECEMERLANGAN INDUSTRI (AKI) 2019/2020

NOMINATIONS OPENING SOON

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>

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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.

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

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

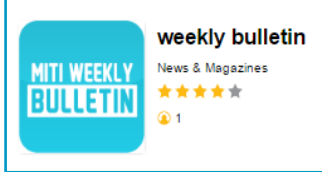
When? Once a month

Where? MITI Tower Kuala Lumpur or MITI Regional Offices

▶ PLEASE!

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

MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



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

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Send us your suggestions



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