

## Trade Performance for 2019 and December 2019

### GLOBAL TRADE SCENARIO 2019



### Trade Performance 2019

#### 22<sup>nd</sup> Consecutive Year of Trade Surplus

In 2019, Malaysia's trade surplus continued to register double-digit growth for 3 consecutive years, widening by 11% to RM137.39 billion compared to RM123.78 billion in 2018. This was the largest trade surplus since 2009, representing Malaysia's achievement of 22nd consecutive year of trade surplus.

In tandem with softer global demand amid trade tensions and unfavourable external economic conditions, total trade contracted by 2.5% to RM1.835 trillion. Exports decreased marginally by 1.7% to RM986.4 billion, from the preceding year while imports declined by 3.5% to RM849.01 billion.

Lower trade was recorded with Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, France, Thailand and Japan. Nevertheless, higher trade was registered with the United States (US), the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Philippines, Cambodia, Mexico and the United Kingdom (UK).

#### Trade Performance with Major Markets

##### ASEAN - Remained the Leading Regional Trading Partner

ASEAN, which accounted for 26.6% of Malaysia's total trade in 2019, with a value of RM488.91 billion, recorded a decrease of 4.4% in 2019. Exports to ASEAN amounted to RM284.03 billion, constituting 28.8% of Malaysia's total exports.

Exports to the region posted a marginal decrease of 1.1%, weighed down by lower exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products and commodity-based products especially petroleum products, crude petroleum as well as rubber products. However, the decline was offset by higher exports of iron and steel products, machinery, equipment and parts, liquefied natural gas (LNG) as well as petroleum condensates and other petroleum oil which collectively increased by RM7.19 billion.

In 2019, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam remained as Malaysia's top 3 export destinations, accounting for 80% of Malaysia's exports to ASEAN. Meanwhile, expansion in exports were seen to the Philippines which increased by 7.3%, Cambodia (↑61.1%), Viet Nam (↑1.2%) and Brunei (↑3.4%). Exports to Cambodia registered strong performance in 2019, growing at the fastest rate since 2001.

Singapore continued to be the largest export market in ASEAN with a share of 48.2% of total exports to the region. Exports to Singapore decreased by 2.4% to RM136.89 billion, the first decline since 2016 due to lower exports of E&E products, petroleum products and crude petroleum.

Similarly, exports to Thailand contracted by 2.2% to RM55.81 billion, underpinned by lower exports of E&E products. However, exports of LNG, machinery, equipment and parts, iron and steel products as well as transport equipment registered increases.

Exports to Viet Nam recorded a growth of 1.2% to reach RM34.73 billion, owing mainly to higher exports of E&E products and manufactures of metal. These two products comprised 36.3% of Malaysia's exports to Viet Nam. Imports from ASEAN decreased by 8.8% to RM204.88 billion. Main imports were E&E products, petroleum products as well as chemicals and chemical products.

### ***China - Malaysia's Largest Export Destination in 2019***

China remained as Malaysia's largest trading partner for 11 consecutive years and accounted for 17.2% of Malaysia's total trade in 2019. Trade with China valued at RM315.19 billion with a marginal increase of 0.2% from 2018.

In 2019, exports to China amounted to RM139.61 billion, constituting 14.2% of total exports. China surpassed Singapore as Malaysia's largest export destination after being the 2nd largest export destination since 2012.

Exports to China grew by 0.3% with higher exports of broad-based products particularly iron and steel products, LNG, paper and pulp products, palm oil and palm oil based agriculture products, manufactures of metal, optical and scientific equipment as well as processed food. Exports of palm oil and palm oil based agriculture products to China rebounded by 17.8%, after declining for 7 consecutive years.

China remained as Malaysia's largest import source, accounting for 20.7% share of total imports in 2019. Imports from China increased by 0.1% to RM175.59 billion, aided by higher imports of petroleum products, transport equipment and manufactures of plastics.

### ***EU – Manufactured Goods Recorded Highest Export Share of 91.3% in 19 Years***

Trade with the EU in 2019 amounted to RM174.65 billion or 9.5% share of Malaysia's trade, a decrease of 4.8% compared to 2018.

Exports to the EU declined by 2.9% to RM95.78 billion due to lower exports of manufactures of metal, palm oil and palm oil based agriculture products, chemicals and chemical products as well as iron and steel products. However, improved export performance were seen in exports of machinery, equipment and parts, petroleum products, transport equipment, palm oil-based manufactured products and processed food which collectively increased by RM1.44 billion. Manufactured goods continued to dominate exports to the region with the share expanded to 91.3%, marking the highest share since 2001, in comparison with the agriculture and mining goods.

Among the top 10 EU markets which accounted for 90.5% of Malaysia's total exports to the EU, 3 countries recorded expansion namely, Spain which continued to record double-digit growth for 3 consecutive years, increased by 15.3%, the UK (↑5.2%) and Hungary (↑1.9%). Imports from the EU dropped by 7% to RM78.88 billion and the main imports were E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as transport equipment.

### ***US - Exports to the US Continued to Rise for 6 Consecutive Years***

Trade with the US expanded by 5.6% to RM164.45 billion, constituting 9% of Malaysia's total trade in 2019. Exports to the US continued to grow for 6 consecutive years, rising by 5.5% to RM95.78 billion, the highest value since 2007.

The expansion in exports was led mainly by manufactured

goods which increased by 6.4% to RM93.07 billion and accounted for 97.2% of Malaysia's total exports to the country. This was supported by higher exports of E&E products, wood products, manufactures of plastics and processed food. Exports of E&E products rebounded by 7.7% to reach a record high of RM50.91 billion since 2009. This product represented 53.2% of Malaysia's exports to the US.

Imports from the US grew by 5.7% to RM68.67 billion and the main imports were E&E products, chemicals and chemical products as well as machinery, equipment and parts.

### ***Japan - the 4<sup>th</sup> Largest Trading Partner for 5 Successive Years***

Japan remained as Malaysia's 4<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner since 2015. This is despite a decline in trade with Japan by 4% to RM128.83 billion in 2019. Trade with Japan accounted for 7% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports contracted by 7.3% to RM65.25 billion, on account of lower exports of LNG, wood products and E&E products. These products contributed 58.9% to Malaysia's total exports to Japan. Nevertheless, exports of transport equipment and processed food registered a remarkable growth of 39.9% to RM992 million and 20.1% to RM1.14 billion, respectively. These products recorded their highest export value, thus far. Imports from Japan decreased by 0.4% to RM63.58 billion in 2019. Major imports were E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as transport equipment.

### ***FTA Markets***

In 2019, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners were lower by 3.4% to RM1.224 trillion and accounted for 66.7% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports to FTA partners decreased by 3.2% to RM672.11 billion, representing 68.1% of Malaysia's total exports. Major export products were E&E products, petroleum products as well as chemicals and chemical products which contributed 51.4% to Malaysia's total exports to FTA markets.

Imports dipped by 3.7% to RM551.45 billion and the major imports were E&E products, petroleum products as well as chemicals and chemical products.

### ***Emerging Export Markets***

In 2019, significant growth in exports were recorded to the emerging markets such as Mexico, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Kenya, Togo and Nigeria. Exports to Mexico increased by 8% to RM9.05 billion due to higher exports of chemicals and chemical products. Exports to Bangladesh increased by 7.6% to RM9.7 billion, Sri Lanka (↑23.2% to RM3.56 billion), Qatar (↑64.9% to RM1.63 billion), Kenya (↑58.6% to RM1.5 billion), Togo (↑75.1% to RM1.02 billion) and Nigeria (↑16.6% to RM2.01 billion) driven by higher exports of petroleum products.

### ***Performance of Major Sectors***

#### ***Highest Share of Manufactured Goods Since 2003***

In 2019, exports of manufactured goods with a value of RM834.17 billion, accounted for a larger share of total exports at 84.6% compared to 83.4% in 2018. E&E products held the biggest share of Malaysia's export composition in 2019, at 37.8% or RM372.67 billion, despite a decrease of 2.3% or RM8.88 billion. The decrease was due to lower exports of storage units for computers, other units of computers as well as data processing equipment. However, increase in exports of E&E products over RM1 billion were registered for,



among others:

- Apparatus for transmission or reception of voice, images & data, increased by 19.3% to RM13.03 billion;
- Parts for electronic integrated circuits, ↑14.5% to RM13.98 billion;
- Microphones, loudspeakers, headphones, earphones, amplifier sets, and parts, ↑20.2% to RM7.75 billion;
- Electric control panels and parts for switching apparatus, ↑21.8% to RM6.64 billion; and
- Photosensitive semiconductor devices, ↑6.5% to RM19.39 billion.

Declines in exports of E&E products were registered to China, Hong Kong SAR, Singapore, Thailand and Germany. However, expansion in exports were seen to Taiwan, the US, the Netherlands and Viet Nam.

**Other manufactured products that recorded significant growth in exports for 2019 were:**

- Iron and steel products, increased by 28.3% to RM19.89 billion;
- Processed food, ↑12.1% to RM21.77 billion;
- Optical and scientific equipment, ↑5.5% to RM38.56 billion;
- Non-metallic mineral products, ↑24.5% to RM9.06 billion;
- Paper and pulp products, ↑29.3% to RM6.4 billion;
- Transport equipment, ↑6.1% to RM19.14 billion;
- Machinery, equipment and parts, ↑1.8% to RM41.39 billion; and
- Textiles, apparels and footwear; ↑4.2% to RM15.53 billion.

### **Mining Goods**

Exports of mining goods declined by 10.6% to RM80.37 billion. This sector made up 8.1% share of total exports in 2019. Exports of crude petroleum decreased by 28.1% to RM26.35 billion due to lower Average Unit Value (AUV) and volume. However, petroleum condensates and other petroleum oil surged by 80.8%.

### **Agriculture Goods**

Exports of agriculture goods contracted by 3.2% to RM64.86 billion and accounted for 6.6% of total exports in 2019. Exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products declined by 3.6% to RM43.1 billion, mainly due to lower exports of palm kernel oil on account of lower AUV.

### **Performance of Imports**

#### **Intermediate and Capital Goods Accounted for 66.8% of Imports**

In 2019, Malaysia's total imports slipped by 3.5% to RM849.01 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use which accounted for 75.6% of total imports in 2019 were:

- **Intermediate goods** valued at RM467.18 billion or 55% of total imports, increased by 1.1% from 2018, following higher imports of primary industrial supplies particularly ores;
- **Capital goods** (RM100.32 billion or 11.8% of total imports), ↓10.8%, due mainly to lower imports of transport equipment for industrial, particularly aircrafts; and
- **Consumption goods** (RM74.01 billion or 8.7% of total imports), ↑1.3%, buoyed by higher imports of non-durables mainly for pharmaceutical products.

China remained the largest import source since 2011, followed by Singapore, the US, Japan and Taiwan. These countries represented 53.5% of total imports. Imports from ASEAN amounted to RM204.88 billion or 24.1% share of Malaysia's total imports while the EU accounted for 9.3% share, with a value of RM78.88 billion.

### **TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR FOURTH QUARTER 2019**

#### **Q4 2019 – Trade Surplus Up by 0.6%**

Total trade for the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2019 contracted by 3.6% to RM479.22 billion compared with Q4 2018. Exports decreased by 3.3% to RM257.87 billion and imports dropped by 4% to RM221.35 billion. This resulted in a trade surplus of RM36.52 billion, up marginally by 0.6%.

Compared to the third quarter (Q3) 2019, trade, exports and imports increased by 4.1%, 4.4% and 3.7%, respectively.

### **TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR DECEMBER 2019**

#### **December Exports Up by 2.7% y-o-y, the Fastest Rate in 2019**

Malaysia's total trade in December 2019 recorded a growth of 1.9% to RM160.22 billion compared with a year ago. Significant increases in trade were recorded with China, the UAE, Indonesia and the US. Trade surplus was recorded at RM12.58 billion, higher by 14.7% compared to the same month in 2018. This was the 266<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of trade surplus since November 1997.

Exports rebounded in December with a growth of 2.7% to RM86.4 billion, after 4 consecutive months of decline. This was buoyed by higher exports of manufactured and agriculture goods particularly petroleum products, palm oil and palm oil based agriculture products, iron and steel products as well as transport equipment. Manufactured goods accounted for 84.4% of total exports, mining goods (8.3%) and agriculture goods (6.6%). Major export products were:

- E&E products valued at RM31.05 billion, with a share of 35.9% of total exports, decreased by 5.4% from December 2018;
- Petroleum products (RM7.01 billion, 8.1%, ↑36.5%);
- Chemicals and chemical products (RM4.97 billion, 5.8%, ↓7.3%);
- Palm oil and palm oil based agriculture products (RM3.97 billion, 4.6%, ↑34.2%); and
- Optical and scientific equipment (RM3.63 billion, 4.2%, ↑11.9%).

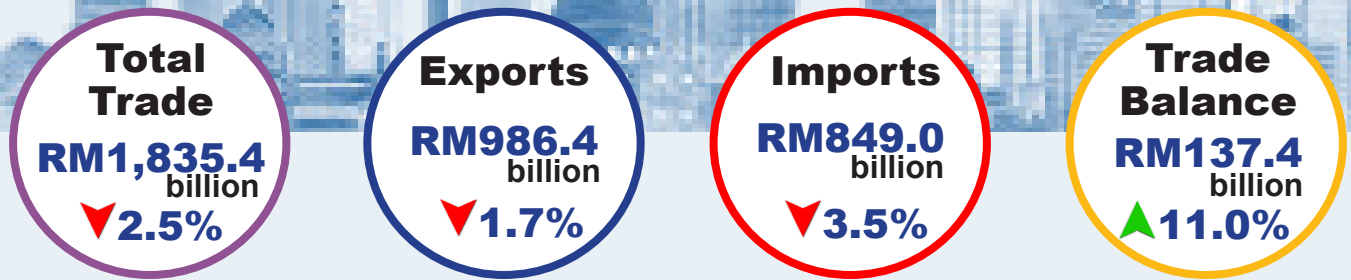
Imports in December 2019 grew by 0.9% to RM73.82 billion compared with December 2018. Imports increased on the back of higher uptake of intermediate and consumption goods. The three main categories of imports by end use were:

- Intermediate goods valued at RM41.85 billion or 56.7% of total imports, increased by 6%;
- Capital goods (RM8.62 billion or 11.7% of total imports, ↓10.9%); and
- Consumption goods (RM6.82 billion or 9.2% of total imports, ↑3.2%).

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, total trade and exports were higher by 3.3% and 6.8%, respectively while imports decreased by 0.6%.

**Ministry of International Trade and Industry**  
**4 February 2020**

# Trade Performance 2019



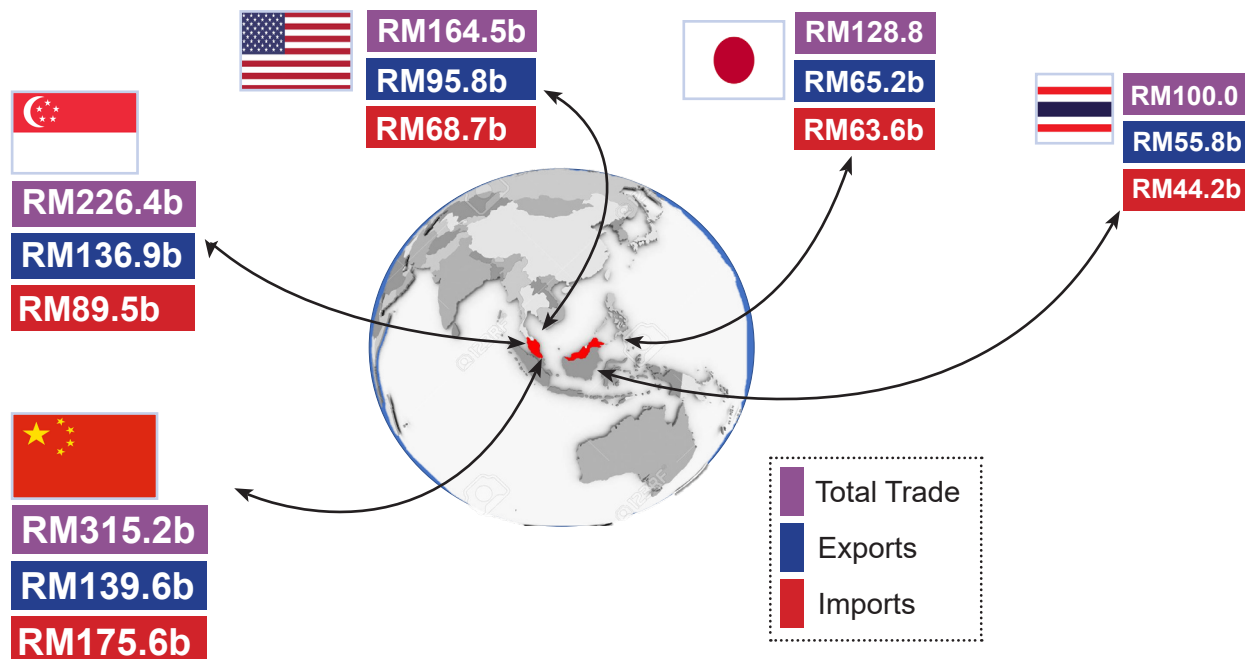
① Trade maintained more than RM1 trillion for 10 consecutive years

② Second highest export value thus far

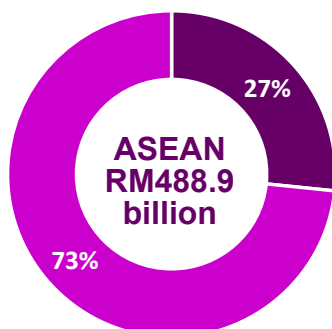
③ Trade balance surpassed RM130 billion, the highest in 8 years

## Top Five Trading Partners

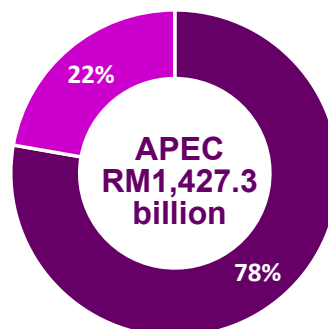
In 2019, China, Singapore, USA, Japan and Thailand were Malaysia's top five trading partners



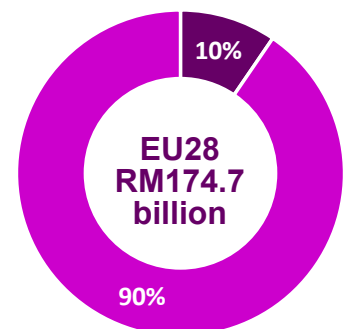
## Trade with Selected Region



■ ASEAN ■ Rest of the World



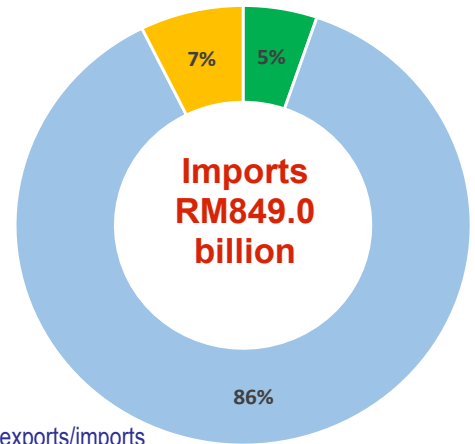
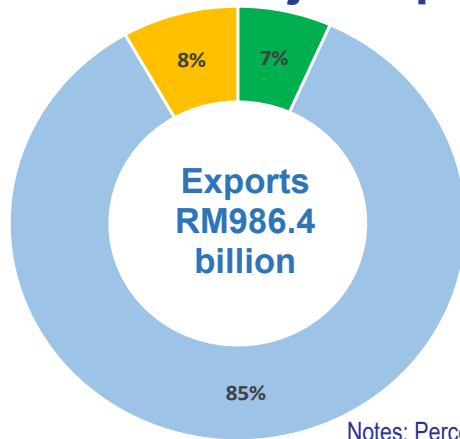
■ APEC ■ Rest of the World



■ EU28 ■ Rest of the World

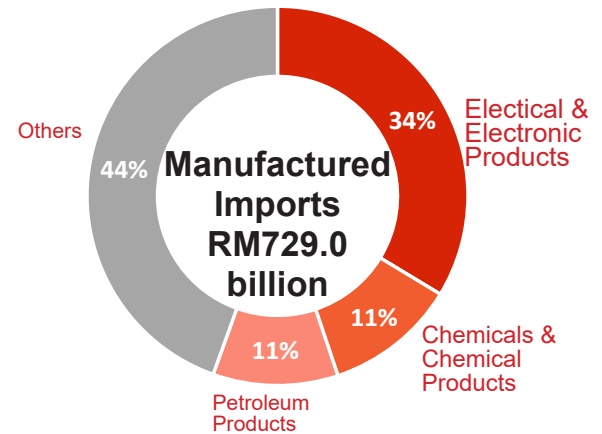
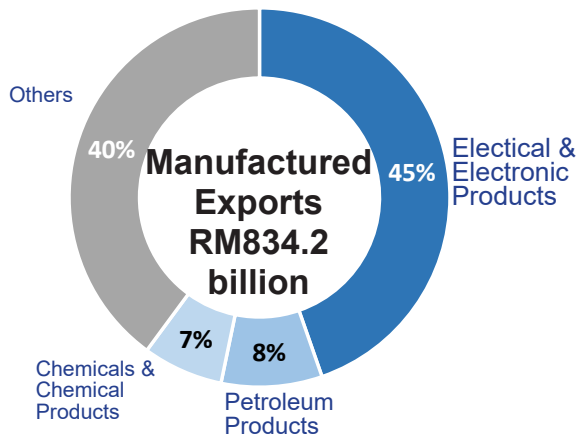
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Major Export and Import Products

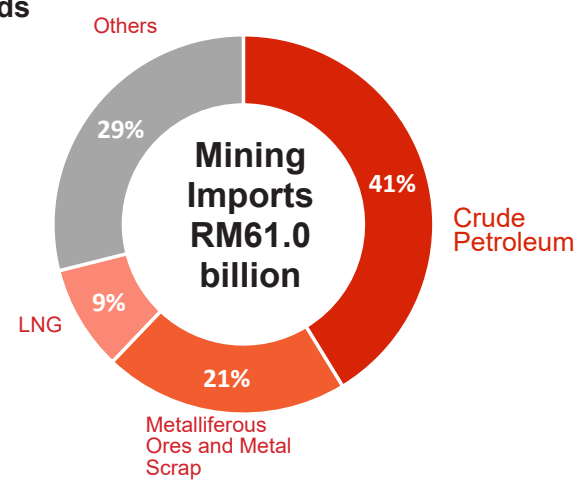


Notes: Percentage share refers to share to total exports/imports  
Others are exclude from the chart

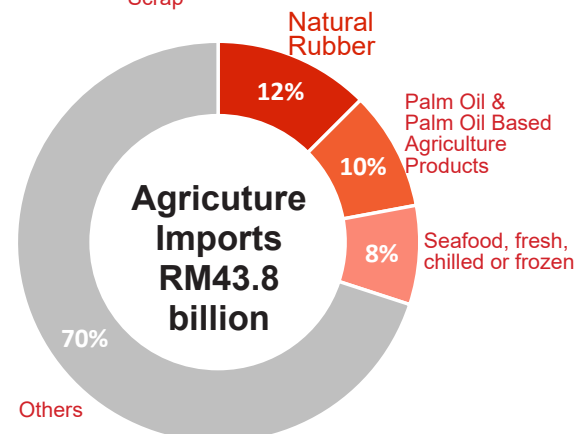
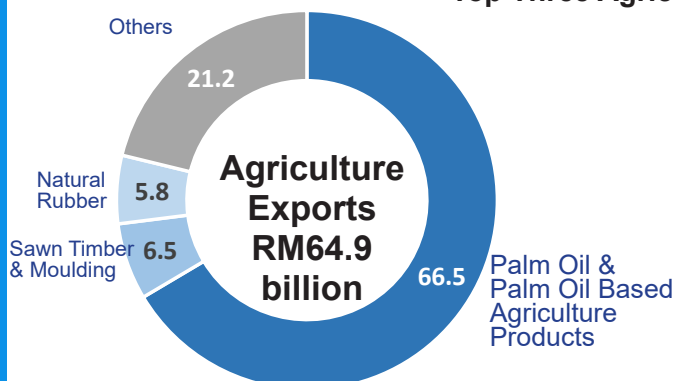
### Top Three Manufactured Goods



### Top Three Mining Goods



### Top Three Agriculture Goods



Note: Percentage share refers to share to total exports/imports sector  
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Cluster 4: Environment & Natural Resources

Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	Goal 13: Climate Action
Goal 7: Affordable & Clean Energy	Goal 14: Life Below Water
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption & Productivity	Goal 15: Life on Land



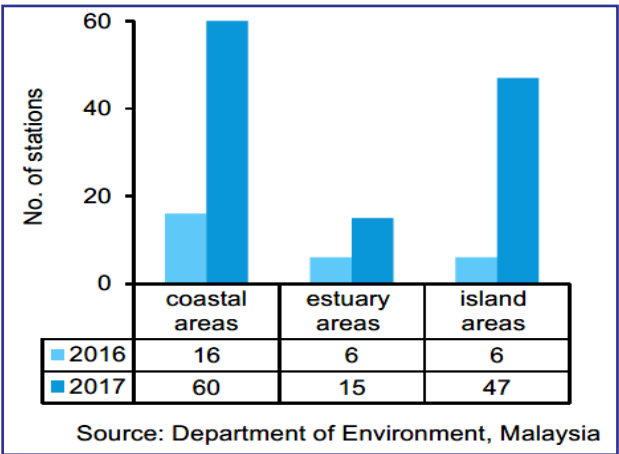
## SUMMARY FINDING

**Indicator 14.3.1:**  
**Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations**

In 2012, Department of Environment has developed Marine Water Quality Index (MWQI). The MWQI reading is used to measure the status of marine water quality by category. The index was developed based on seven main parameters which are Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>), Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>), Unionized Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), Faecal Coliform, Oil & Grease (O&G) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The index values with scales between 0 to 100 designate the assigned categories of marine water quality ranging from Poor to Excellent.

Overall, the marine water quality status at coastal, estuary and islands areas recorded an improvement of excellent level readings in 2017 as compared to 2016.

**Figure 14.1:**  
**Status of marine water quality at coastal areas, estuary areas and island areas based on marine water quality index (excellent category), 2016 and 2017**

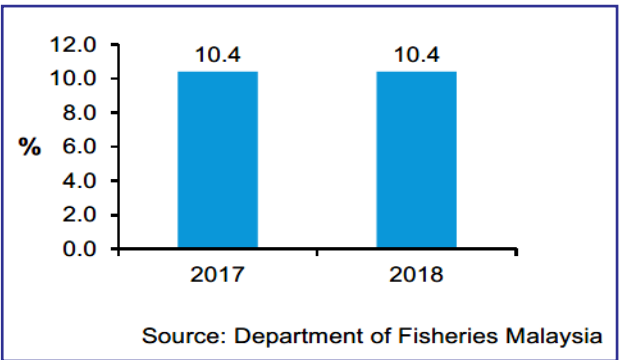


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Indicator 14.5.1:**  
**Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas**

The coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas remained 10.4 per cent in 2017 and 2018.

**Figure 14.2:**  
**Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, 2017 and 2018**







**APEC 2020  
MALAYSIA**

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## KEY MESSAGES FOR APEC 2020

#MyAPEC2020



SHARED PROSPERITY



MALAYSIAN  
HOSPITALITY

MALAYSIA BOLEH



Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry



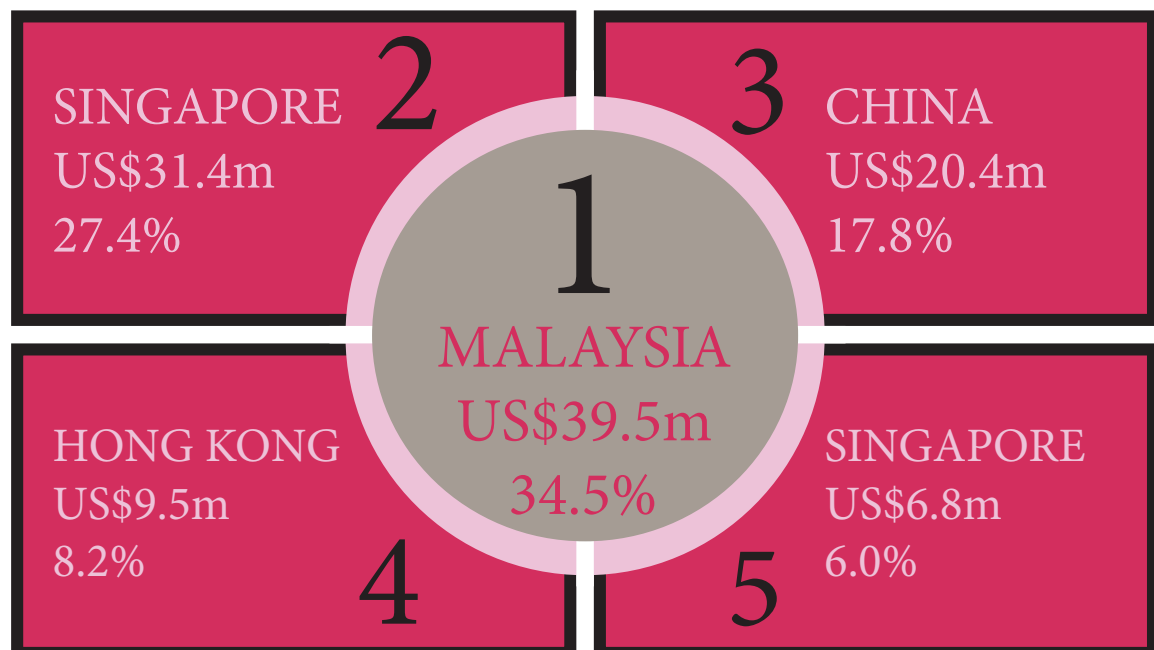
### Be part of something BIG?

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>

World largest exports of Cases for wrist-watches, pocket-watches and other watches of heading 9101 or 9102, of materials other than precious metal, clad with precious metal or base metal\*



In 2018, Malaysia's export of Cases for wrist-watches, pocket-watches and other watches of heading 9101 or 9102, of materials other than precious metal, clad with precious metal or base metal recorded US\$39.5 million with 34.5% share to the world exports

Notes:

-\*HS911180

-% refer to share in world exports

## Top Three Malaysia Export Destinations



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





## More goods are shipped **to** Asia than **from** Asia

**Seaborne trade** from one country to another has **increased by 31%** from 2010 to 2018.

A **growing proportion** of these shipments end up in **developing countries**, especially **Asia and Oceania**.

Meanwhile **developed countries** are moving towards **being net exporters** of goods by sea.

Total seaborne trade by development group  
Metric tons in billions



# The Evolving Risk Landscape, 2016 - 2020

## Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 <sup>st</sup>	Involuntary migration	Extreme weather	Extreme weather	Extreme weather	Extreme weather
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Extreme weather	Involuntary migration	Natural disasters	Climate action failure	Climate action failure
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Climate action failure	Natural disasters	Cyberattacks	Natural disasters	Natural disasters
4 <sup>th</sup>	Interstate conflict	Terrorist attacks	Data fraud or theft	Data fraud or theft	Biodiversity loss
5 <sup>th</sup>	Natural catastrophes	Data fraud or theft	Climate action failure	Cyberattacks	Human-made environmental disasters

## Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Impact

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 <sup>st</sup>	Climate action failure	Weapons of mass destruction	Weapons of mass destruction	Weapons of mass destruction	Climate action failure
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Weapons of mass destruction	Extreme weather	Extreme weather	Climate action failure	Weapons of mass destruction
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Water crises	Water crises	Natural disasters	Extreme weather	Biodiversity loss
4 <sup>th</sup>	Involuntary migration	Natural disasters	Climate action failure	Water crises	Extreme weather
5 <sup>th</sup>	Energy price shock	Climate action failure	Water crises	Natural disasters	Water crises



Economic



Environmental



Geopolitical



Societal



Technological

Source: World Economic Forum 2007-2020, Global Risks Reports

Global risks may not be strictly comparable across years, as definitions and the set of global risks have evolved with new issues emerging on the 10-year horizon. For example, cyberattacks, income disparity and unemployment entered the set of global risks in 2012. Some global risks have been reclassified: water crisis and income disparity were recategorized as societal risks in the 2015 and 2014 Global Risks Reports, respectively.



# GLOSSARY

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

## Multilateral Trade Agreement:

A multilateral trade agreement involves three or more countries who wish to regulate trade between the nations without discrimination. They are usually intended to lower trade barriers between participating countries and, as a consequence, increase the degree of economic integration between the participants. Multilateral trade agreements are considered the most effective way of liberalizing trade in an interdependent global economy.

## MY ASEAN Internship:

Is collaboration between the Malaysian Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI) and Talent Corporation Malaysia (Talent Corp.) to engage top ASEAN students and fresh graduates and increase awareness of ASEAN and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) among youth.

## National Treatment:

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

## Non-Tariff Barrier:

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

## Omni-modal:

Used with terms that use all modes of transportation (truck, airplane, vessel, train)

## On-carriage:

- Domestic: subsequent transportation beyond main carriage
- International: transportation from the arrival point on the buyer's side

## Multilateralism:

According to American scientist John Ruggie, multilateralism is defined as "coordinated behavior among three or more states on the basis of generalized principles of conduct". Multilateralism comprises three main criteria: generalized principles of conduct, indivisibility and diffuse reciprocity (mutual concession). These principles are demonstrated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in the Most Favored Nation Treatment (MFN).

## My APEC YouthConnect:

MyAPEC YouthConnect is a short term employment project open to top talent from the APEC region between the ages of 21 to 30. Successful talent will have the opportunity to work in an APEC economy between four to twelve months. Under the programme, youth from other APEC economies can also be placed with leading Malaysian MNCs and GLCs employees such as Maybank, Air Asia, Maxis, Nestle, GE and so on short-term work assignments. This initiative is a collaboration between MITI and Talent Corporation Malaysia (TalentCorp) launched in October 2016.

## Net International Reserves:

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

## Non-Ad Valorem Tariff (Non-AVE):

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

## Nominal GDP:

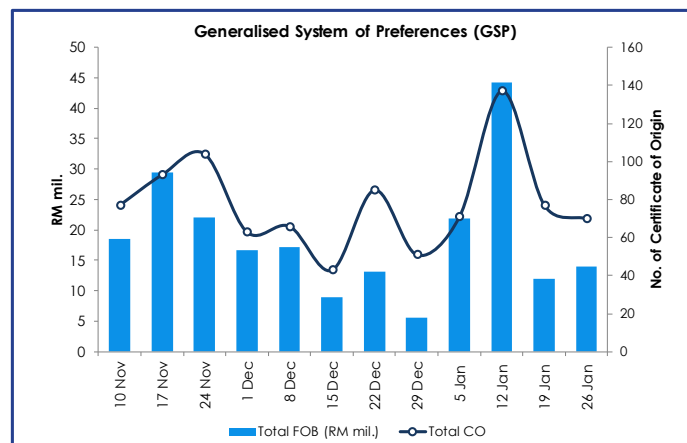
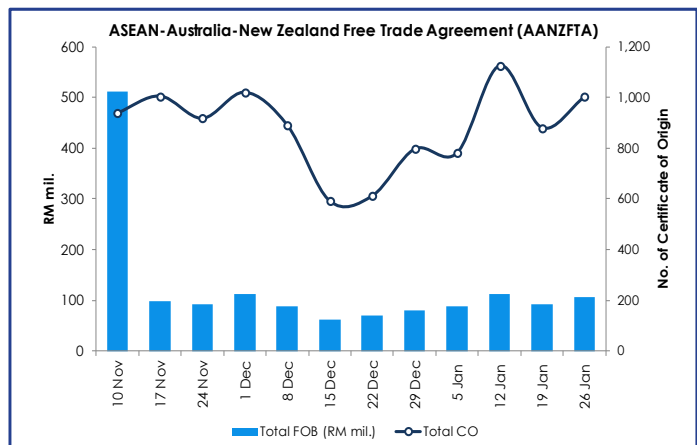
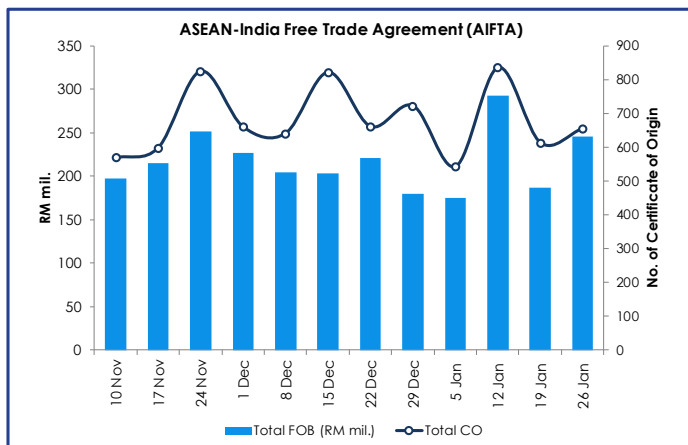
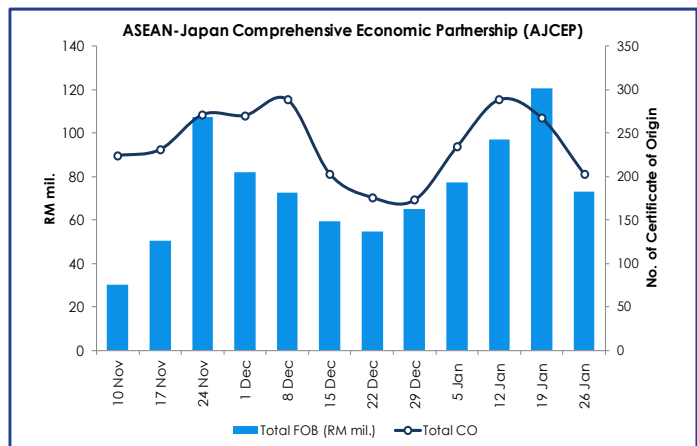
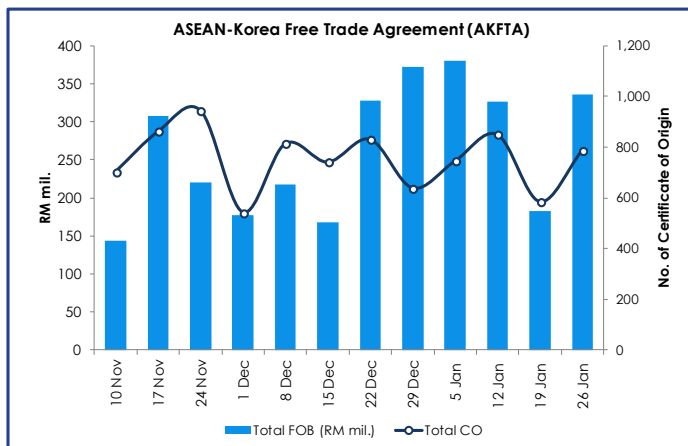
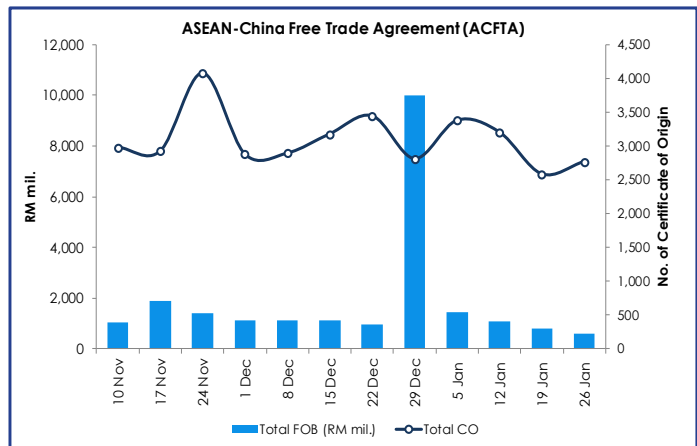
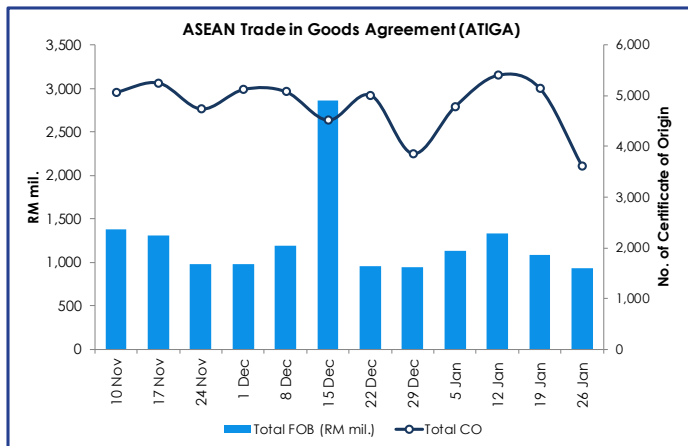
- Gross domestic product (GDP) evaluated at current market prices
- Nominal values of GDP from different time periods can differ due to changes in quantities of goods and services and/or changes in general price levels. As a result, taking price levels (or inflation) into account is necessary when determining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

## Open economy:

An economy that allows the unrestricted flow of people, capital, goods and services across its borders



# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

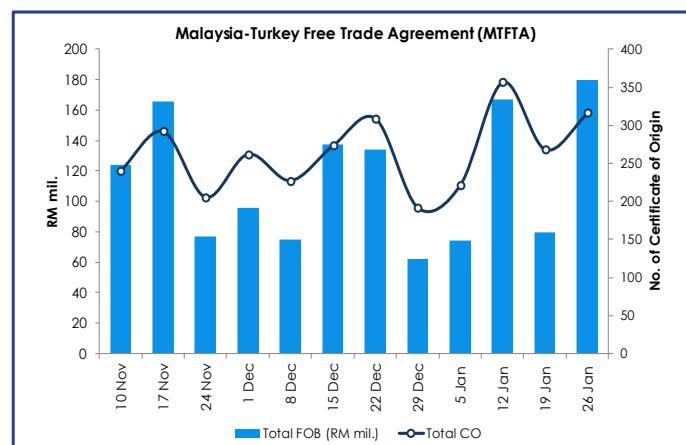
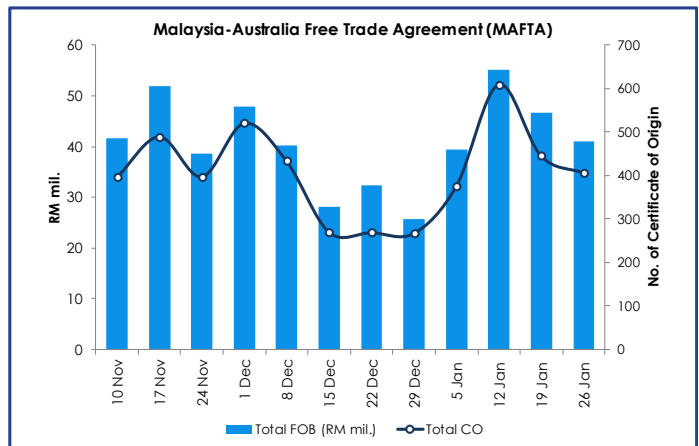
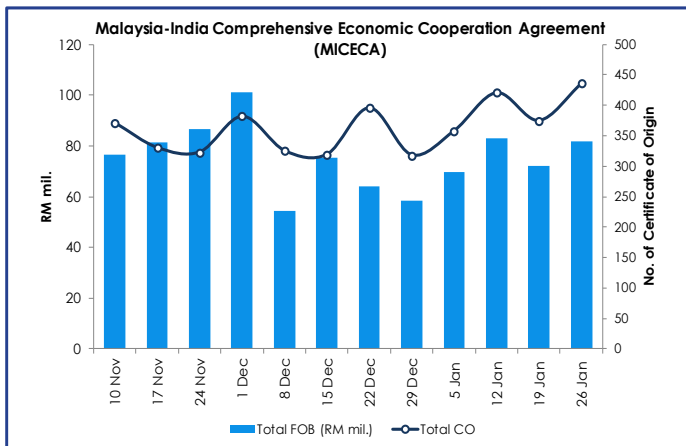
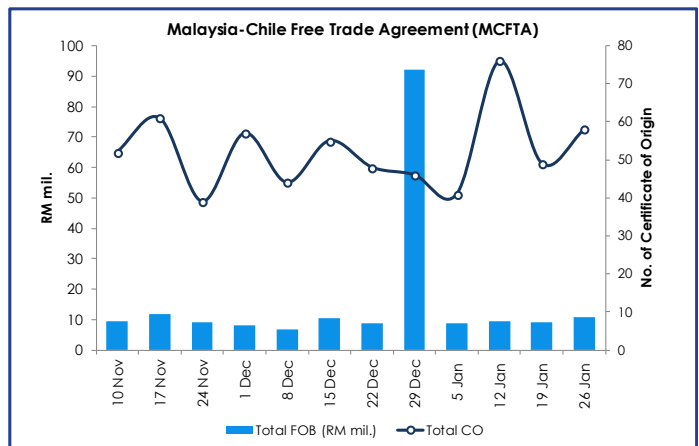
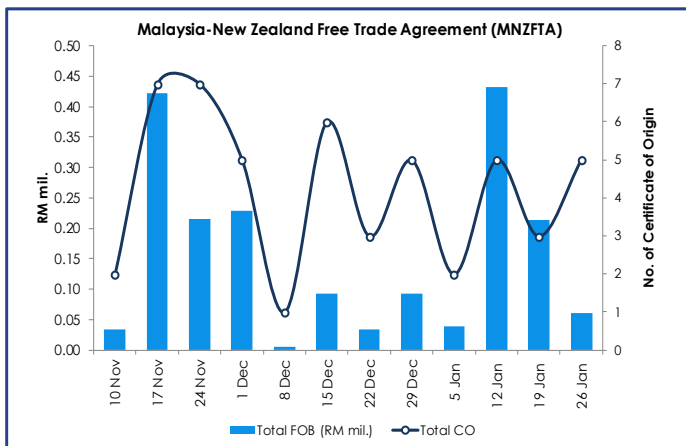
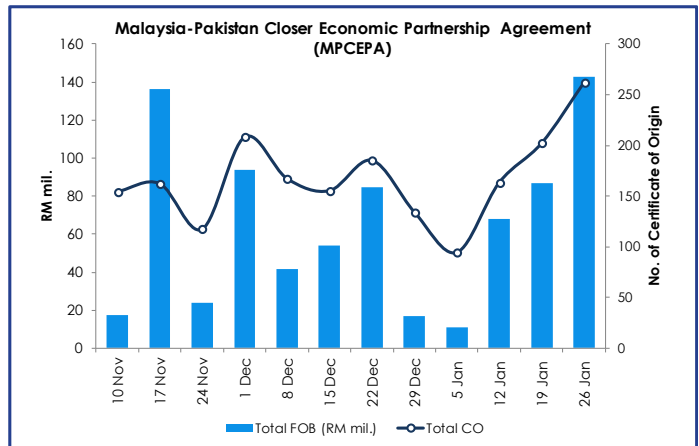
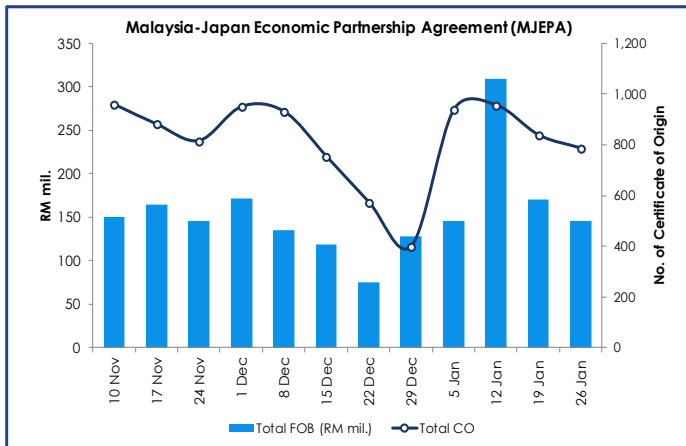


Note: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

Note: \*Provisional Data

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

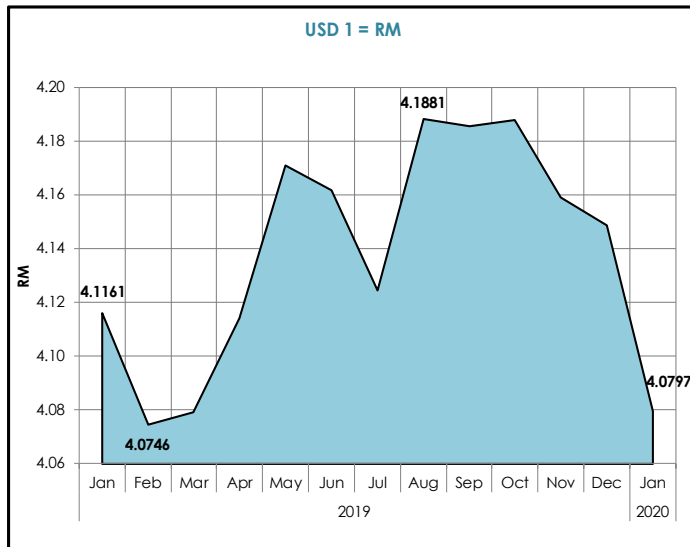
# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)



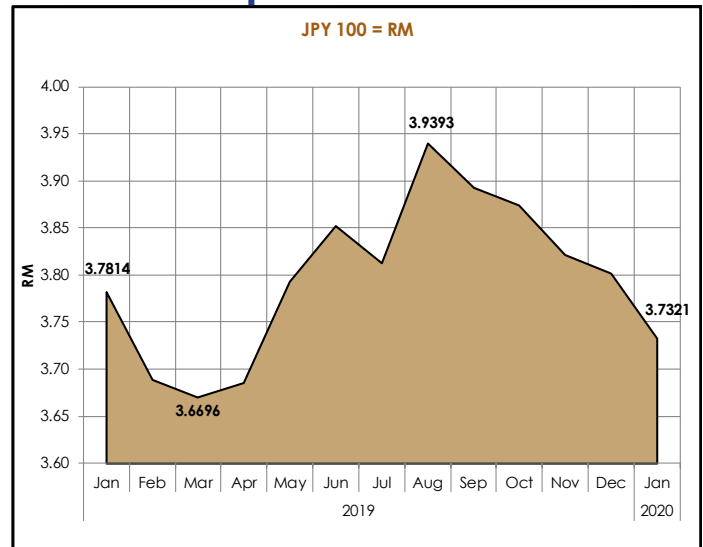
Note: \*Provisional Data  
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2019 - January 2020

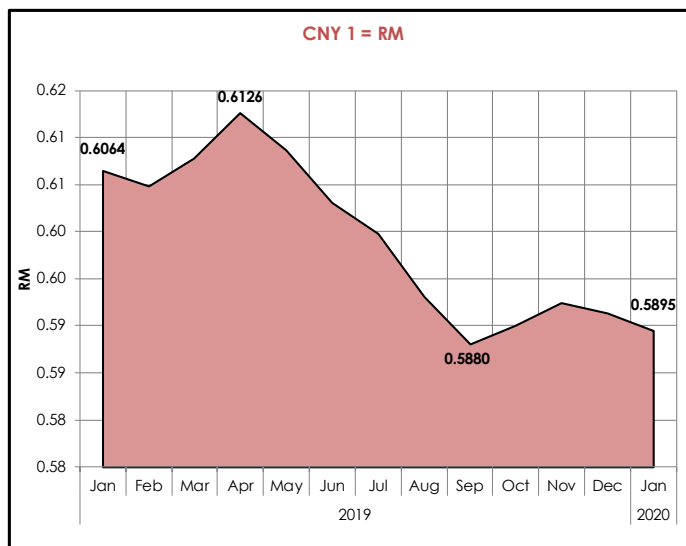
## US Dollar



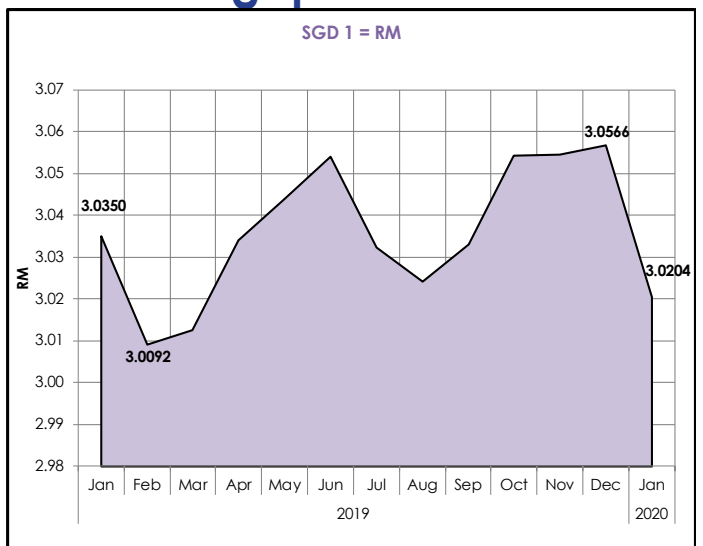
## Japanese Yen



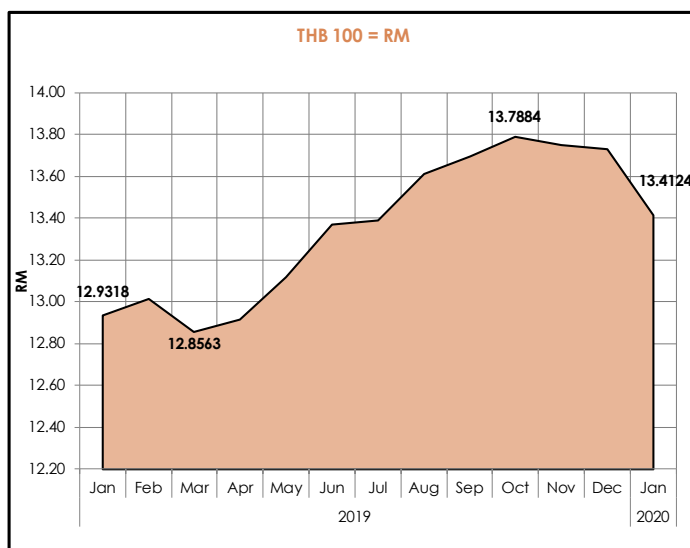
## Chinese Yuan



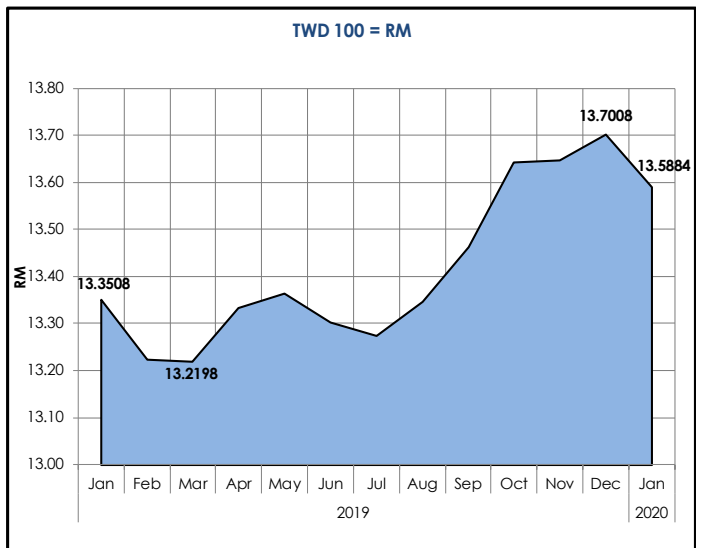
## Singapore Dollar



## Thai Baht



## New Taiwan Dollar



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia



# Commodity Prices

## CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▼4.2%\*

US\$58.2

31 January 2020

Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$64.2

Highest  
2019/2020

03 Jan 2020 : US\$68.6  
17 May 2019 : US\$72.2

31 Jan 2020 : US\$58.2  
09 Aug 2019 : US\$54.5

Lowest  
2019/2020

## CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▲10.8%\*

US\$654.6

31 January 2020

Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$557.1

Highest  
2019/2020

10 Jan 2020 : US\$761.9  
27 Dec 2019 : US\$794.5

31 Jan 2020 : US\$654.6  
26 Jul 2019 : US\$488.5

Lowest  
2019/2020

## RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▼7.0%\*

US\$1,367.5

31 January  
2020

Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$1,414.6

## COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▲0.8%\*

US\$1,840.5

31 January  
2020

Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$1,592.4

## SUGAR -per lbs-

▲1.5%\*

US\$14.6

31 January  
2020

Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$12.4



## COAL -per MT-



▲1.1%\*

US\$46.1

31 January 2020

Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$56.5

## SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



⊖%\*

US\$300.0

(high)

31 January 2020

⊖%\*

US\$280.0

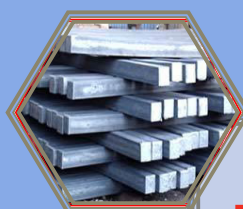
(low)

Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$316.9 (high)

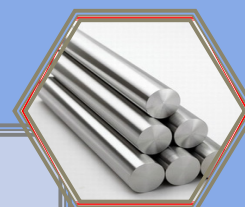
Average Price 2019<sup>i</sup>: US\$291.6 (low)

## Domestic Prices

31 January 2020



**Billets  
(per MT)  
RM1,750 - RM1,850**



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

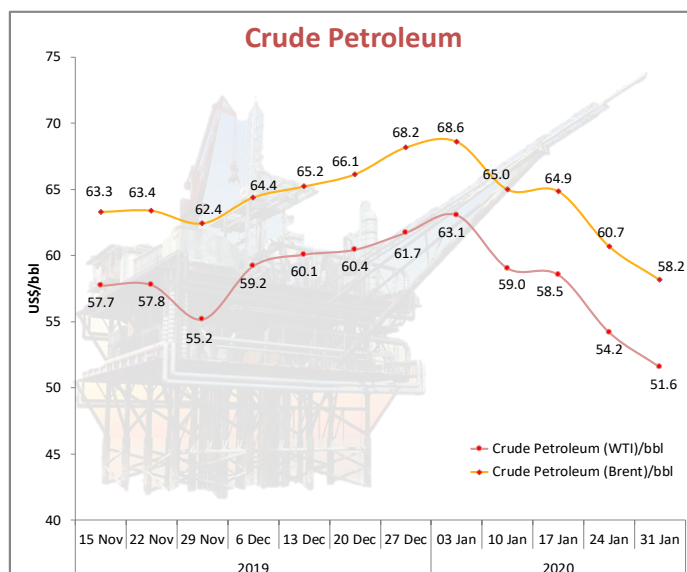
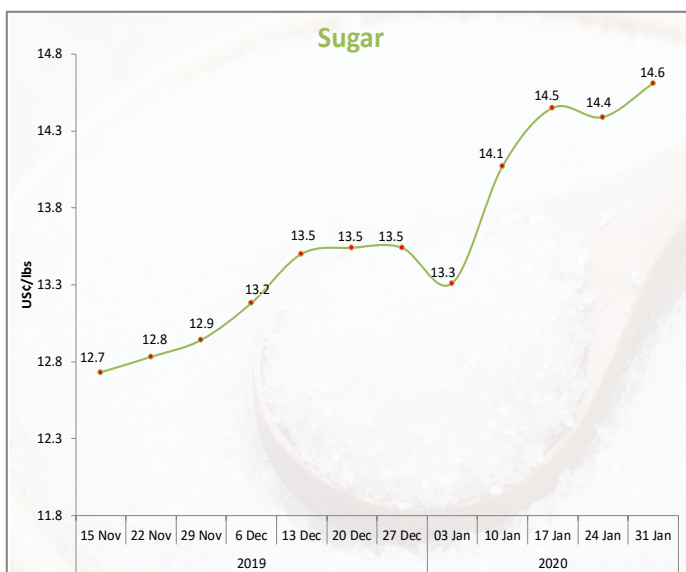
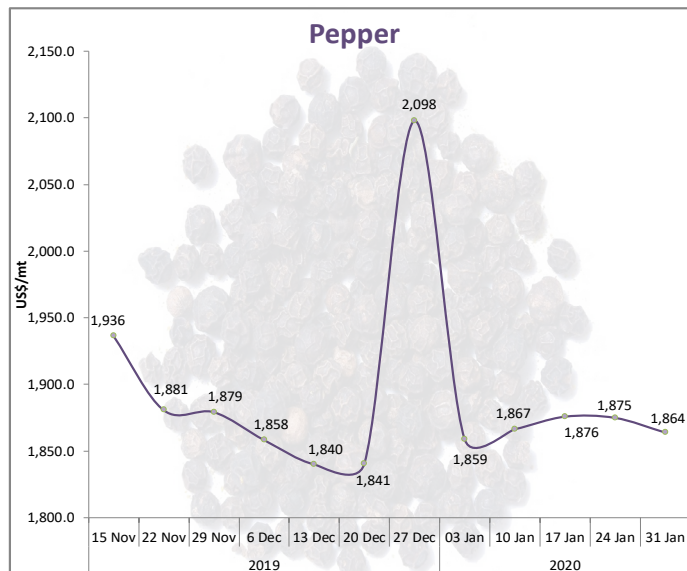
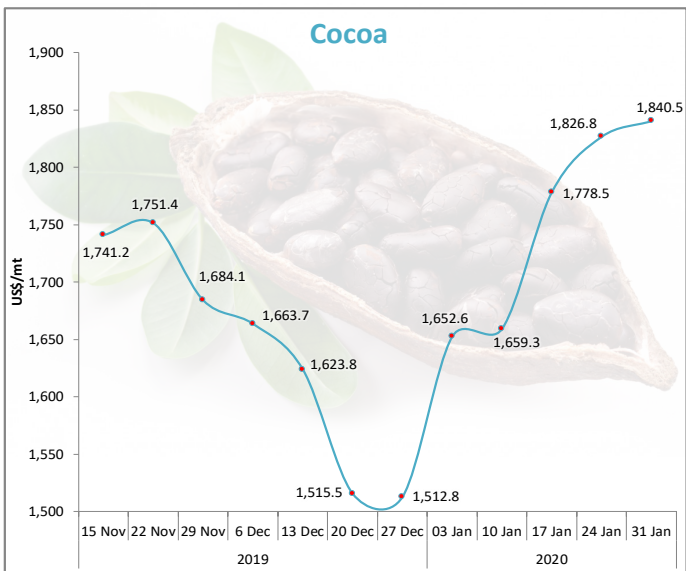
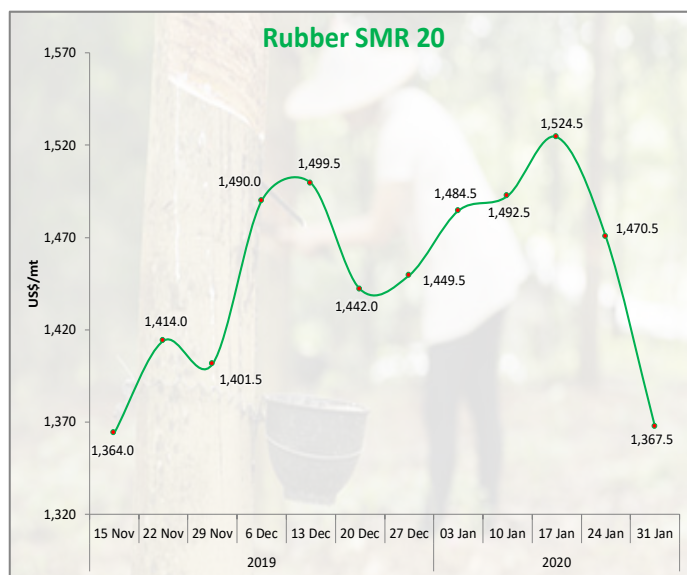
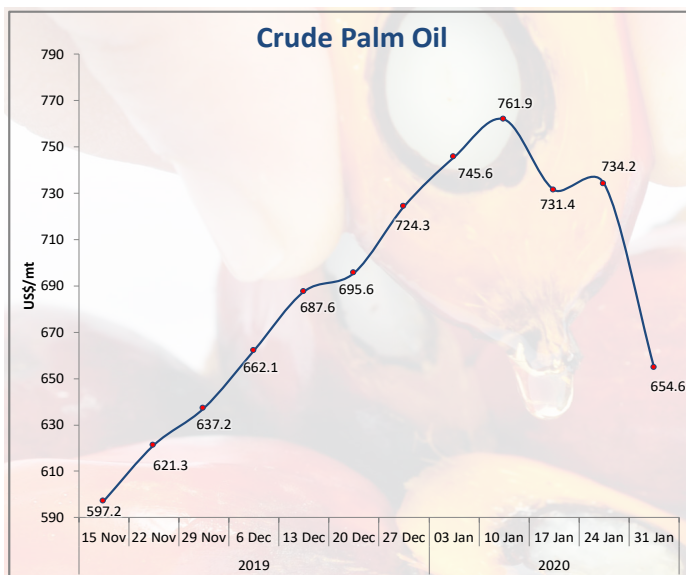
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

<sup>i</sup> Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

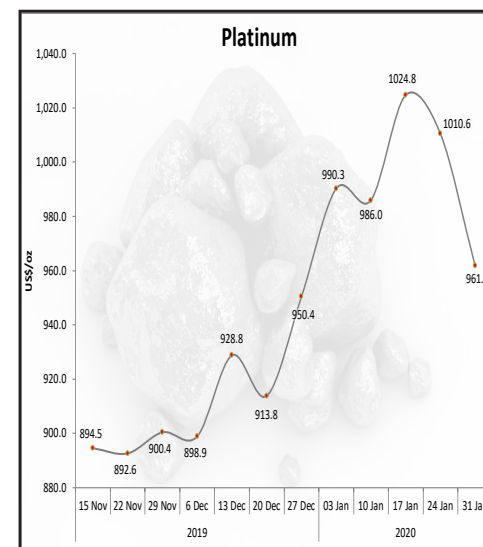
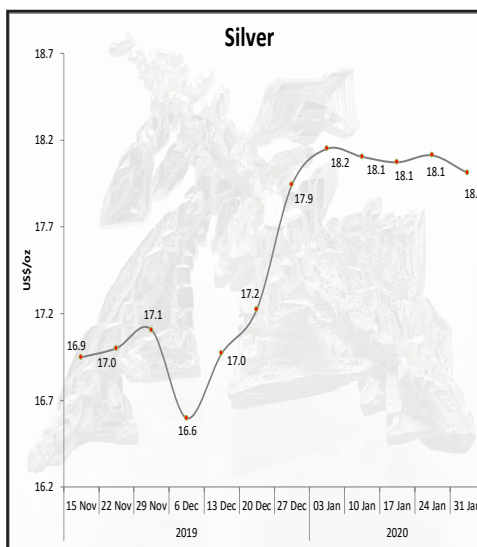
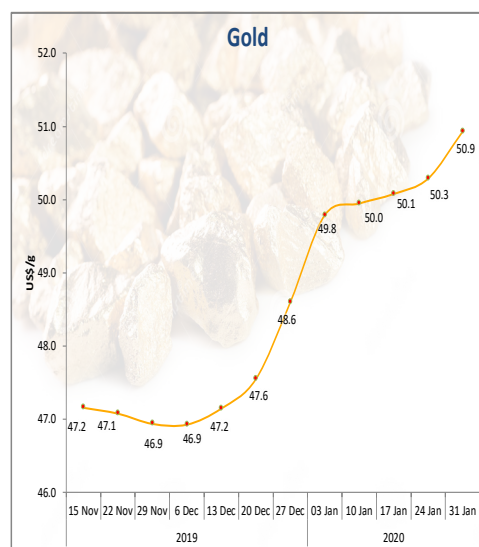
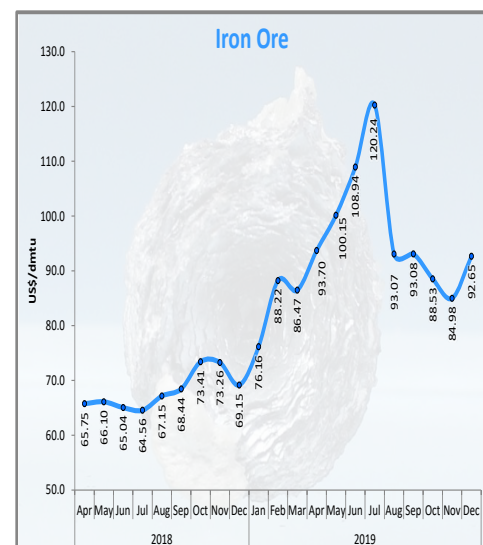
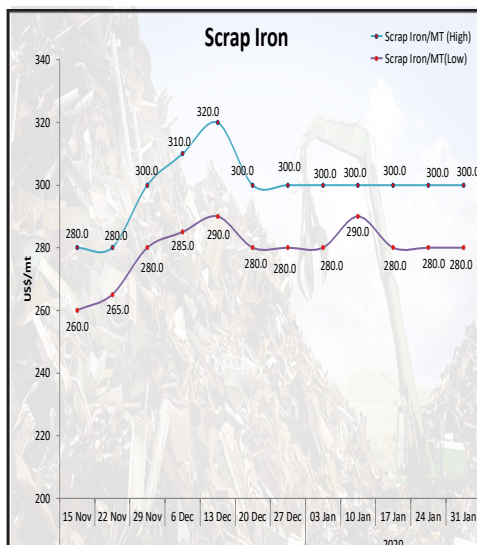
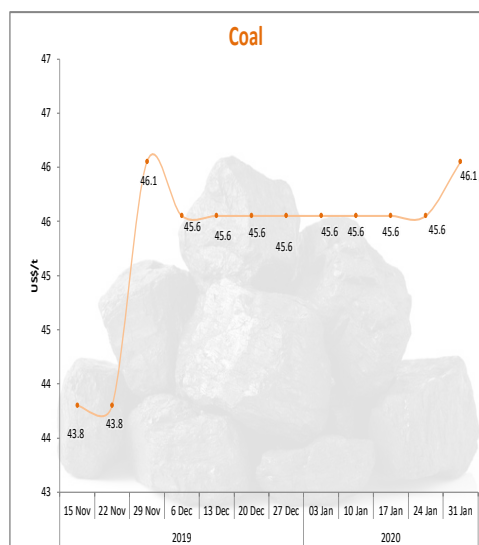
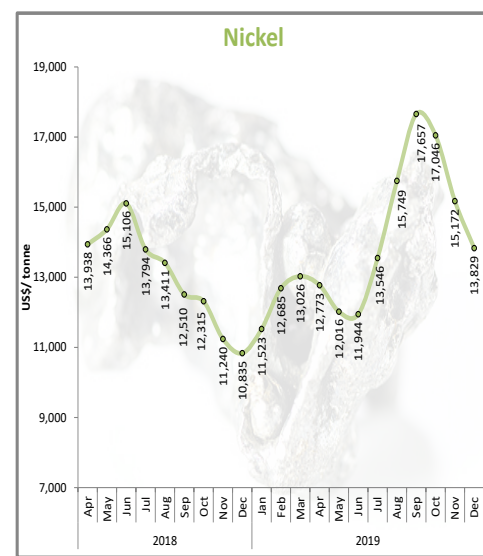
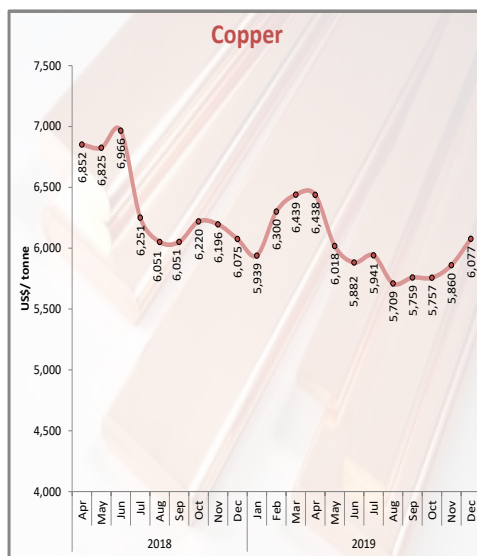
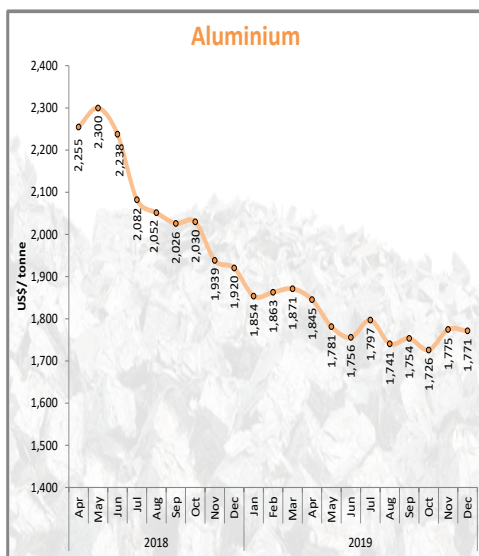
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

# 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 Deputy Minister at the Regional Launch of the World Development Report 2020

## 30 January 2020





# MITI Minister received a Courtesy Call by Parliamentary Special Select Committee on International Relations & Trade 3 February 2020



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?

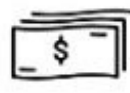
Trained assessors will help you to understand your readiness for Industry 4.0 and make recommendations on where to start your transformation.

### 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](mailto:i4.0@miti.gov.my)
- RA: [industry4wrd@mpc.gov.my](mailto:industry4wrd@mpc.gov.my)



Readiness Assessment



Apply online at [www.miti.gov.my/industry4wrd](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/industry4WRD?mid=559#tab_547_2202)

## ANUGERAH KECERLANGAN INDUSTRI (AKI) 2019/2020



REGISTRATION NOW OPEN

Submission of documents until 30 April 2020

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

## 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.

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



Enjoy **LOWER Tariffs** on Imports

Gain **COMPETITIVE EDGE** by utilising the FTAs

**When?**  
Once a month

**Where?**  
MITI Tower Kuala Lumpur  
OR  
MITI Regional Offices

**Fees?**  
Free of Charge with light refreshments

For more information, please contact the Secretariat



03-6200 0488/89/57



allaki@miti.gov.my

### Tentative Schedule for MITI Pocket Talks 2020

Date	Venue	Topic
14 February	MITI HQ	Introduction to FTAs Introduction to Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
11 March	MITI Perak	
8 April	MITI HQ	
10 June	MITI Johor	
24 June	MITI HQ	
15 July	MITI Penang	
12 August	MITI HQ	
2 September	MITI Kelantan	
14 October	MITI HQ	
4 November	MITI Pahang	

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



## INVITATION TO EXPORTERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW (ASW) TRADER SURVEY

For more information or inquiries, kindly contact the ATIGA team at [allatiga@miti.gov.my](mailto:allatiga@miti.gov.my)



Please submit your response before  
**14 FEBRUARY 2020**

[HTTPS://WWW.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/R/TRADERSURVEY20JAN2020](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TRADERSURVEY20JAN2020)



For more information, kindly click the following links:

<https://bit.ly/37VxWFZ>



### NOTIFICATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PRODUCT SPECIFIC RULES (PSR) IN HS 2017 FOR ASEAN-KOREA FREE TRADE AREA (AKFTA)

**EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY 2020**



For more information, kindly click the following links:


<https://bit.ly/2tnfHdg>

### ANNOUNCEMENT >

## NOTIFICATION ON THE LIVE OPERATION OF ASEAN SINGLE WINDOW (ASW) BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF LAO AND THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES

**Effective date  
30 DECEMBER 2019**

For more information or inquiries, kindly contact the ATIGA team at [allatiga@miti.gov.my](mailto:allatiga@miti.gov.my)



For more information, kindly click the following links:

<https://bit.ly/2UmkAyo>



### ANNOUNCEMENT

## NOTIFICATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PRODUCT SPECIFIC RULES (PSR) FOR ASEAN-AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (AANZFTA) IN HS 2017

**Effective Date 1 OCTOBER 2019**

Please click for the full notification 



For more information, kindly click the following links:

<https://bit.ly/2UoZwrg>



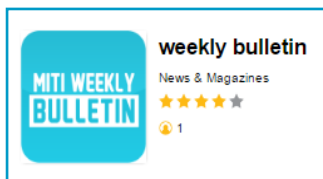
## MITI MALAYSIA INTERNSHIP APPLICATION

For more information and application, kindly click the following links:

<https://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/pages/view/3720>



### MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



MITI MWB APPs is now available for IOS, Android and Windows platforms.

MWB APPs can be downloaded from Gallery of Malaysian Government Mobile APPs (GAMMA) at the link:

<http://gamma.malaysia.gov.my/#/appDetails/85>



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Kindly click the link below for any comments in this issue. MWB reserves the right to edit and republish letters as reprints.

<http://www.miti.gov.my/index.php/forms/form/13>