

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX, OCTOBER 2022

Malaysia's Producer Price Index eased further to record 3.2 per cent in November 2022

Nov 2022/Nov 2021
(year-on-year)

3.2%

Oct 2022: 4.0%

Nov 2022/Oct 2022
(month-on-month)

0.6%

Oct 2022: 0.1%

PPI BY SECTOR

-18.5%

Oct 2022:
-18.2%



Agriculture,
forestry &
fishing

5.5%

Oct 2022:
-2.0%

2.4%

Oct 2022:
-0.5%



Mining

0.5%

Oct 2022:
5.0%

6.2%

Oct 2022:
7.3%



Manufacturing

0.2%

Oct 2022:
-0.2%

1.4%

Oct 2022:
1.2%



Electricity &
gas supply

-0.1%

Oct 2022:
0.4%

4.2%

Oct 2022:
4.9%



Water
supply

0.2%

Oct 2022:
0.7%

PPI OF OTHER COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES	NOV 2022	OCT 2022
United States of America	7.4%	8.1%
Germany	28.2%	34.5%
P.R. China	-1.3%	-1.3%
Thailand	7.2%	9.9%
Japan	9.3%	9.4%
Republic of Korea	6.3%	7.3%

Source: Official website of selected NSOs

PPI BY STAGE OF PROCESSING

-8.5%

Oct 2022:
-8.7%

1
Crude materials
for further
processing

2.6%

Oct 2022:
0.1%

7.7%

Oct 2022:
9.1%

2
Intermediate
materials, supplies
& components

-0.1%

Oct 2022:
0.1%

3.3%

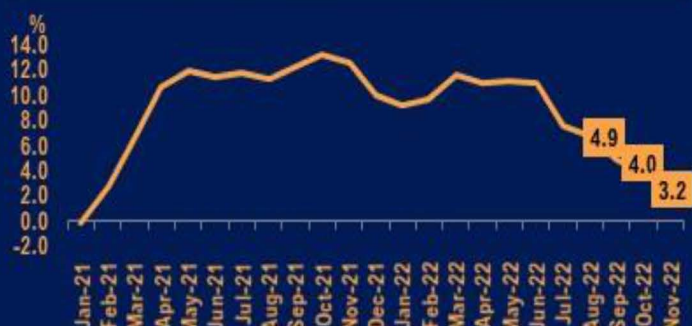
Oct 2022:
3.4%

3
Finished
goods

0.7%

Oct 2022:
0.3%

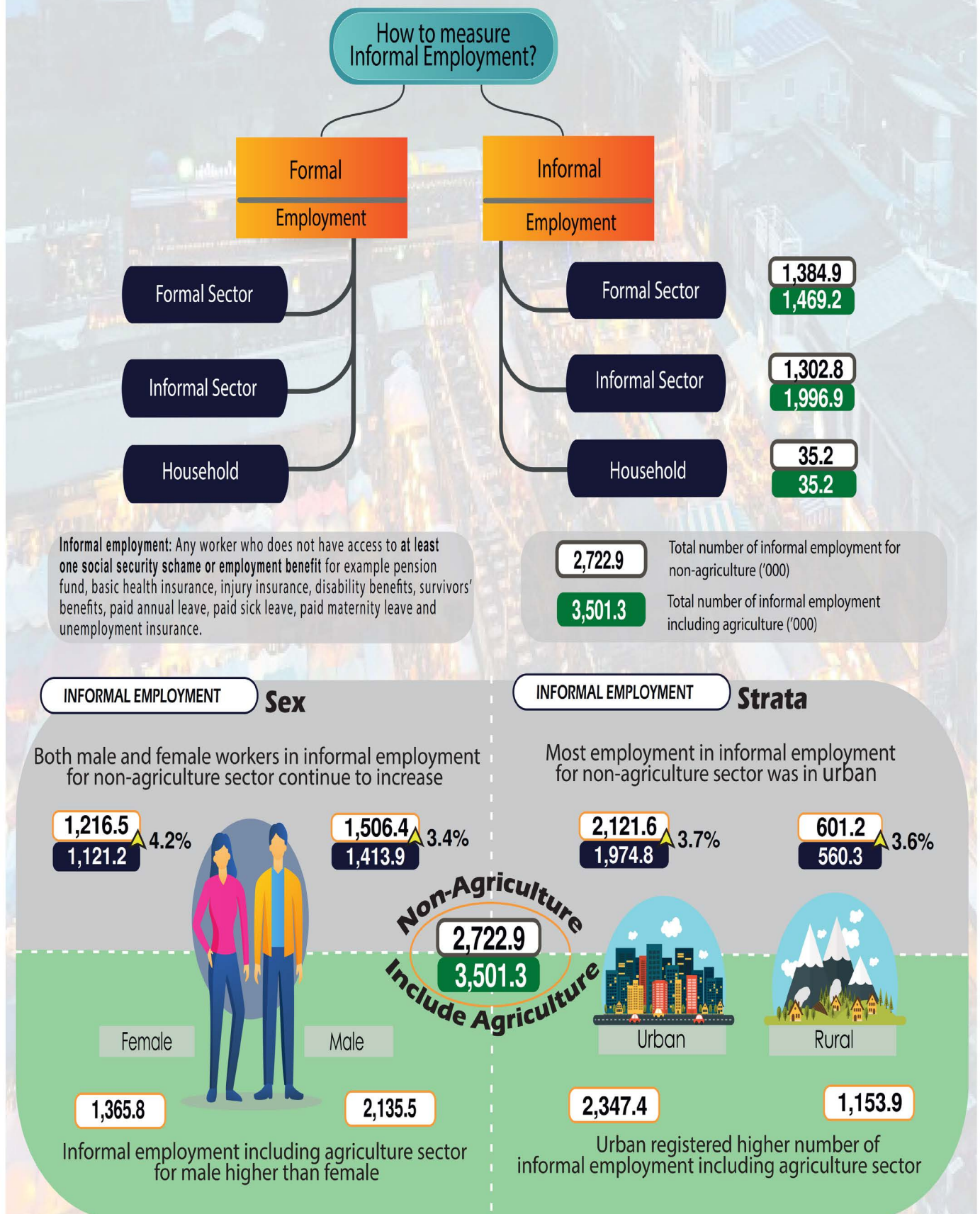
PPI JAN 2021 – NOV 2022



Source : Producer Price Index (2010=100) Local Production,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

INFORMAL SECTOR STATISTICS, 2021

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDING AGRICULTURE WAS 3.50 MILLION PERSONS IN 2021



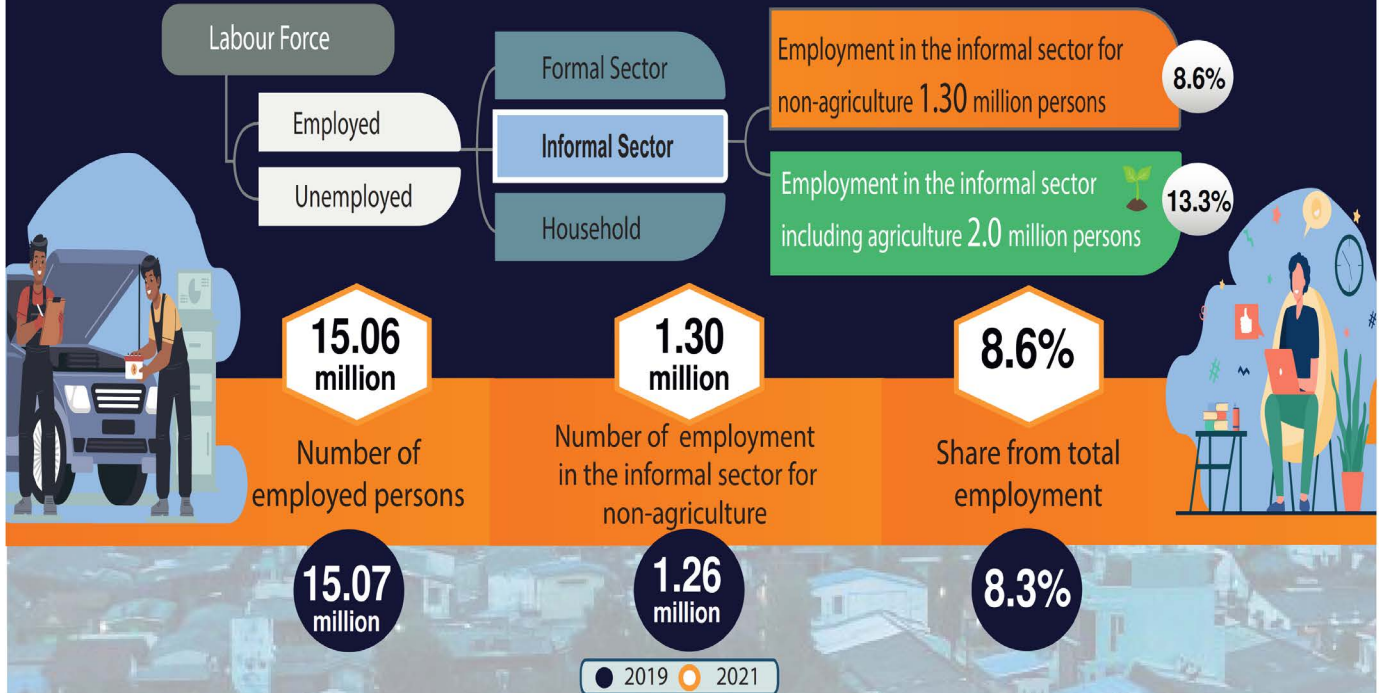
Note: Informal Employment

Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

1

INFORMAL SECTOR STATISTICS, 2021

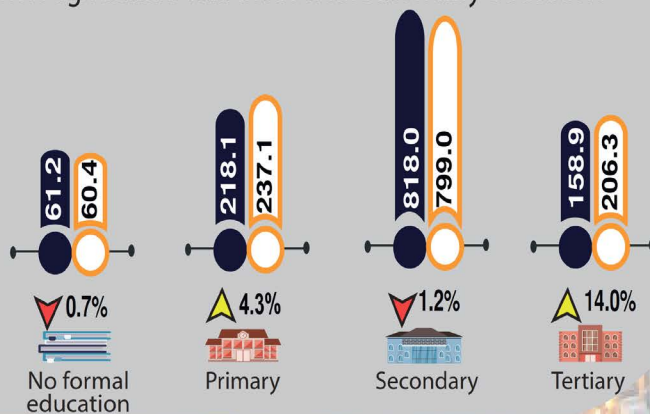
Employment in the informal sector for non-agriculture in 2021 recorded 1.30 million persons, comprising 8.6 per cent of the total employment in Malaysia



EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Educational attainment

Most of the employment in the informal sector for non-agriculture was those with secondary education



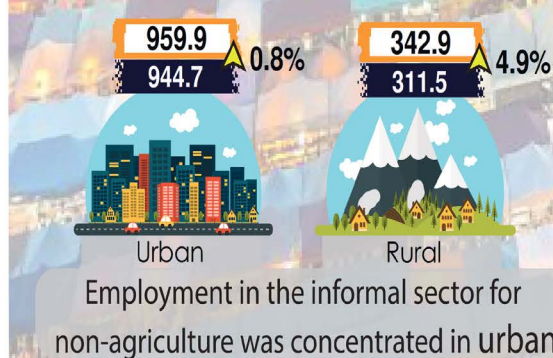
Female



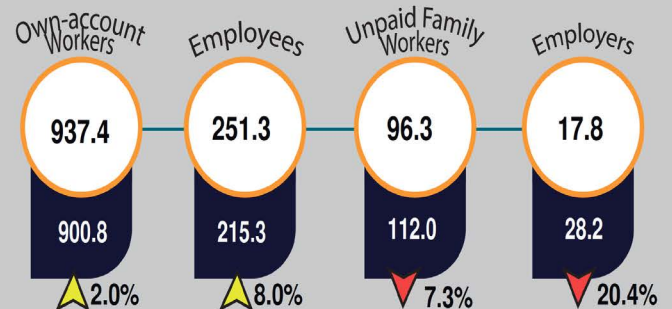
Employment in the informal sector for non-agriculture was dominated by male

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Status in employment



Employment in the informal sector for non-agriculture was concentrated in urban



Own account worker is the highest employment category in the informal sector for non-agriculture

Note: Non-agriculture

Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

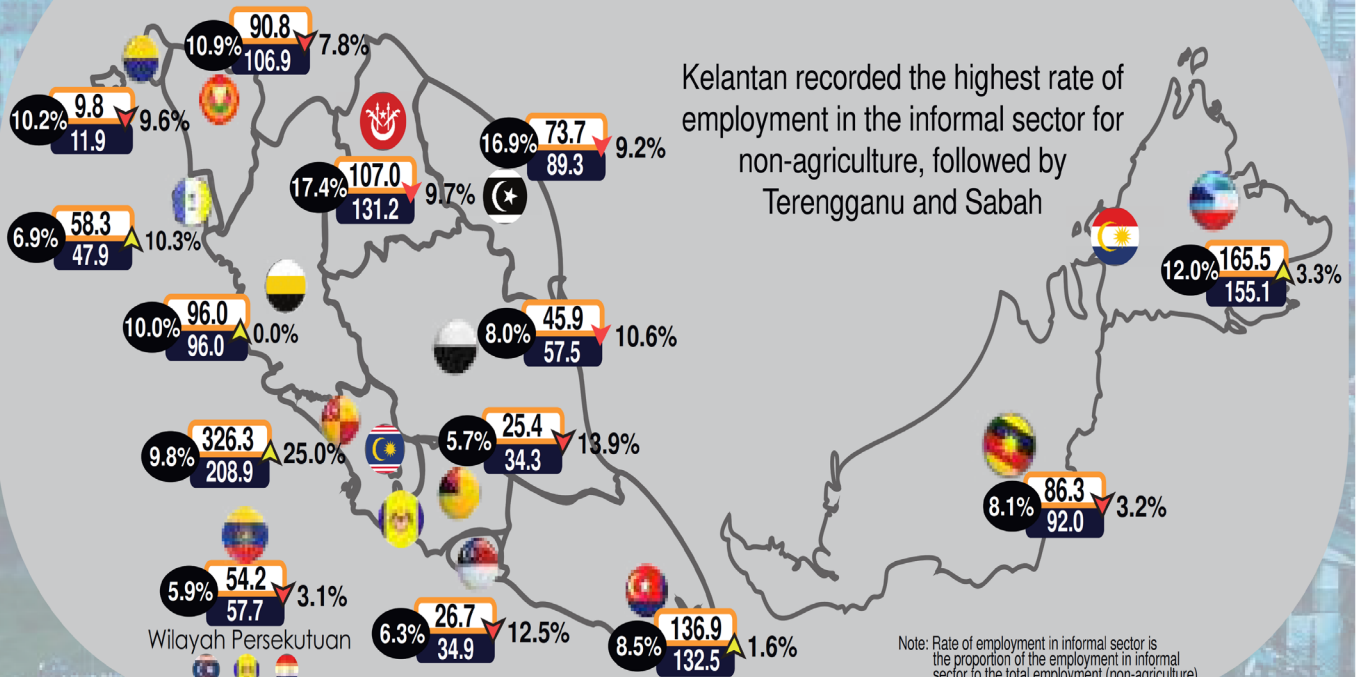
2

INFORMAL SECTOR STATISTICS, 2021

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Non-Agriculture

State

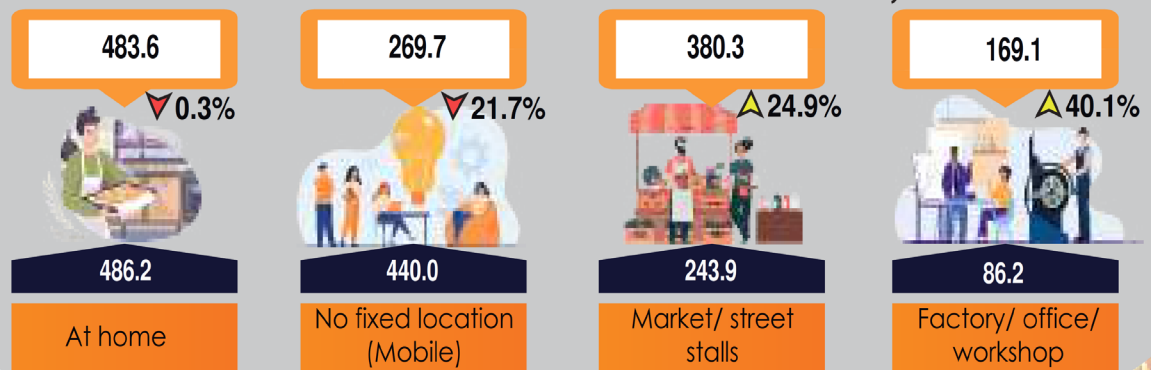


EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Non-Agriculture

Type of Workplace

The majority of informal sector for non-agriculture work at home followed by market/ street stalls

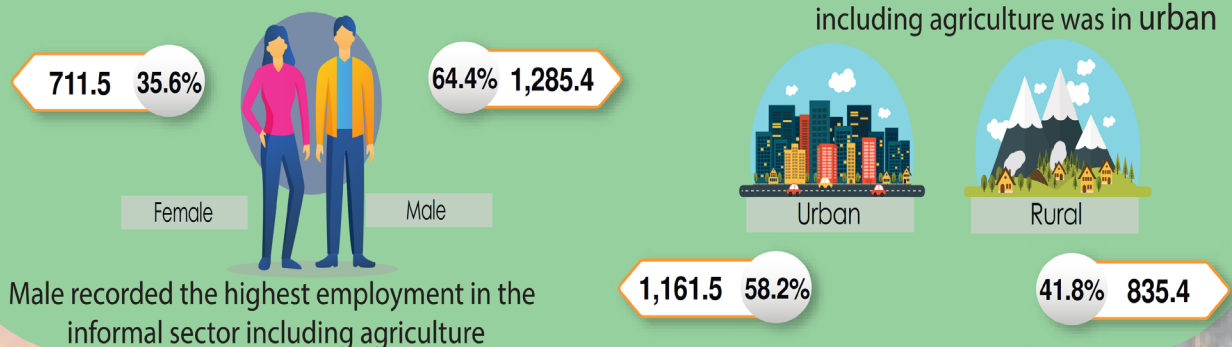


Note: Non-Agriculture

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Include Agriculture

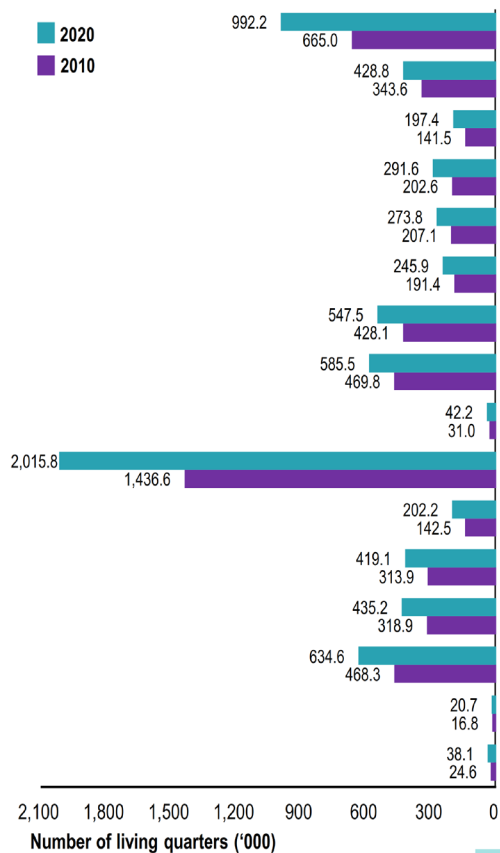
Most employment in the informal sector including agriculture was in urban



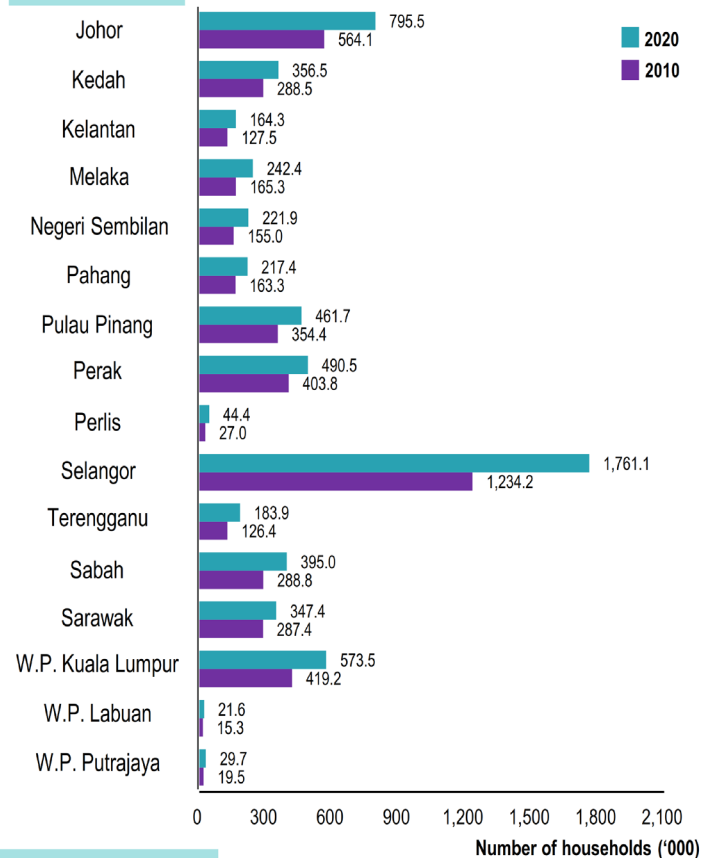
● 2019 ('000) ● 2021 ('000) ▲ CAGR (%) ● Share (%)

Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

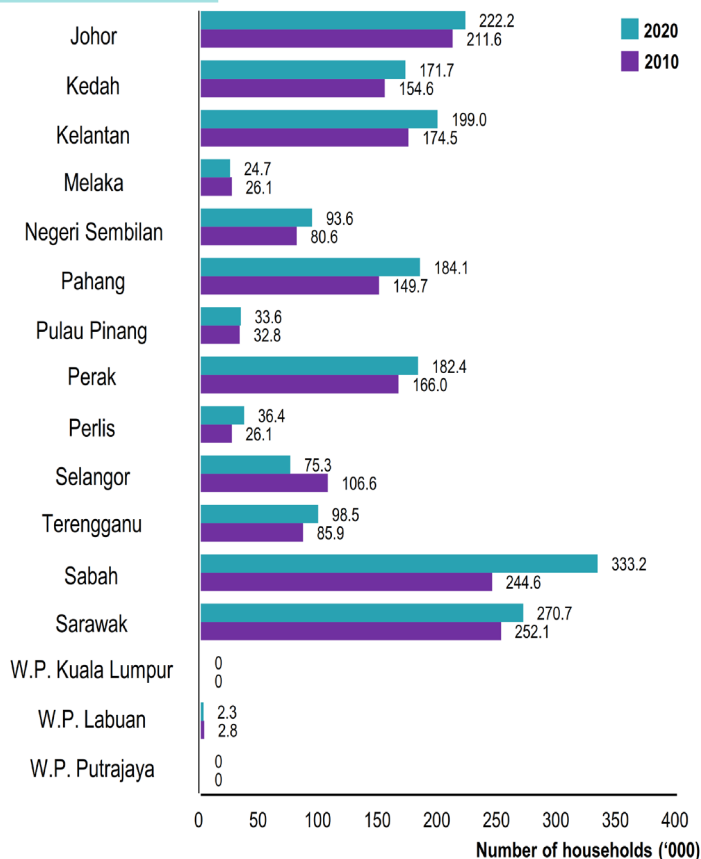
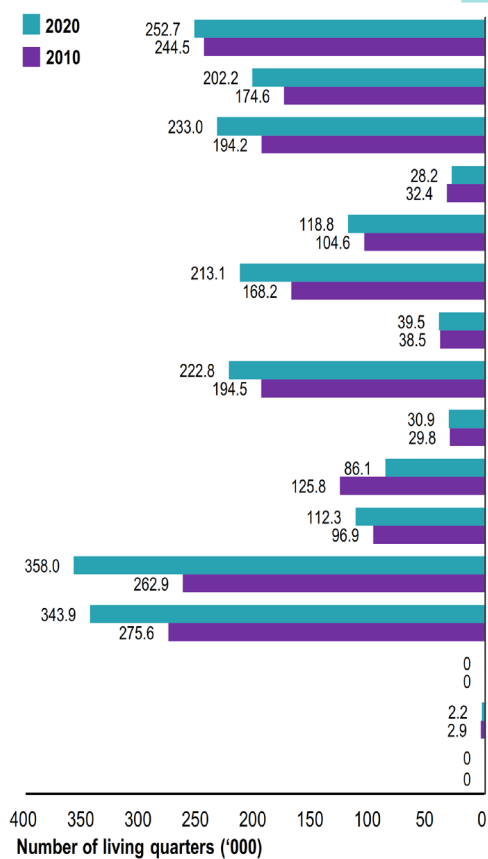
MYCENSUS 2020 (PART 2 OF 4)

NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS,
2010 AND 2020NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS,
2010 AND 2020

URBAN



RURAL



Source: Key Findings of Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 Urban and Rural, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

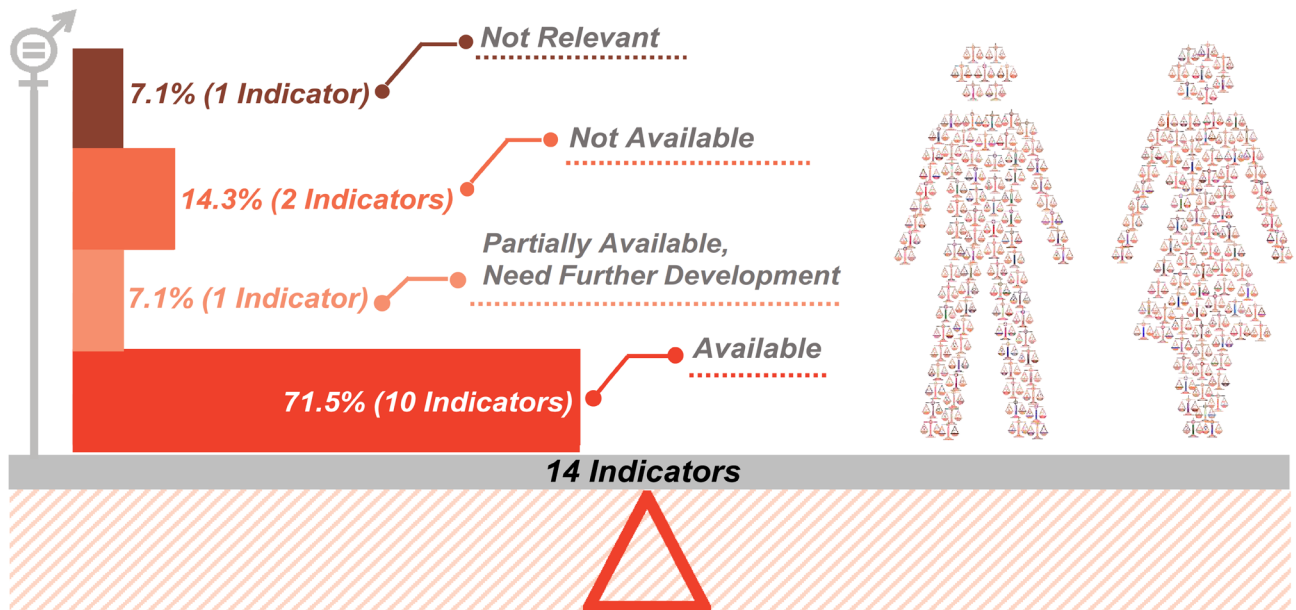
GOAL 5 : GENDER EQUALITY



5 GENDER EQUALITY

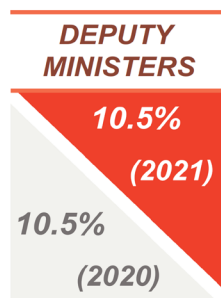
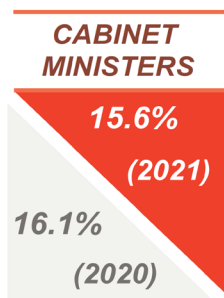
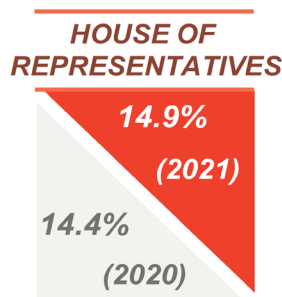
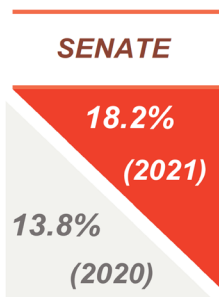


GENDER EQUALITY



SDG 5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments



Source: Parliament of Malaysia

SDG 5.5.2

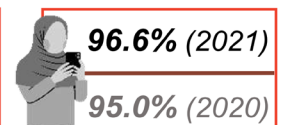
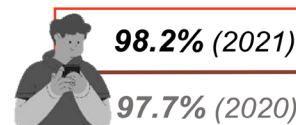
Proportion of women in managerial positions



Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

SDG 5.b.1

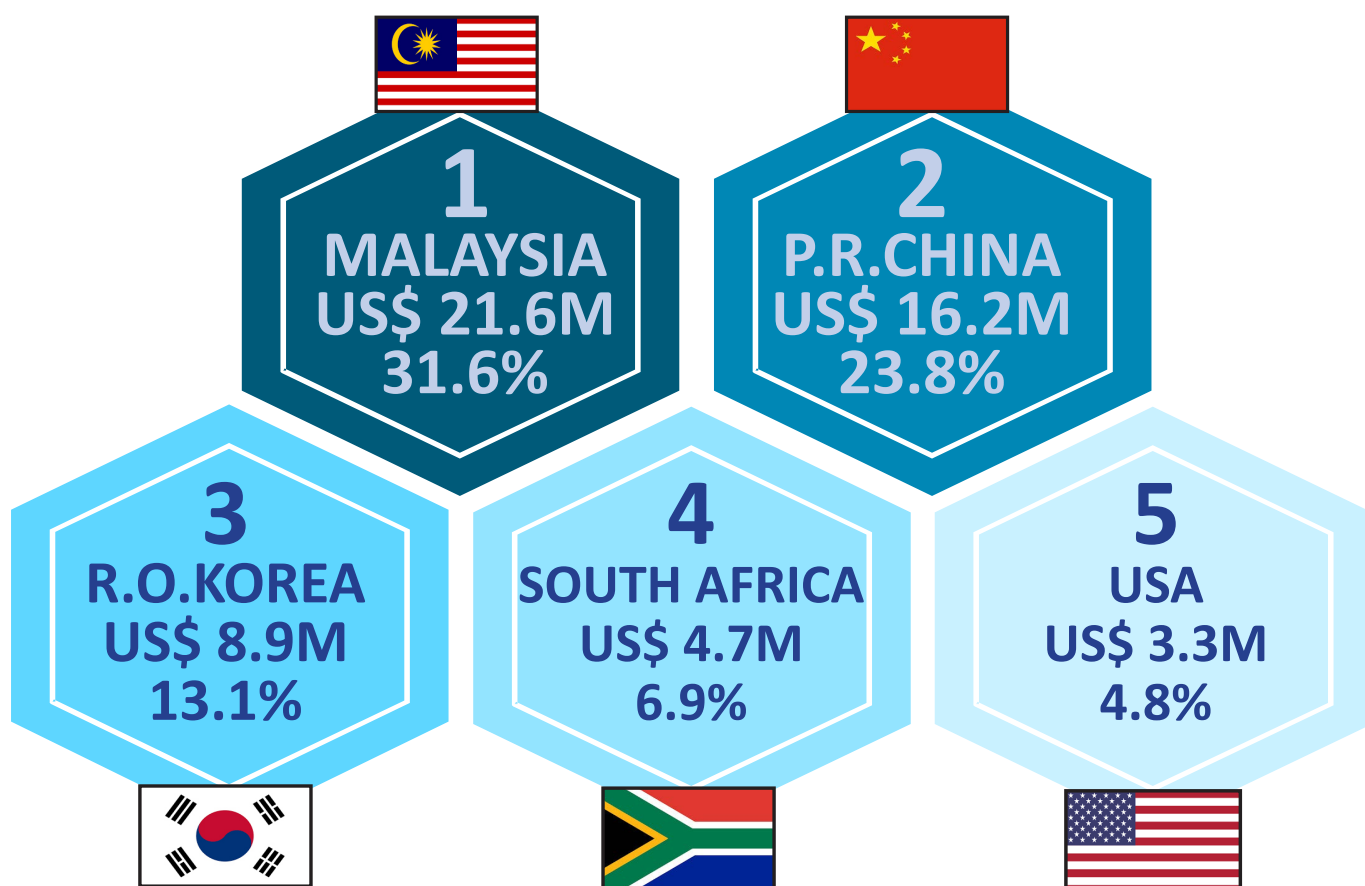
97.4% total proportion of mobile phone ownerships by individuals, 2021 as compared to 96.4% in 2020



Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

WORLD LARGEST EXPORTERS OF FILAMENT TOW

In 2021, Malaysia's export of Filament tow as specified in Note 1 to chapter 55, of polyesters recorded US\$ 21.6 million which was 31.6% share of the world exports.

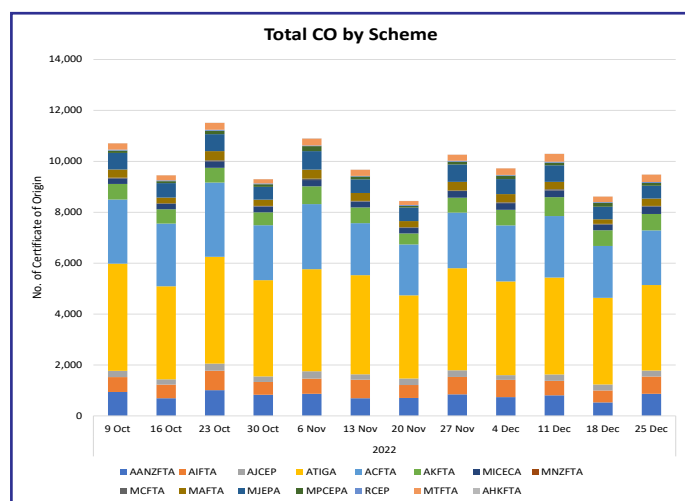


Notes:
 -HS550120
 -% refer to share in world exports

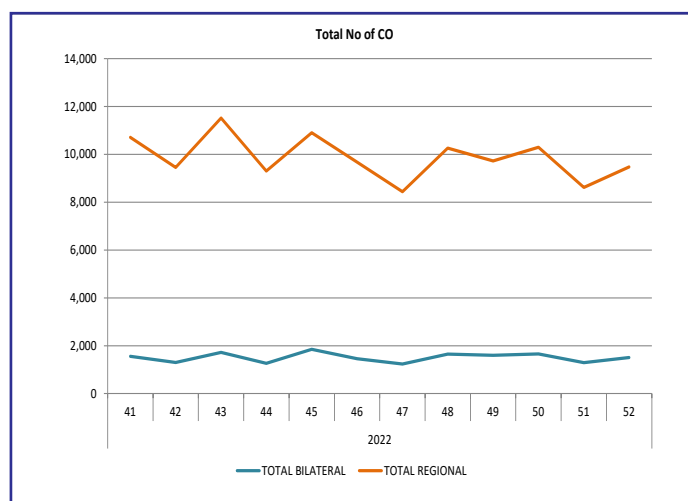


Number and FOB Value of PCO as at 25 December 2022 Weekly / Monthly/ Annually

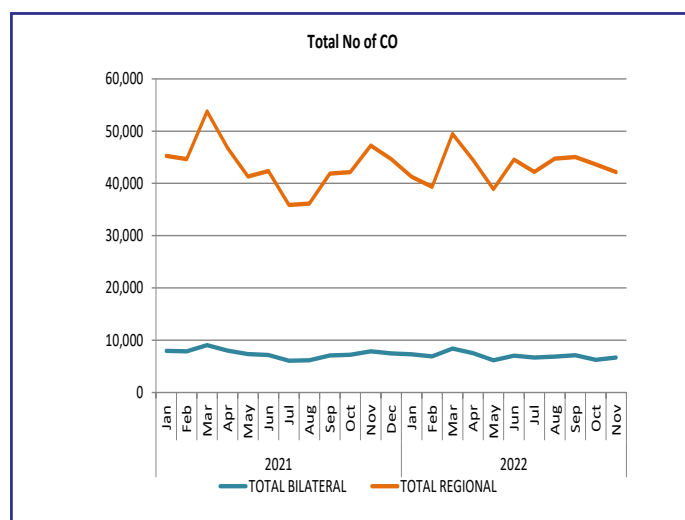
Weekly Total Scheme



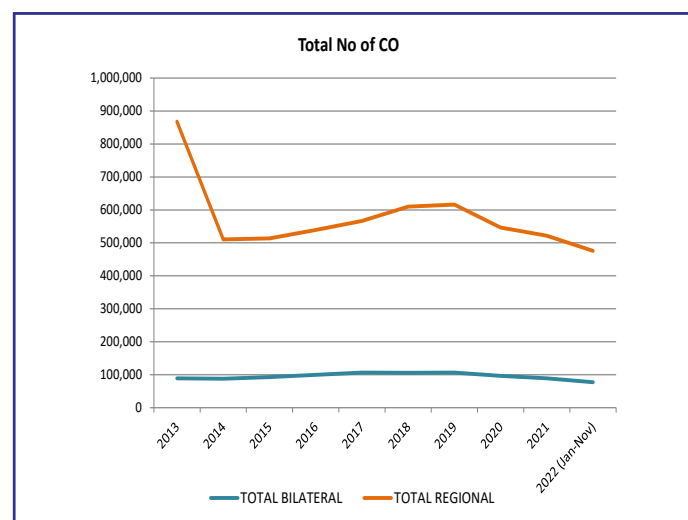
Weekly



Monthly



Annually

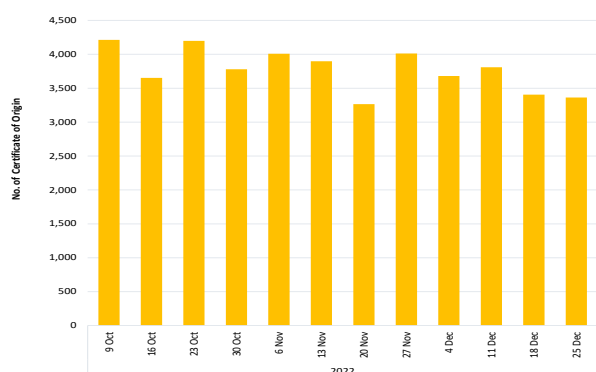


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

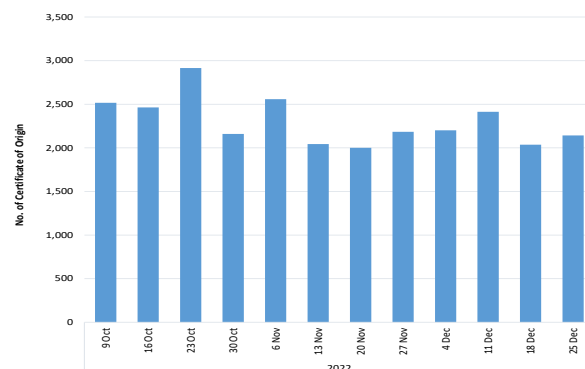
Regional FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 25 December 2022

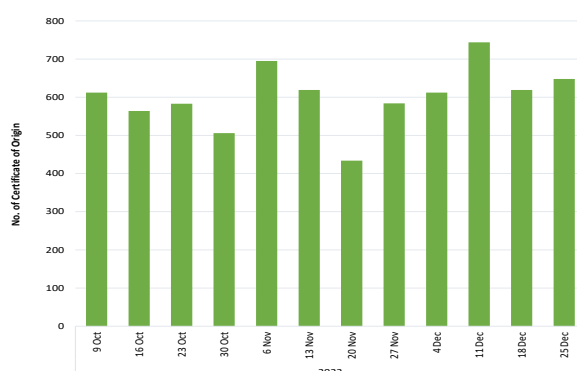
ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)



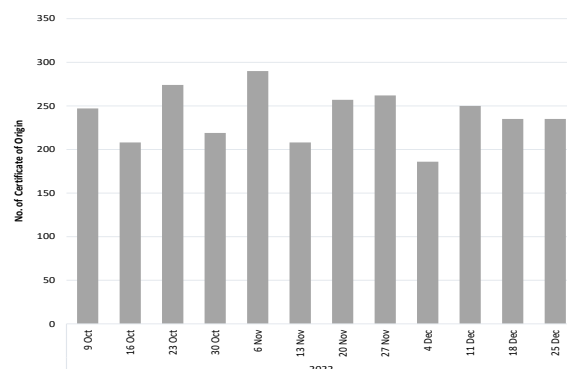
ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA)



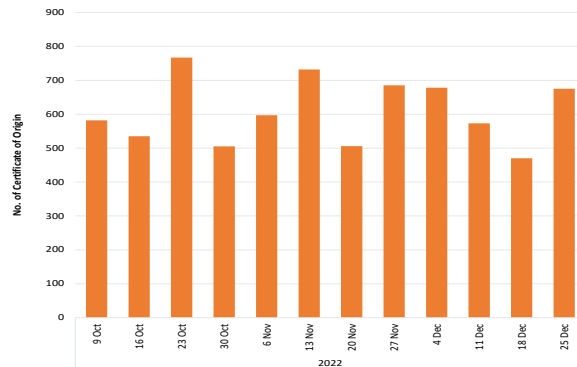
ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA)



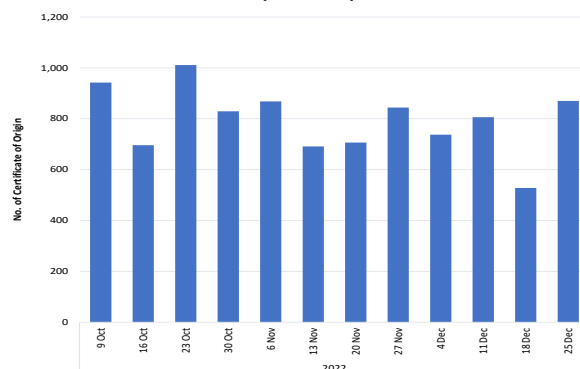
ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)



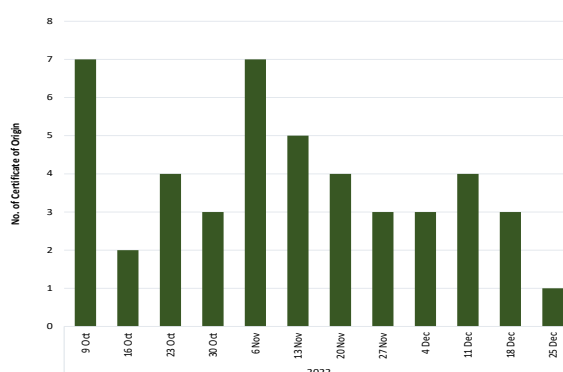
ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA)



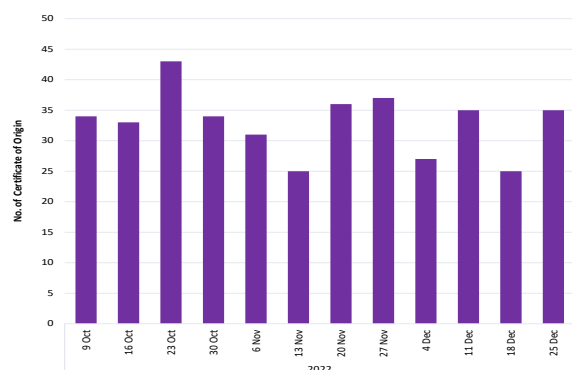
ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA)



ASEAN-Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement (AHKFTA)



Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

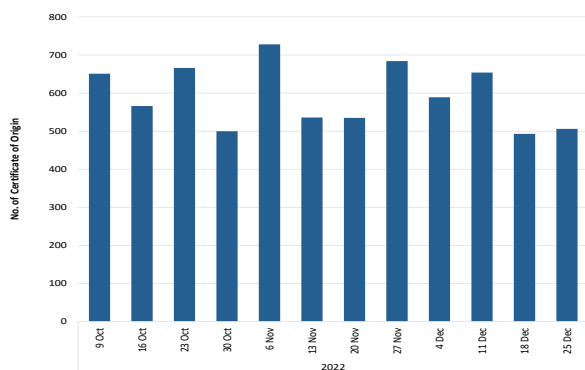


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

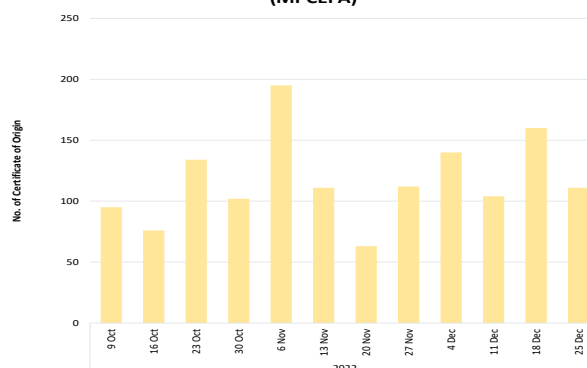
Bilateral FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 25 December 2022

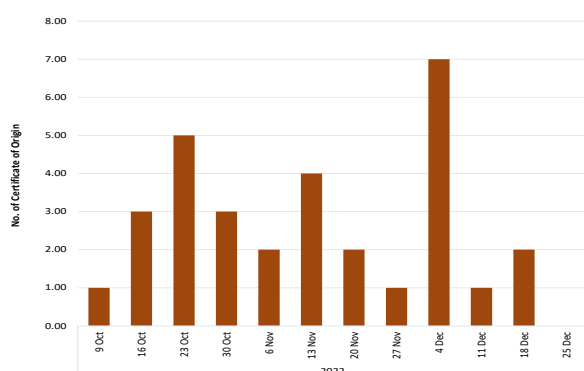
Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (MJEPA)



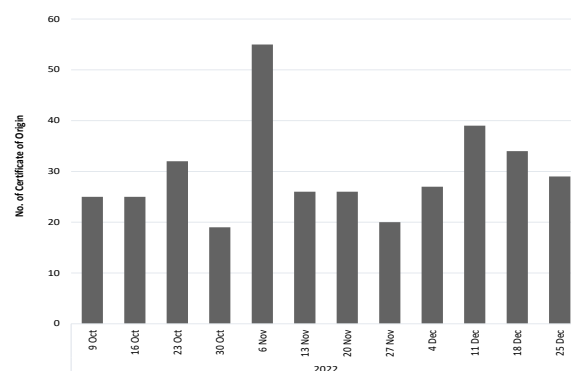
Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (MPCEPA)



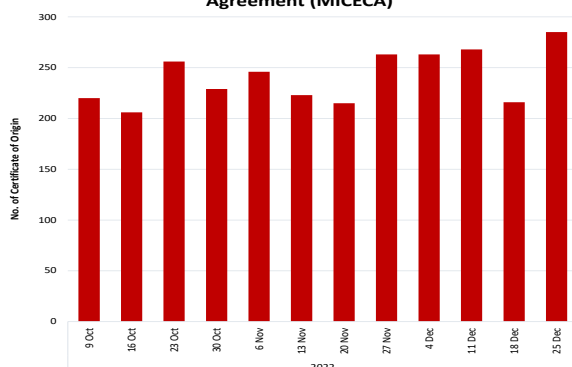
Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (MNZFTA)



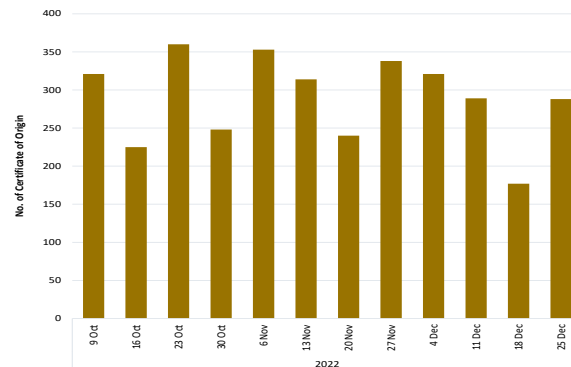
Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (MCFTA)



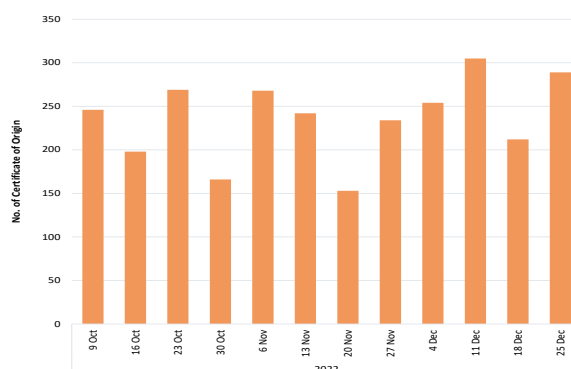
Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (MICECA)



Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (MAFTA)



Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (MTFTA)

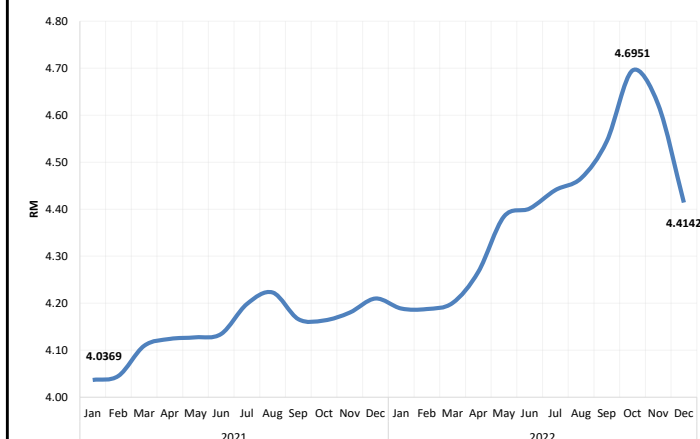


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2021 - December 2021

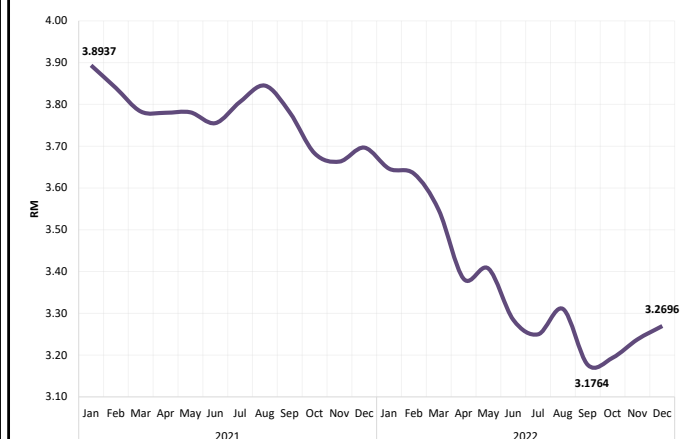
US Dollar

USD 1 = RM



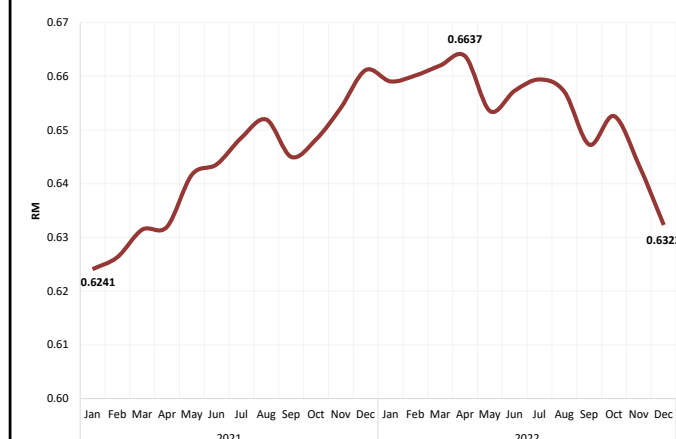
Japanese Yen

JPY 100 = RM



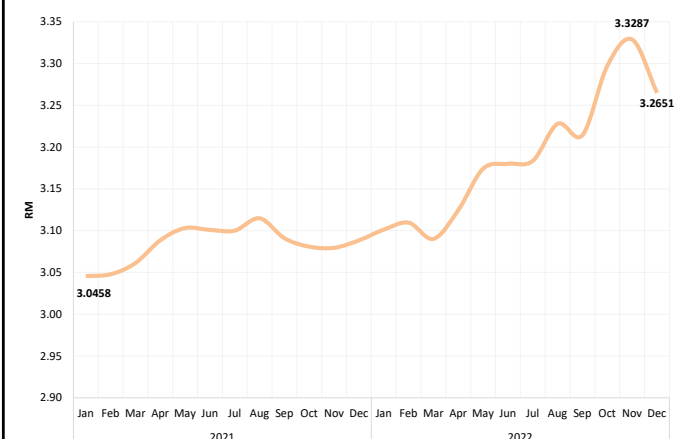
Chinese Yuan

CNY 1 = RM



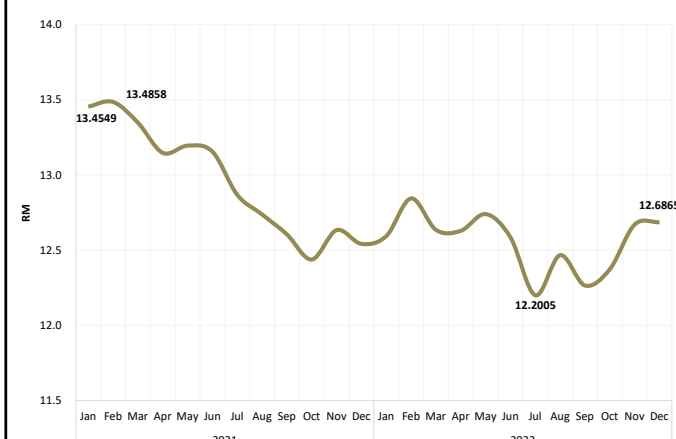
Singapore Dollar

SGD 1 = RM



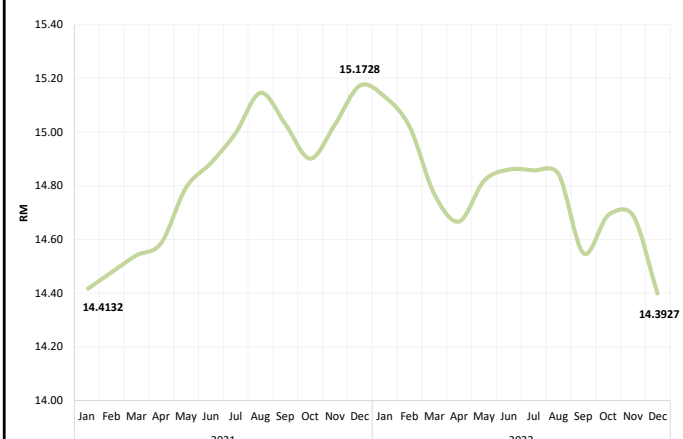
Thai Baht

THB 100 = RM



New Taiwan Dollar

TWD 100 = RM



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▲ 2.4%*
US\$85.9
30 Dec 2022

Highest
2021/2022
10 June 2022 : US\$122.0
22 Oct 2021 : US\$85.5
9 Dec 2022 : US\$76.1
15 Jan 2021 : US\$55.1
Lowest
2021/2022

Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$71.1

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▲ 4.3%*
US\$916.7
30 Dec 2022

Highest
2021/2022
11 Mar 2022 : US\$1,774.7
29 Oct 2021 : US\$1,302.0
30 Sep 2022 : US\$715.6
18 Jun 2021 : US\$844.6
Lowest
2021/2022

Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$1,075.3

RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▲ 0.4%*
US\$1,297.0
30 Dec 2022

Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$1,689.1

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▲ 0.7%*
US\$1,722.2
30 Dec 2022

Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$1,505.9

SUGAR -per lbs-



▼ 4.5%*
US\$20.0
30 Dec 2022

Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$17.9

COAL -per MT-



▼ 0.2%*
US\$228.4
30 Dec 2022

Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$120.5

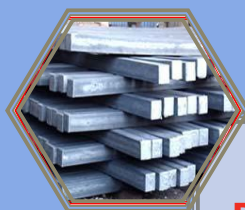
SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



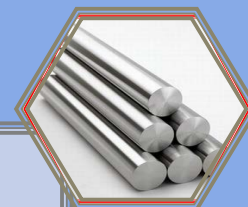
▼ 2.0%*
US\$356.5
(high)
November 2022
▲ 2.8%*
US\$346.3
(low)

Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$486.4 (high)
Average Price 2021 ⁱ: US\$468.1 (low)

Domestic Prices November 2022



Billets
(per MT)
RM2,475 - RM2,540

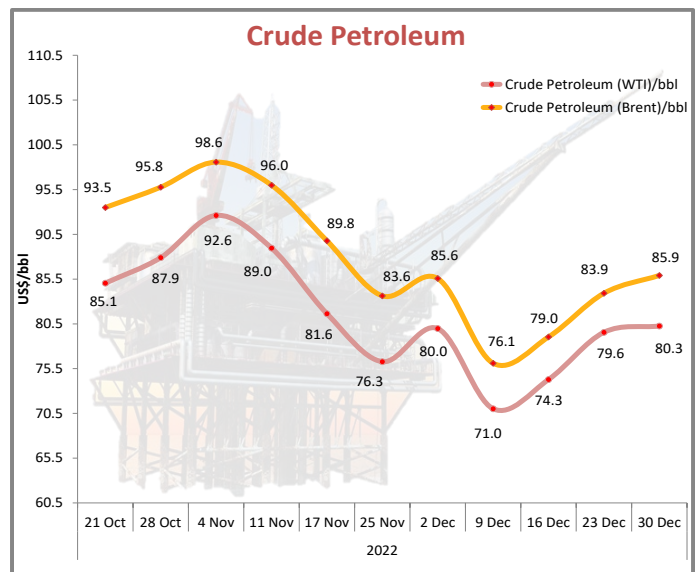
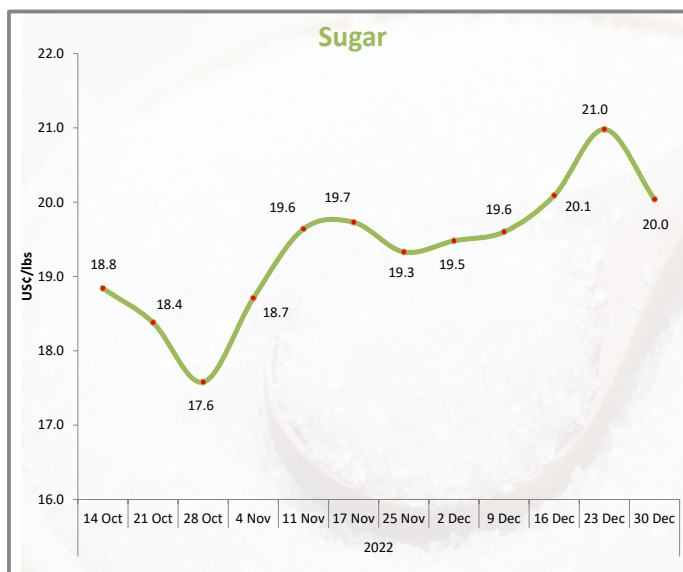
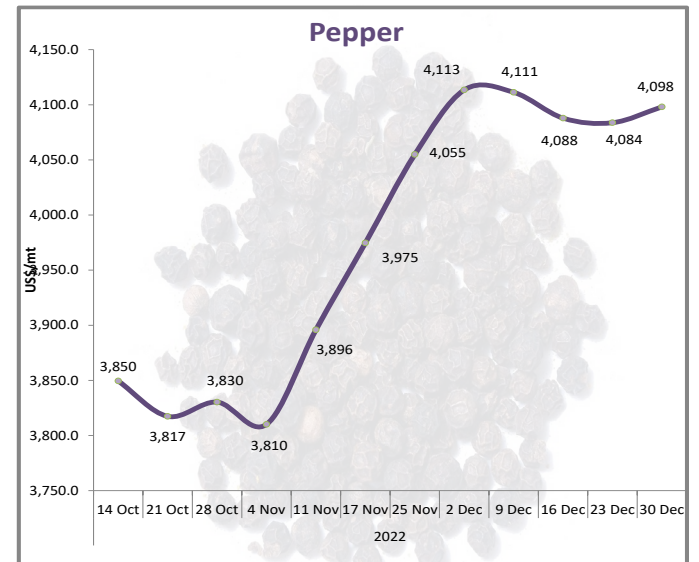
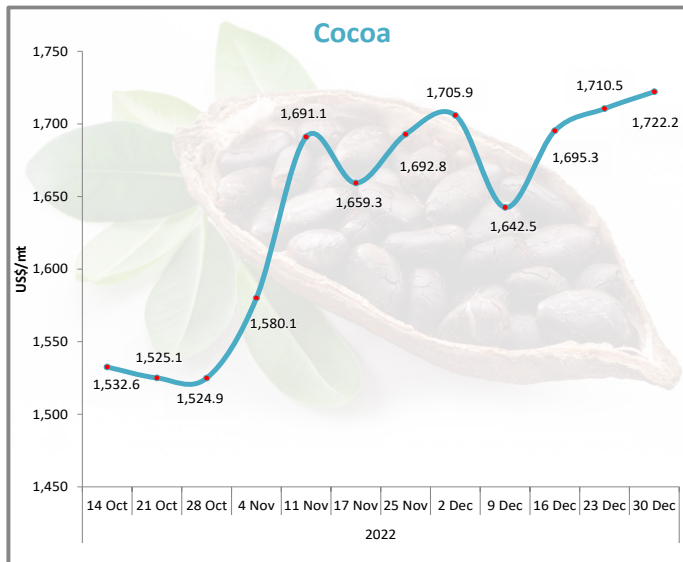
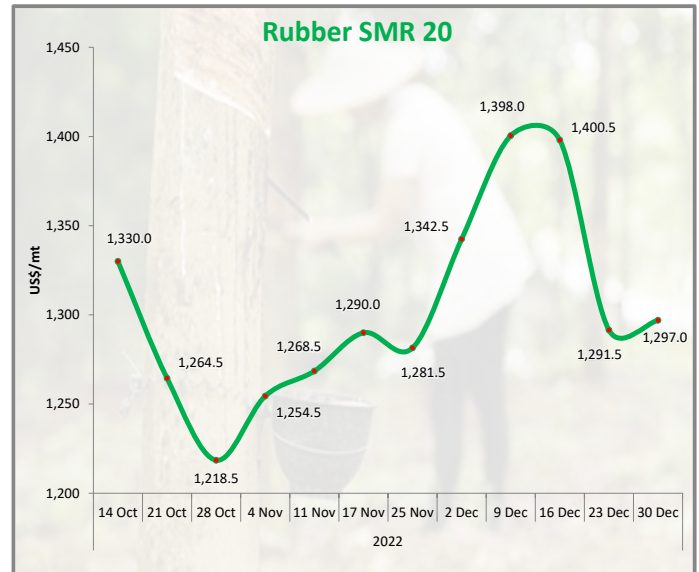
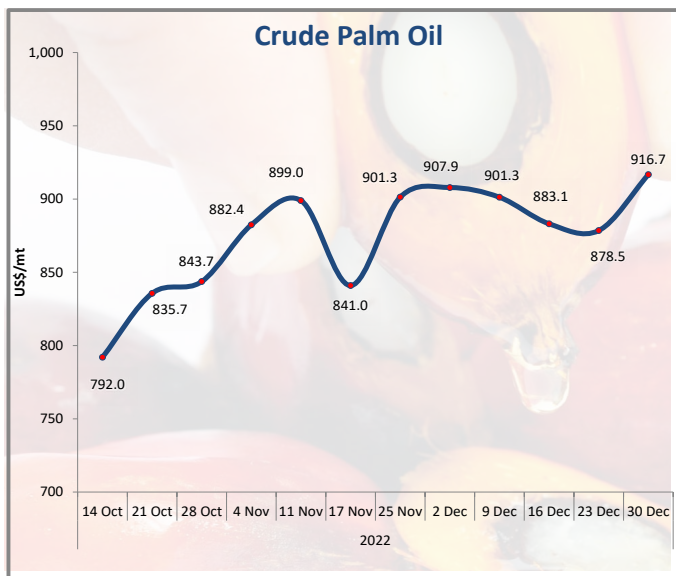


Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,606 - RM2,766

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

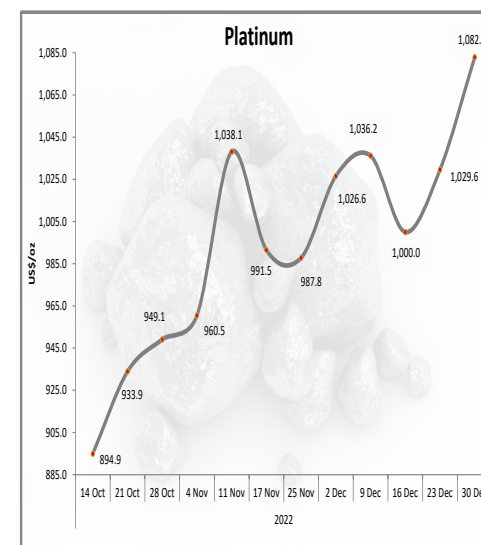
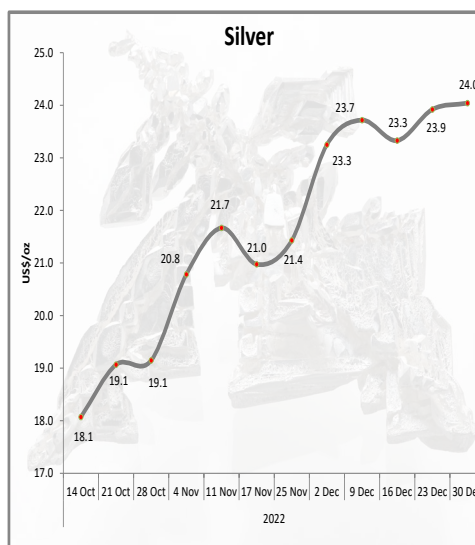
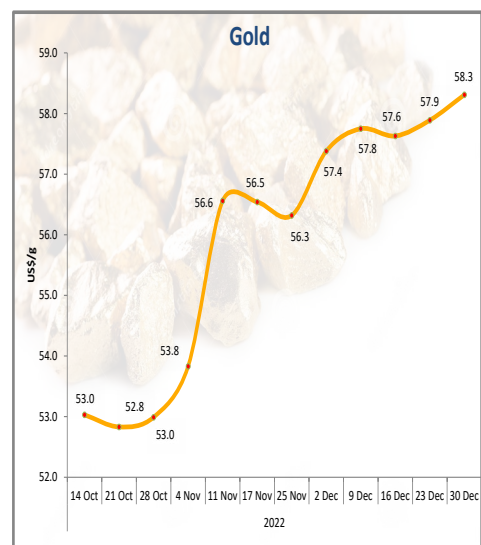
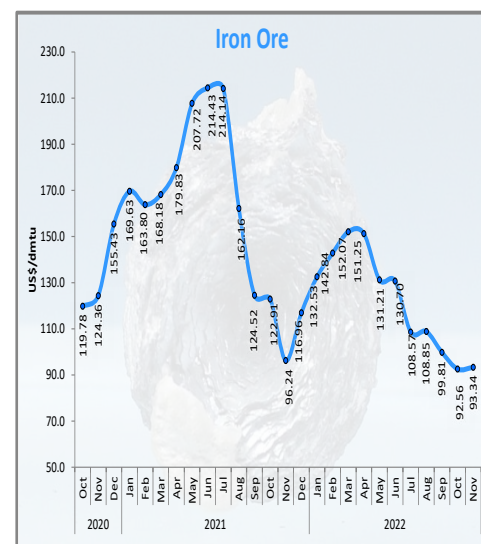
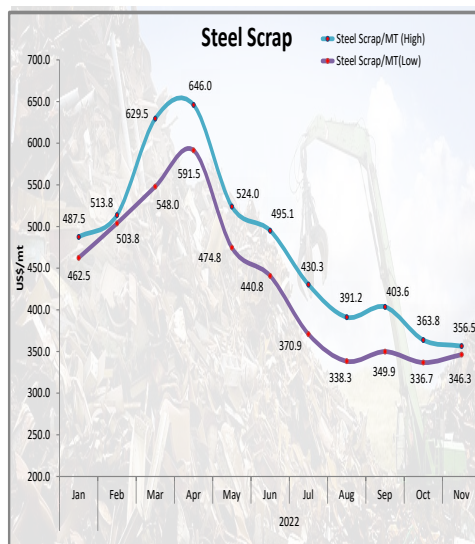
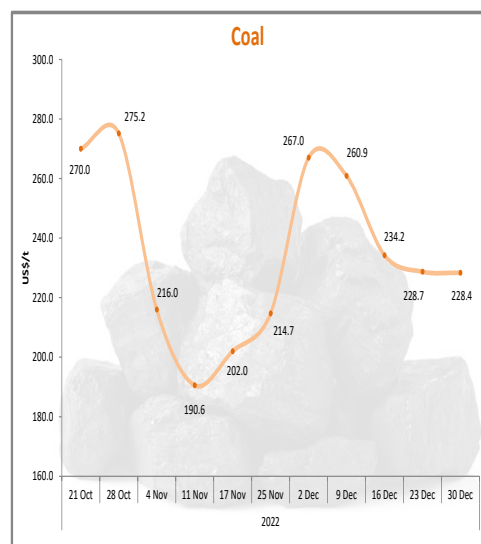
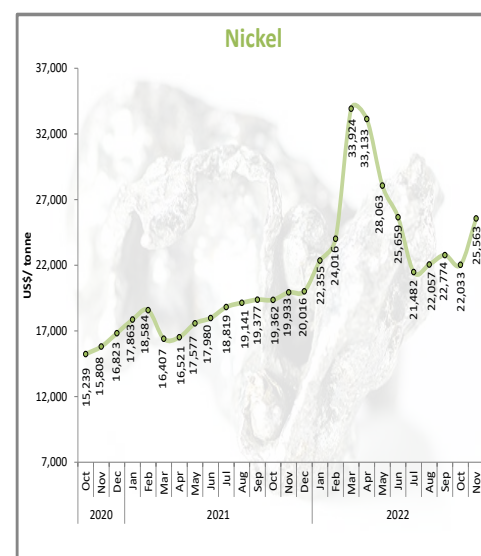
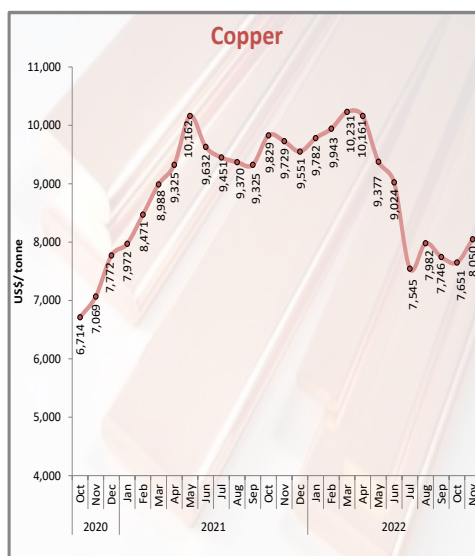
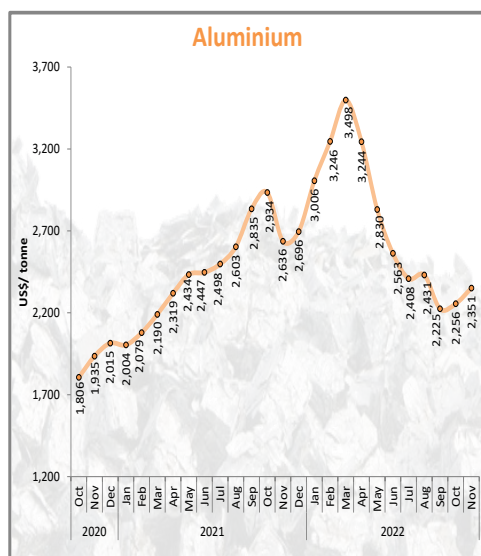
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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 Czarikow Group, World Bank, World Gold Council, The Wall Street Journal.

RCEP

REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (RCEP)



THE RCEP COVERS:

1 Elimination or reduction of import duties



2 Promotion, facilitation, protection and investment liberalisation



3 Protection of intellectual property rights, facilitation in e-commerce



4 Economic and technical cooperation



RCEP CONSISTS OF

10 ASEAN member countries

5 ASEAN FTA Partner countries

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF RCEP

- 1** Strengthening regional value chain
- 2** User friendly and easy to use
- 3** Modern, comprehensive and high quality

RCEP

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement is designed to broaden and deepen ASEAN's engagement with Australia, China, Japan, Korea and New Zealand. The objective of the trade agreement is to establish a modern, comprehensive, high-quality, and mutually beneficial economic partnership that will facilitate the expansion of regional trade and investment and contribute to global economic growth and development in the region.



2012

The decision to initiate the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement begins at the 21st ASEAN Summit

2020

The RCEP is officially signed by 10 ASEAN member countries along with five ASEAN FTA partner countries after 31 rounds of formal negotiations

Total Population
2.2 billion

Total GDP US\$24.8 billion
28.9% of the world's GDP

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

The RCEP Agreement is created to establish a modern, comprehensive, high-quality, and mutually beneficial economic partnership that will facilitate the expansion of regional trade and investment and contribute to global economic growth and development amongst RCEP member countries.

The single regional free trade agreement (FTA) is also intended to strengthen regional value chain for businesses in the region, particularly the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

It is designed to create and support an open, inclusive, and rules-based multilateral trading system, which will in turn create avenues for market and employment opportunities for businesses and people within the region.

The trade agreement will allow businesses in RCEP member countries to gain access to a much wider regional market. Progressive elimination and reduction of customs duties for trade in goods as well as facilitation of export and import of goods among the RCEP countries will serve to enhance inter and intra-regional trade and investment whilst strengthening regional value chains.

To serve as a vital economic tool to spur economic growth in the region. It will also allow more seamless opening of markets whilst creating uninterrupted supply chains within the region. The trade agreement is also intended to help facilitate transparency, information exchange and better compliance for technical regulations and standards amongst RCEP member countries.

KEY FEATURES OF THE RCEP



Trade In Goods

Progressive elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers on substantially all trade in goods including the related chapters of rules of origin, customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures and trade remedies in order to establish a free trade area among the parties.



Trade In Services

Liberalisation of services sectors, including financial services, telecommunications services and movement of natural persons. The RCEP will be comprehensive, of high quality and substantially eliminate restrictions and/or discriminatory measures with respect to trade in services between the RCEP participating countries. Rules and obligations on trade in services under the RCEP will be consistent with the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).



Investment

Promotion, facilitation, protection and liberalisation of investment. The RCEP will aim to create a liberal, facilitative, and competitive investment environment in the region based on these four pillars in order to create an enabling investment environment in the region along with improved investment facilitation provisions as well as investor aftercare.

Economic & Technical Cooperation

The economic and technical cooperation provisions in the RCEP will build upon existing economic cooperation arrangements between ASEAN and ASEAN's FTA partners to narrow the development gaps amongst member countries. Under the RCEP agreement, cooperation activities will also include trade activities such as include e-commerce and other areas that would be mutually agreed upon by the RCEP participating countries.



Protection Of Intellectual Property Rights

Aimed at reducing IP-related barriers to trade and investment by promoting economic integration and cooperation in the utilization, protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights amongst RCEP member countries.



MINISTRY OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY



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.midi.com.my

Industry Digitalisation Transformation Fund (IDTF)

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

Coming Soon!

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

*participation in Industry4WRD EA 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



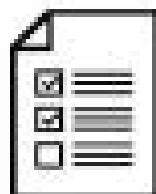
All you need to know about Industry4WRD RA



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: industry4wrds@mp.gov.my



Pre-RA Assessment



Apply online at www.miti.gov.my/industry4wrds



Evaluation by Committees



On-site Assessment

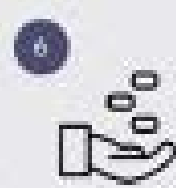


Receive RA Report

Business Intervention



Develop Intervention Proposal



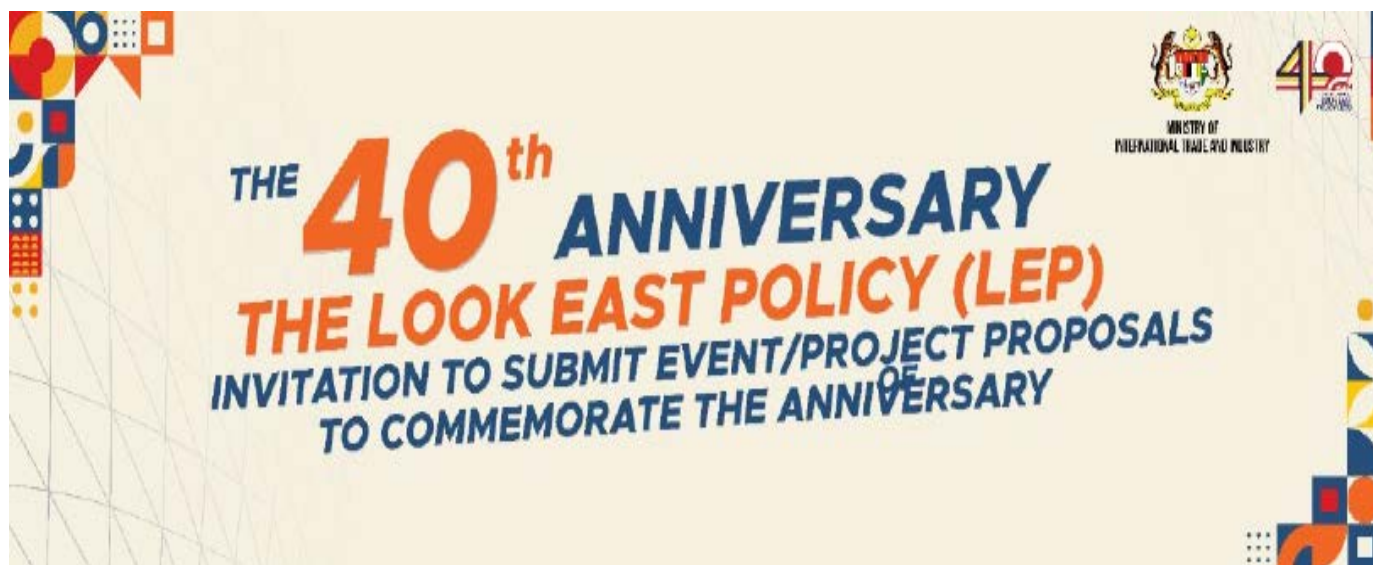
Apply for Financial Incentives



Implement the Intervention Plan

For more information, kindly click the following links:

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



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suggestions

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