

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, 2022



LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, VALUE ADDED PER EMPLOYMENT

Labour productivity per employment for 2022 increased 5.4% to record value added per employment of RM95,628



AGRICULTURE
RM53.2 | 0.7%



MINING & QUARRYING
RM1,269.3 | 2.2%



MANUFACTURING
RM134.0 | 4.1%



CONSTRUCTION
RM38.6 | 5.2%



SERVICES
RM90.2 | 6.5%

Level ('000) | Growth



LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, VALUE ADDED PER HOUR WORKED

Value added per hour worked posted and increase of 1.8% with a value of RM41.7 per hour



AGRICULTURE
RM24.7 | -1.2%



MINING & QUARRYING
RM531.1 | -0.4%



MANUFACTURING
RM57.0 | -0.1%



CONSTRUCTION
RM16.2 | -2.0%



SERVICES
RM39.4 | 3.3%

Level | Growth

ANNUAL LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY 9 PRIORITY SUB-SECTORS

Level (RM)	92,639	311,382	98,383	216,480	47,423	64,413	384,845	82,211	67,971
(%)	-1.4	2.0	4.7	9.1	12.9	144.2	1.2	11.6	5.8
	Agro-food	Chemical and Chemical Products	Machinery and Equipment	Electrical and Electronics	Retail and Food & Beverages	Tourism	Information, Communication, & Technology	Professional Services	Private Healthcare
Level (RM)	47.0	136.1	42.4	96.6	22.0	31.1	169.8	38.3	31.0
(%)	-1.4	2.2	4.6	13.0	16.8	147.1	3.6	16.2	6.8

Notes:

- 1) Labour productivity per employment Labour productivity per hour worked
- 2) % refers to the annual percentage change from the same quarter of the previous year

Source: Labour Productivity,
Fourth Quarter 2022,

Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).

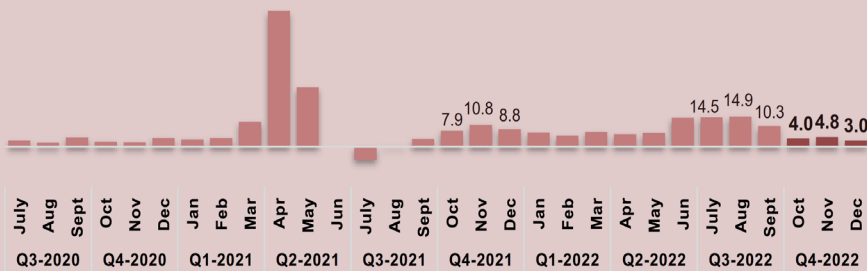
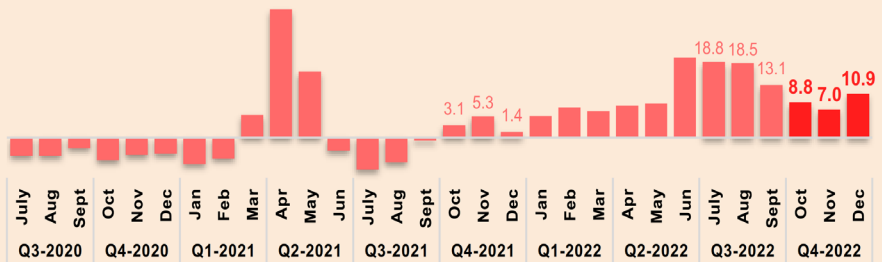
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Q4 2022 (PART 2)



Oct. : 8.8%
Nov. : 7.0%
Dec. : 10.9%

SERVICES

Note: % change is year-on-year



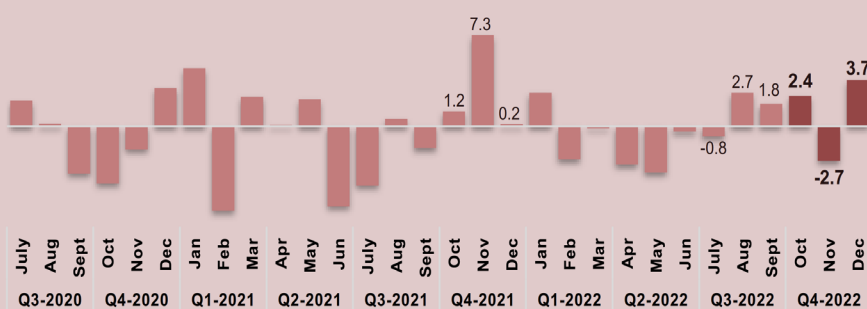
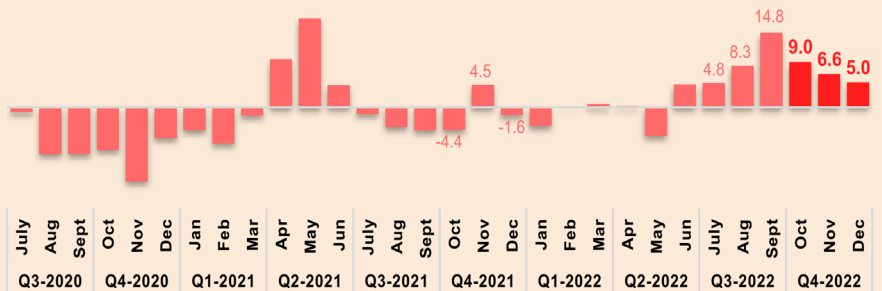
Oct. : 4.0%
Nov. : 4.8%
Dec. : 3.0%

MANUFACTURING



Oct. : 9.0%
Nov. : 6.6%
Dec. : 5.0%

MINING & QUARRYING



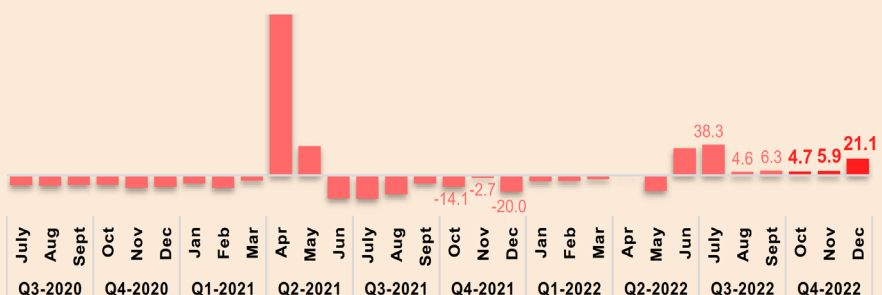
Oct. : 2.4%
Nov. : -2.7%
Dec. : 3.7%

AGRICULTURE



Oct. : 4.7%
Nov. : 5.9%
Dec. : 21.1%

CONSTRUCTION



Source: National Accounts, Gross Domestic Product, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, Q4 2022

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, FOURTH QUARTER 2022

Jobs 

8.75

million jobs

in economic sector

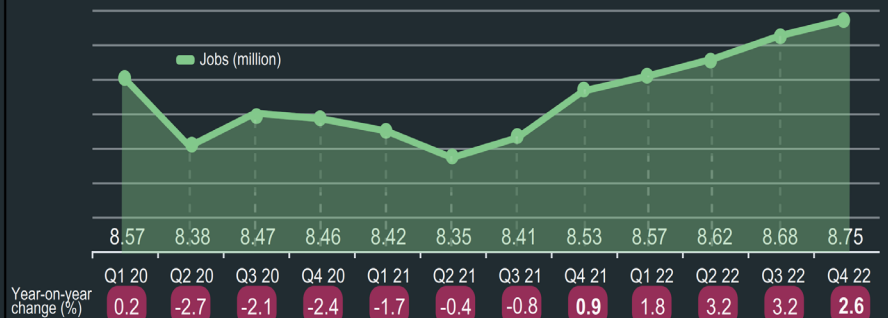
Filled Jobs

97.8%

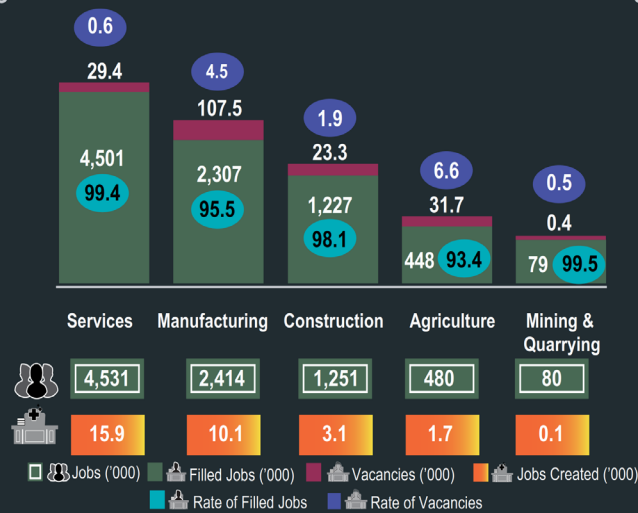
Vacancies

2.2%

(% Percentage share)

Total jobs increased **224.3 thousand** year-on-year

4.53 million jobs were concentrated in Services sector



Services



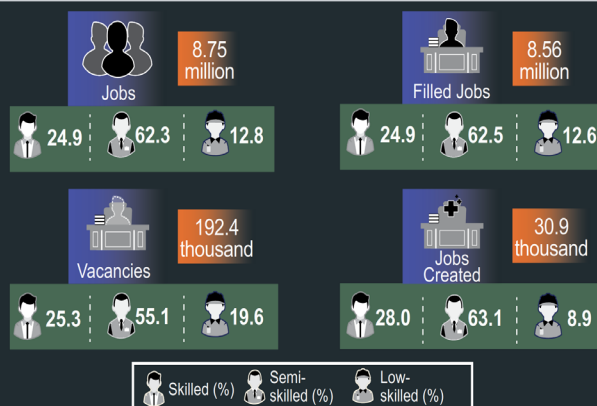
1,669	99.3%	0.7%	Wholesale & retail trade
794	99.6%	0.4%	Food & beverages and accommodation
411	99.6%	0.4%	Transportation & storage
231	99.6%	0.4%	Information & communication
916	98.9%	1.1%	Finance, insurance, real estate & business services
510	99.5%	0.5%	Other services

Manufacturing

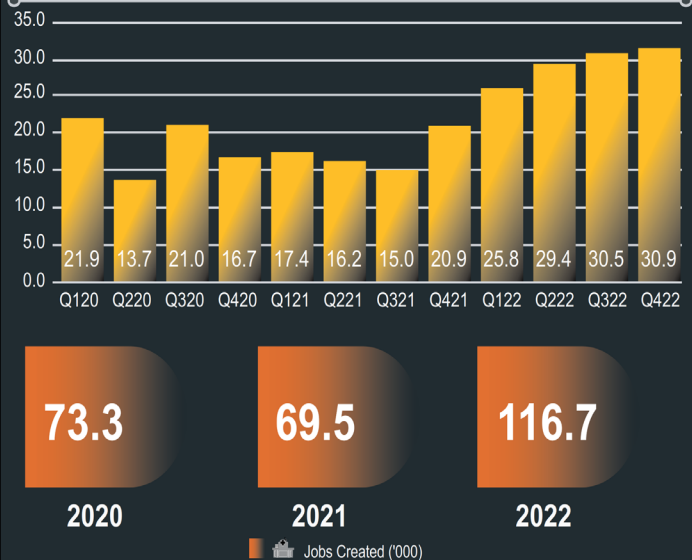


313	95.7%	4.3%	Food processing, beverages & tobacco products
86	96.3%	3.7%	Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products
308	95.6%	4.4%	Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing
457	95.5%	4.5%	Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products
366	96.2%	3.8%	Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products
650	94.9%	5.1%	Electrical, electronic & optical products
234	95.8%	4.2%	Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair

62.3% of jobs were in Semi-Skilled category



30.9 thousand jobs created in fourth quarter 2022



Concepts & Definitions



Jobs

Total labour which comprised of filled jobs & vacancies.



Vacancies

Unfilled jobs which are ready to be filled. Employers are actively seeking candidates including advertising vacancies, issuing notices and registering with employment agencies as well as conducting interviews to select candidates to fill in the vacancies.



Filled Jobs

Paid employees (full-time & part-time); and thus exclude individual proprietors and business partners, unpaid family workers & employees on unpaid leave.



Jobs Created




Jobs created in an organisation which were not previously available, including newly created service schemes, jobs created for the promotion of existing employees and increase in the number of jobs from the existing structure.

Notes: The sum may differ from the total due to independent rounding





Source : Employment Statistics, Fourth Quarter of 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

SERVICES STATISTICS, Q4 2022


Revenue for Services sector in fourth quarter 2022 increased 14.9 per cent to record RM528.8 billion

	Q4 2022	YoY		QoQ	
		Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
 Revenue	RM528.8b	32.3%	14.9%	2.2%	2.2%
 Number of Persons Engaged	3.8m	4.4%	3.0%	0.5%	0.6%
 Salaries & Wages	RM26.4b	8.7%	5.9%	1.2%	1.1%

PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES SECTOR BY SEGMENT

	Revenue	Number of Persons Engaged (persons)	Salaries & Wages
 Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages, and Accommodation	RM425.8b Q4 2022: 15.0% Q3: 33.4%	2,882,366 Q4 2022: 2.7% Q3: 3.9%	RM16.2b Q4 2022: 5.3% Q3: 8.2%
 Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	RM75.8b Q4 2022: 13.1% Q3: 23.9%	498,815 Q4 2022: 5.9% Q3: 9.5%	RM5.1b Q4 2022: 7.8% Q3: 12.4%
 Private Health, Private Education, and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	RM16.4b Q4 2022: 14.4% Q3: 45.5%	279,598 Q4 2022: 1.0% Q3: 1.6%	RM2.5b Q4 2022: 4.6% Q3: 5.2%
 Professional and Real Estate Agent	RM10.9b Q4 2022: 26.5% Q3: 37.3%	180,204 Q4 2022: 3.4% Q3: 3.5%	RM2.6b Q4 2022: 7.1% Q3: 8.7%

PERFORMANCE OF E-COMMERCE INCOME

	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
 RM billion	289.2	302.3
YoY (%)	3.7	4.1
QoQ (%)	0.3	4.5

Percentage Change: Year on Year

Source: Quarterly Services Statistics, Fourth Quarter 2022
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

LABOUR FORCE, Q4 2022

The unemployment rate in the fourth quarter decreased further to **600.5 thousand** persons, recording an unemployment rate of **3.6 per cent**

LABOUR FORCE

LABOUR FORCE

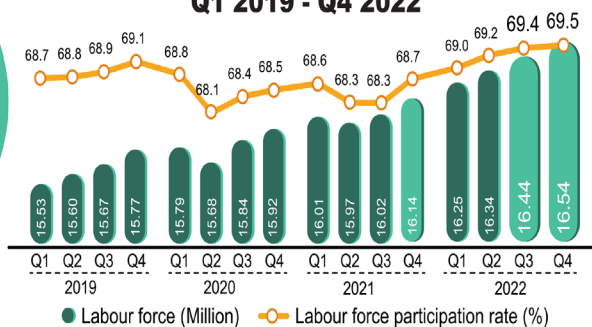
Q4 2022:

16.54
MILLION

Q3 2022: 16.44 MILLION

▲ 0.6%

LABOUR FORCE AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, MALAYSIA, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Q4 2022:

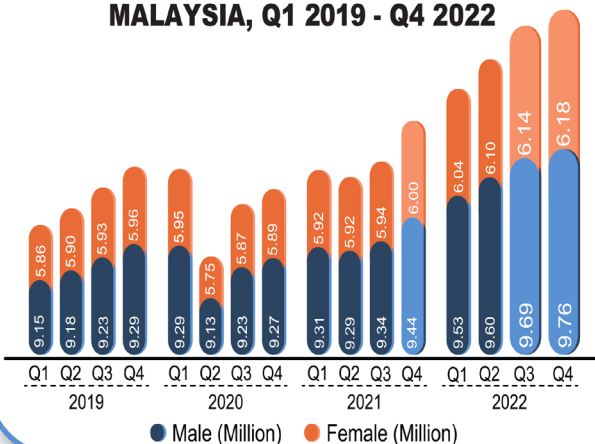
69.5%

Q3 2022: 69.4%

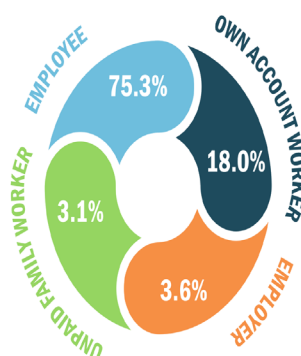
▲ 0.1pp

EMPLOYED

EMPLOYED PERSON BY SEX, MALAYSIA, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MALAYSIA, Q4 2022



EMPLOYED
Q4 2022:
15.94
MILLION

Q3 2022: 15.83 MILLION

▲ 0.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, MALAYSIA, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

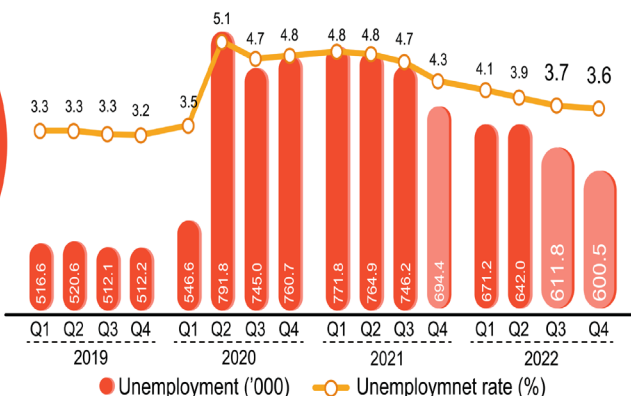
UNEMPLOYMENT

Q4 2022:

600.5
THOUSAND

Q3 2022: 611.8 THOUSAND

▼ -1.9%



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Q4 2022:
3.6%

Q3 2022: 3.7%

▼ -0.1pp

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

7.25 MILLION ▼ -0.1%

①

% Quarter-on-quarter

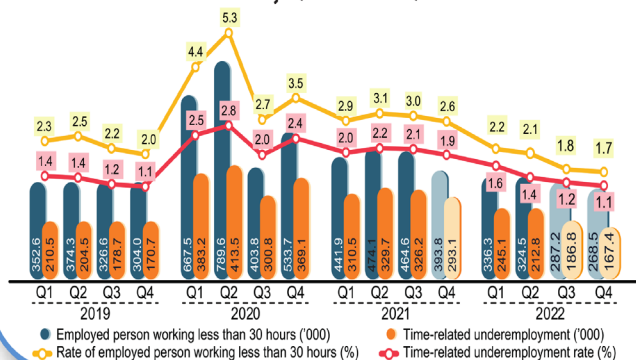
pp Percentage point

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

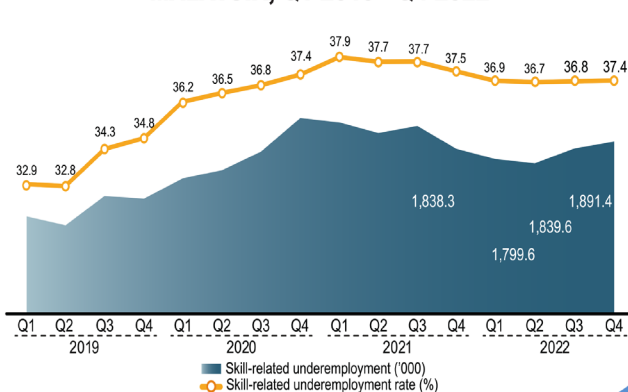
LABOUR FORCE, Q4 2022

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYED PERSONS WORKING LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK AND TIME - RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT, MALAYSIA, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



SKILL - RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT, MALAYSIA, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP, MALAYSIA, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022 ('000)

	15 - 24 year	25 - 34 year	35 - 44 year	45 - 54 year	55 - 64 year
Q4 2022	299.4 thousand	191.1 thousand	59.9 thousand	26.4 thousand	23.7 thousand
Q3 2022	301.3 thousand	206.1 thousand	51.4 thousand	36.2 thousand	16.9 thousand

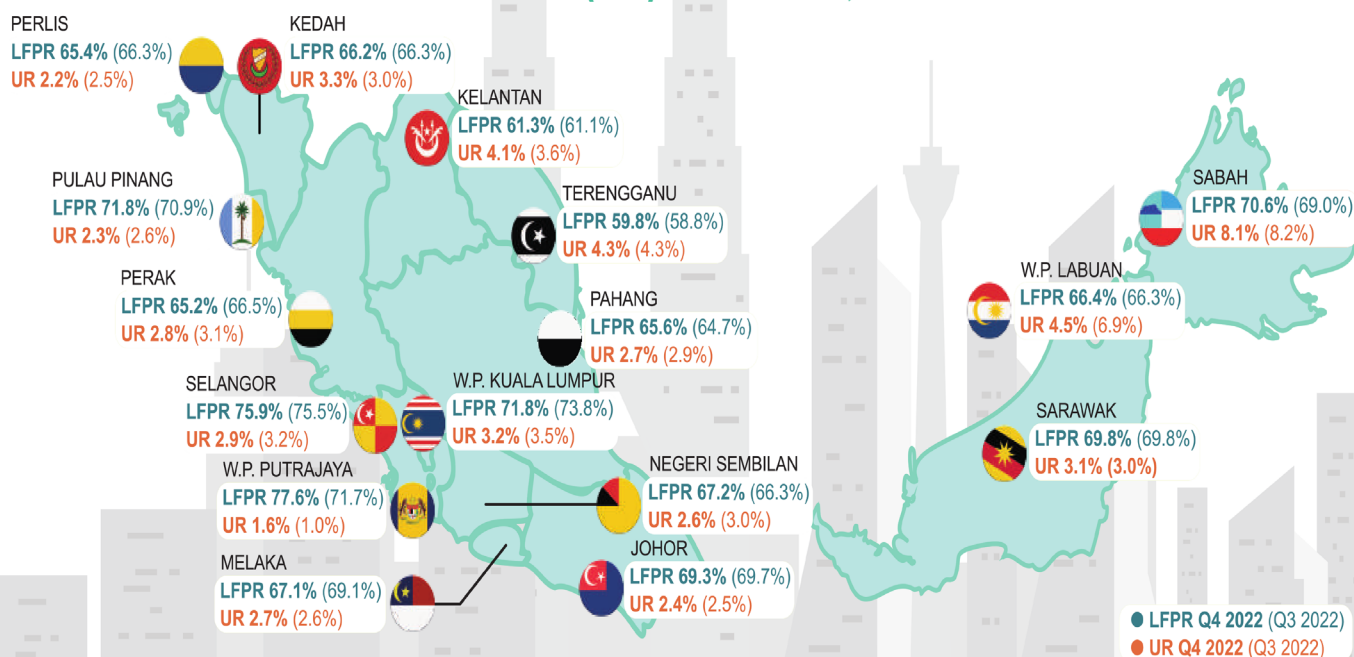
UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, MALAYSIA, Q4 2022

MALE	Unemployment ('000)	Unemployment rate (%)
Q4 2022	355.8 THOUSAND	3.5%
FEMALE	Unemployment ('000)	Unemployment rate (%)
Q4 2022	244.7 THOUSAND	3.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT CATEGORY, MALAYSIA, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

Active unemployed	Inactive unemployed
Q4 2022	Q4 2022
85.8%	14.2%
Q3 2022	Q3 2022
87.3%	12.7%

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR) AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR) BY STATE, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022



2

% Quarter-on-quarter

pp Percentage point

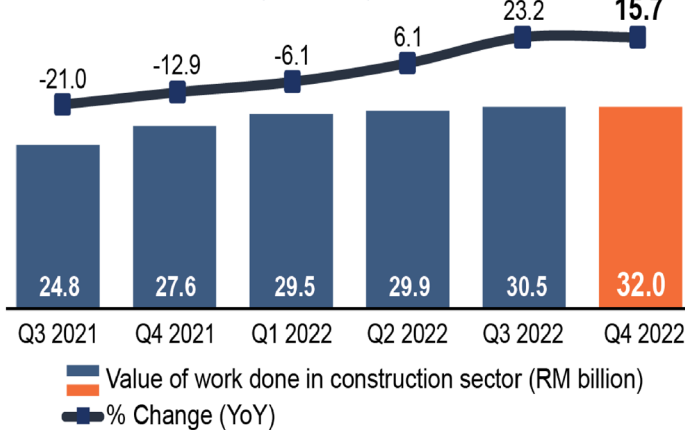
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS, Q4 2022

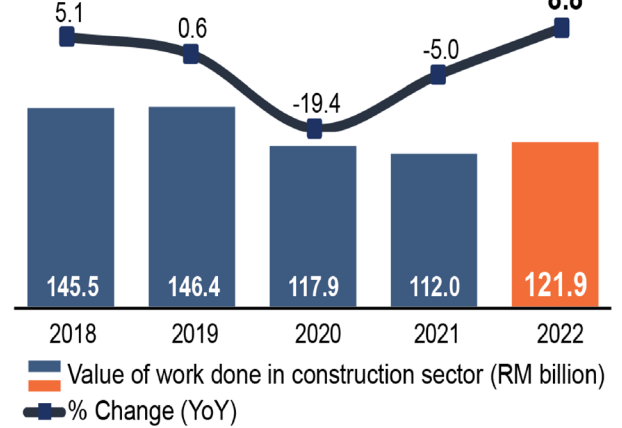
The Construction sector continued to perform favourably in the fourth quarter 2022 with growth of 15.7 per cent, while overall 2022 posted a rebound of 8.8 per cent after two years in the declining trend

The value of work done in Construction sector

Q3 2021- Q4 2022



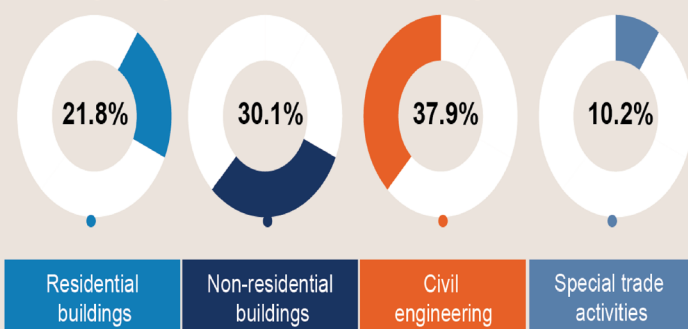
The value of work done in Construction sector
2018- 2022



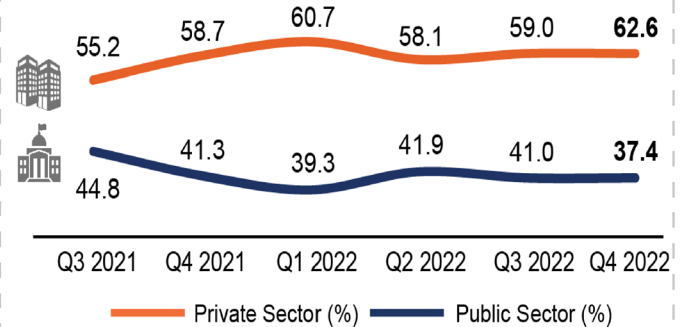
The **Civil engineering sub-sector** recorded the highest growth at 20.8 per cent and followed by **Non-residential buildings** which was 19.0 per cent in Q4 2022

			YoY	QoQ
Residential buildings		Q4 2022	5.3%	2.3%
		Q3 2022	17.8%	-1.1%
Non-residential buildings		Q4 2022	19.0%	3.9%
		Q3 2022	37.7%	-1.3%
Civil engineering		Q4 2022	20.8%	4.8%
		Q3 2022	14.6%	5.4%
Special trade activities		Q4 2022	12.7%	13.1%
		Q3 2022	32.2%	6.8%

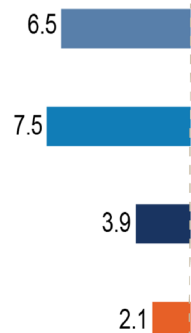
More than two-thirds of work done value was contributed by the **Civil engineering** and **Non-residential buildings** sub-sectors



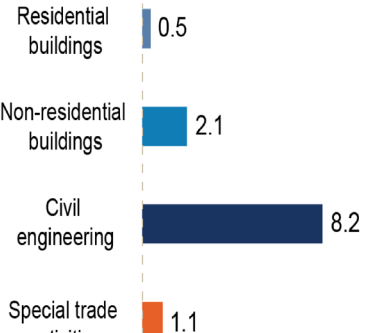
Private sector continued to provide the main impetus to the growth of the Construction sector in Q4 2022



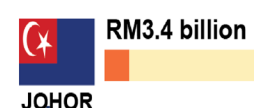
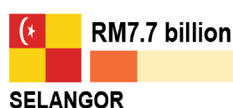
Value of work done of Private sector (RM bil.)



Value of work done of Public sector (RM bil.)



More than 60 per cent of the work done value in Q4 2022 was concentrated in Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan, Sarawak and Johor



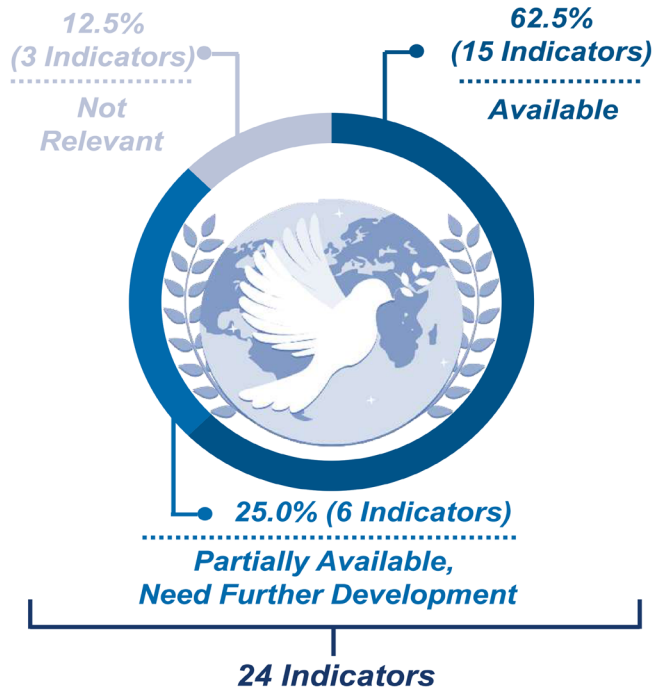
Source: Construction Statistics, Fourth Quarter 2022
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

GOAL 16 : PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

GOAL 17 : PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 16.1.4

Statistics on closed-circuit television in Local Authority area

5,236 (2021)

5,605 (2020)



Note: Data is proxy

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

SDG 16.3.2

Unsented detainees

39.3%
(2021)

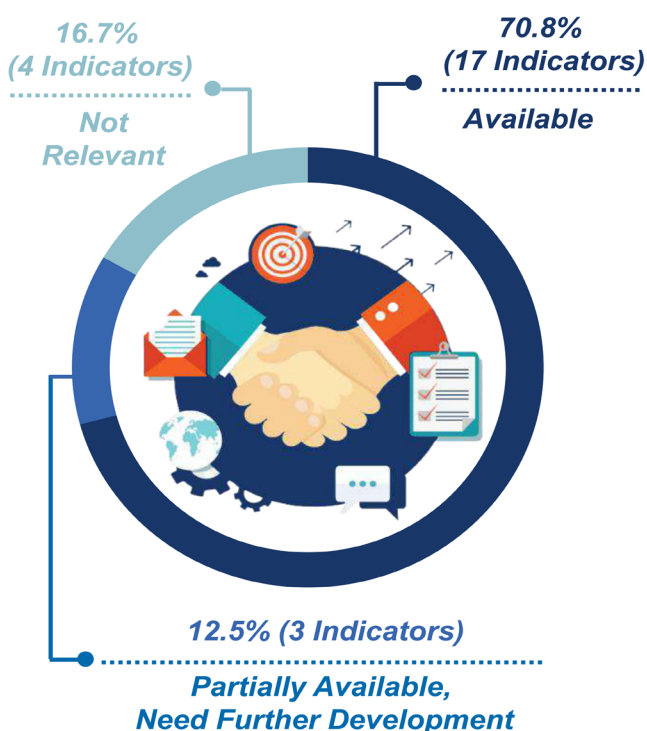
40.5%
(2020)



Note: Data as at 31st December

Source: Malaysian Prison Department

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SDG 17.1.1

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

15.1% (2021)

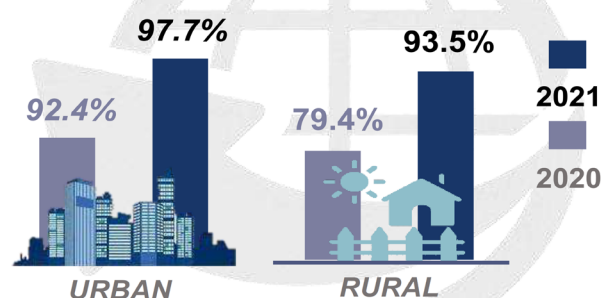
15.9% (2020)



Sources: i. Ministry of Finance Malaysia
ii. Department of Statistics Malaysia

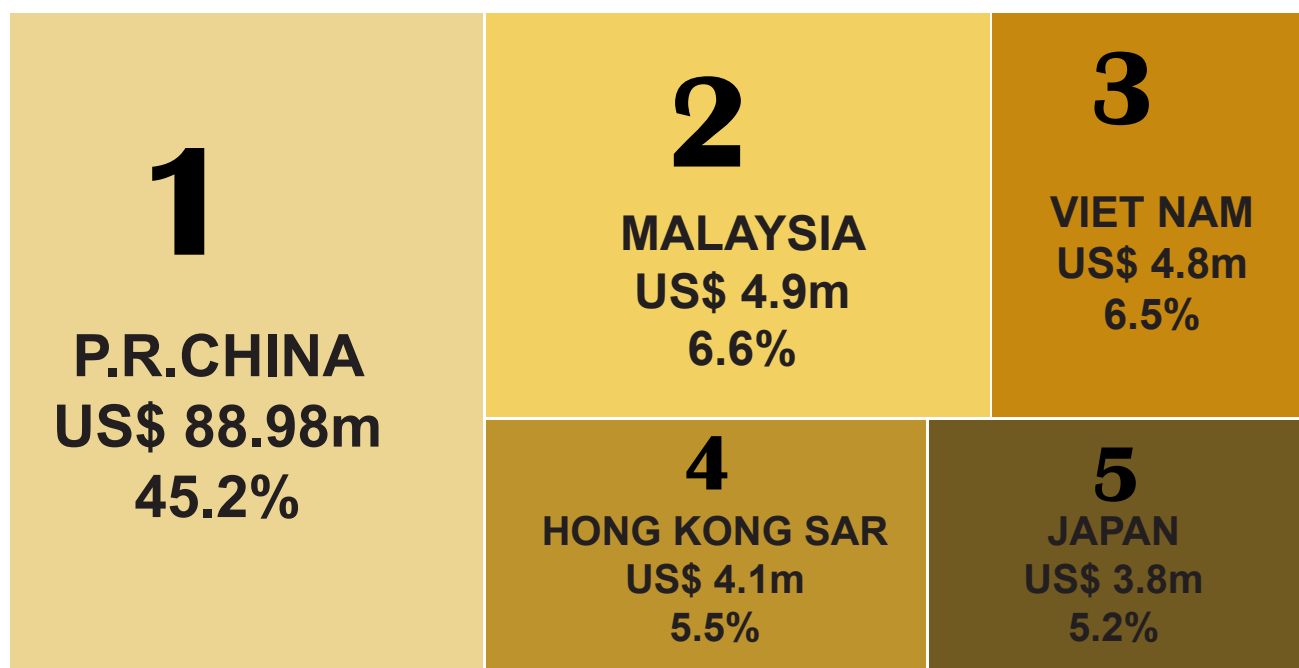
SDG 17.8.1

96.8% individuals using the Internet in 2021 as compared to 89.6% in 2020



MALAYSIA'S AS SECOND LARGEST EXPORTERS IN THE WORLD OF PHOTSENSITIVE SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES

In 2021, Malaysia's export of photosensitive semiconductor devices, incl. photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes (excluding photovoltaic generators) recorded US\$ 4.9 million which was 6.6% share of the world exports.

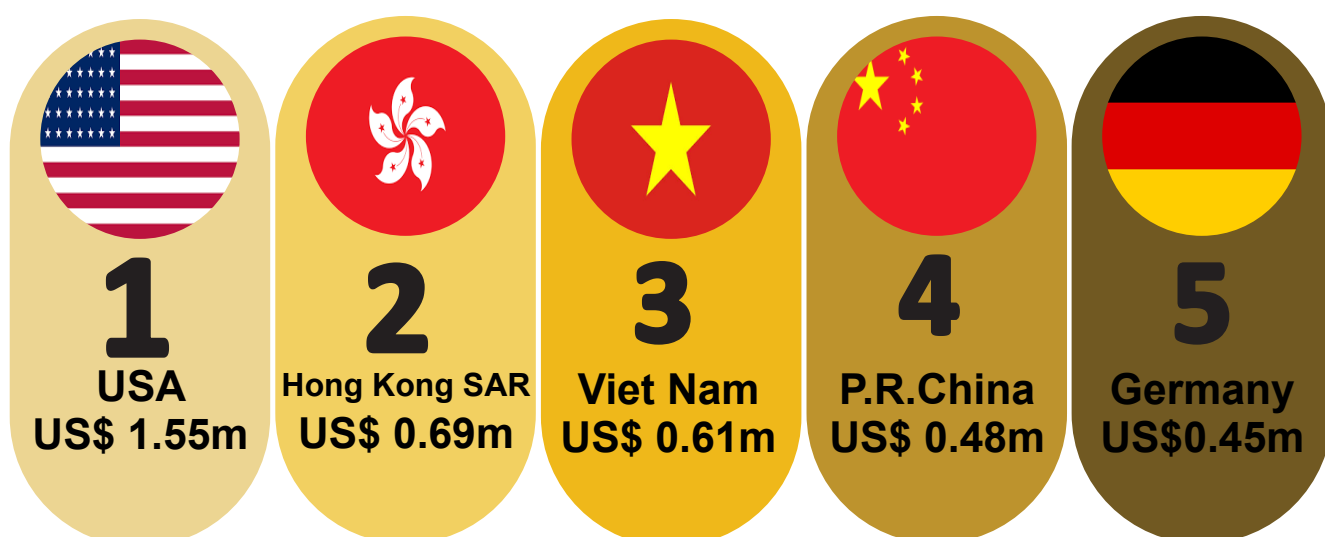


Notes:

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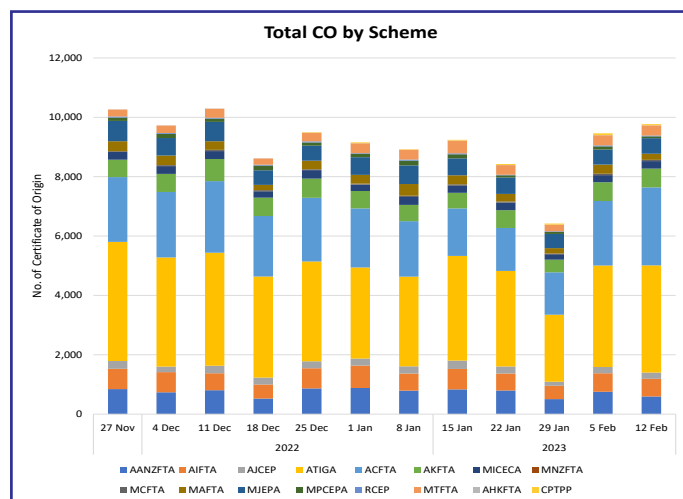
-% refer to share in world exports

MALAYSIA'S TOP EXPORT DESTINATIONS

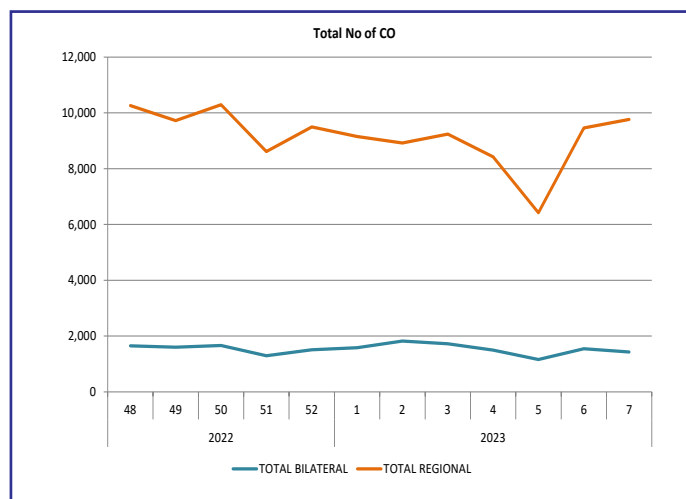


Number and FOB Value of PCO as at 12 February 2023 Weekly / Monthly/ Annually

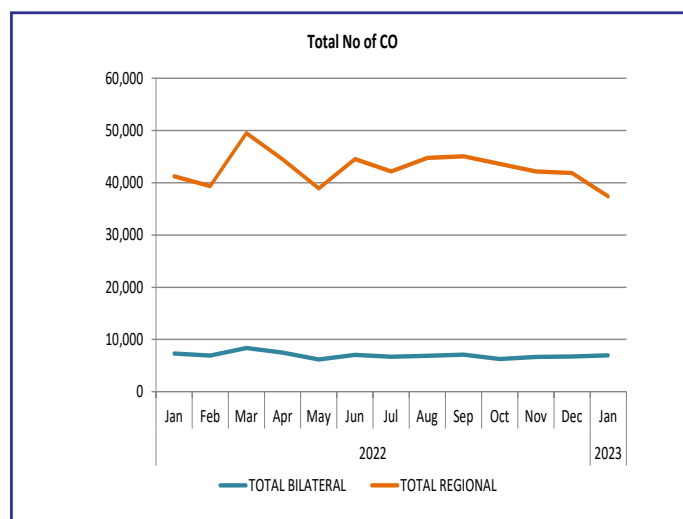
Weekly Total Scheme



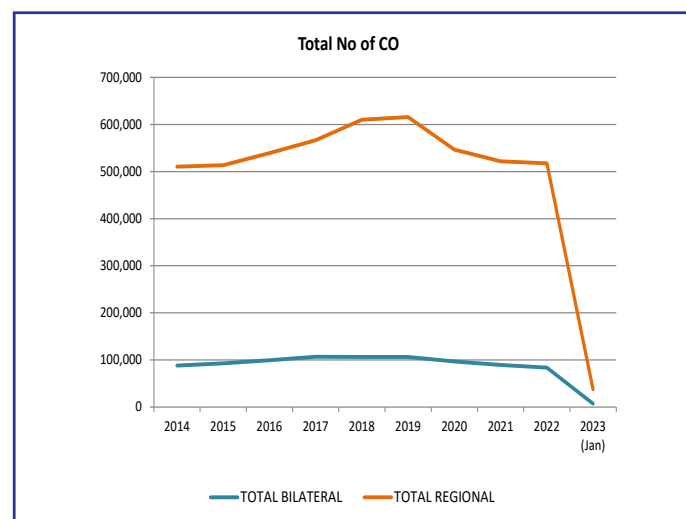
Weekly



Monthly



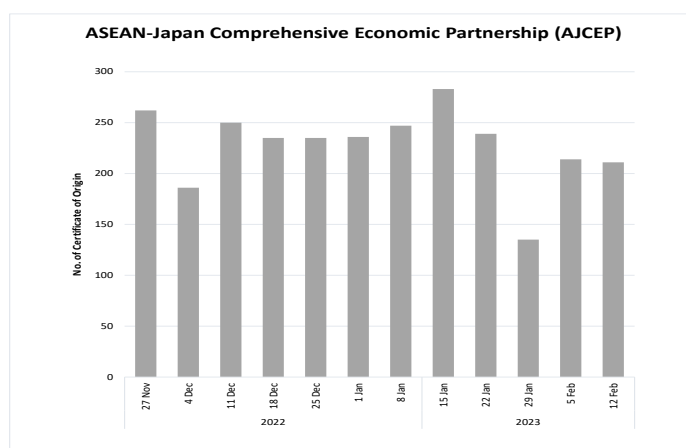
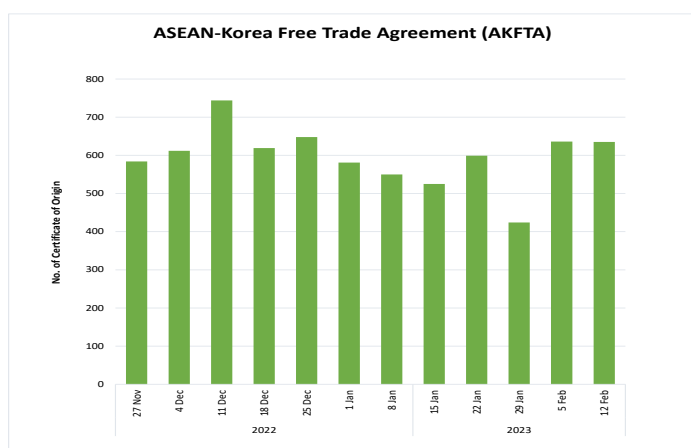
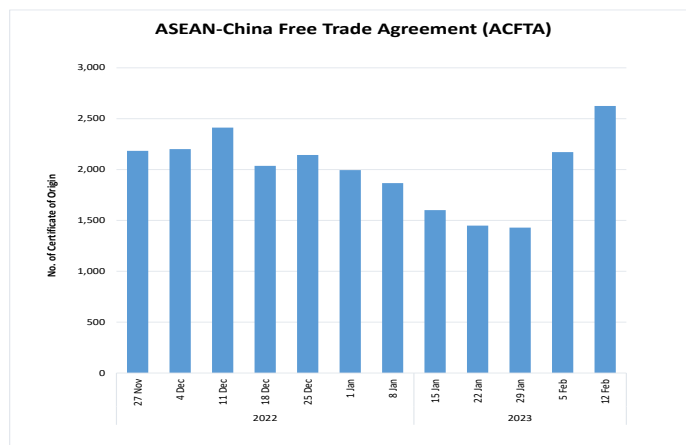
Annually



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

Regional FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 12 February 2023

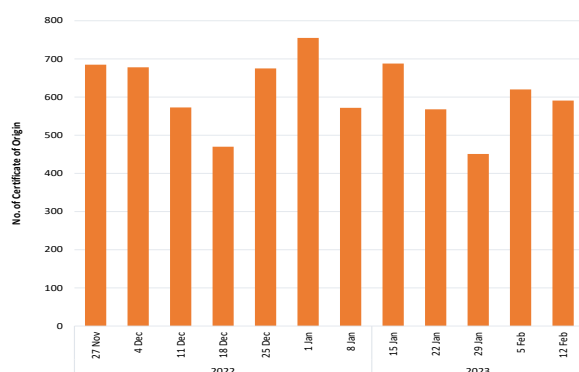


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

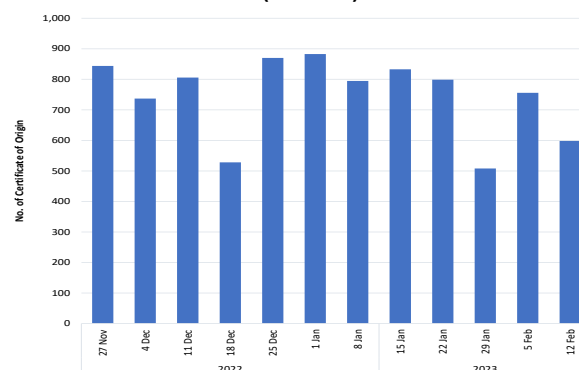
Regional FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 12 February 2023

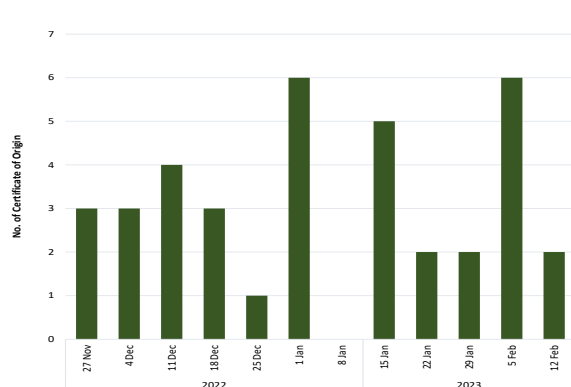
ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA)



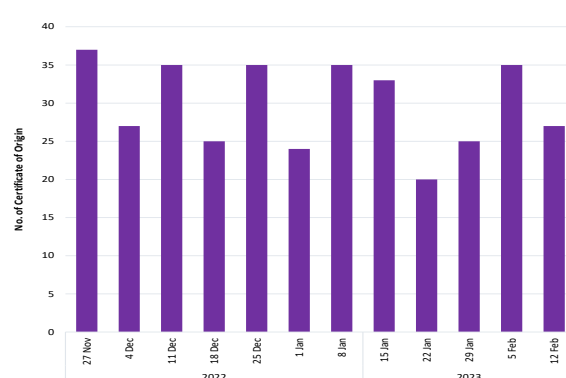
ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA)



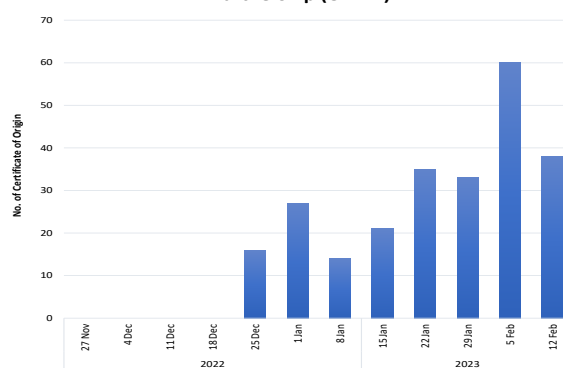
ASEAN-Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement (AHKFTA)



Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)



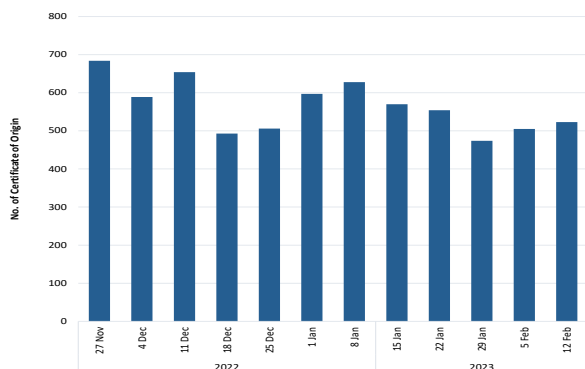
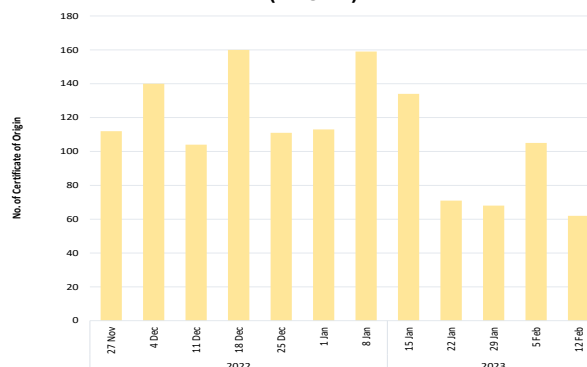
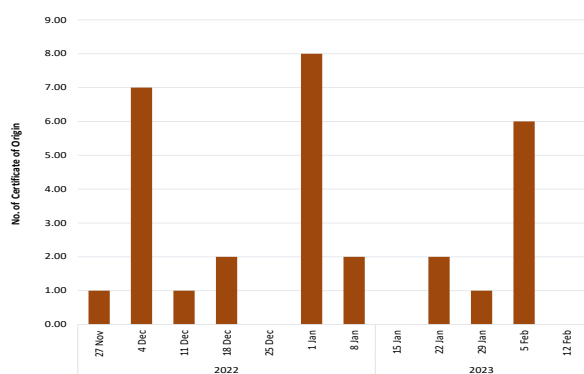
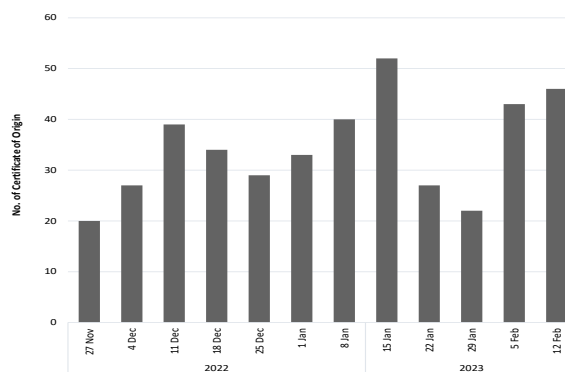
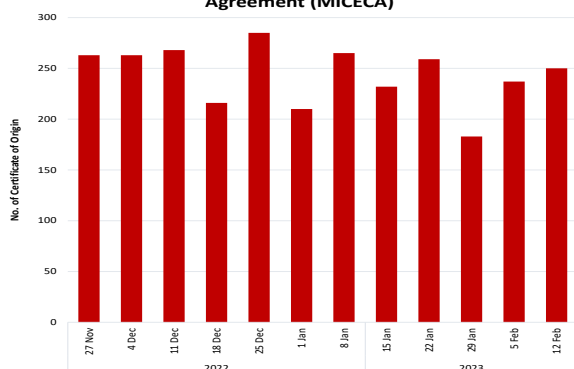
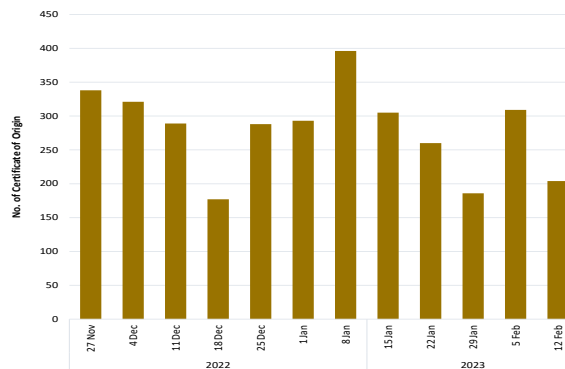
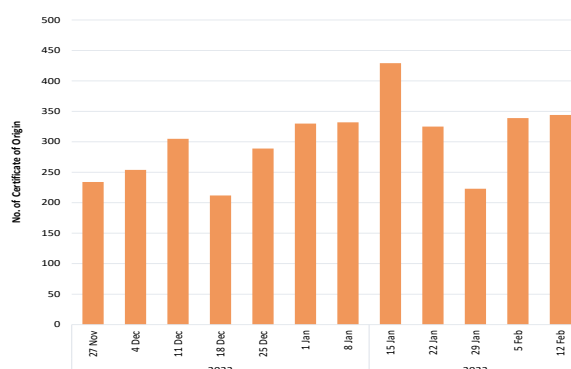
Comprehensive & Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)



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

Bilateral FTA

Number of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs) as at 12 February 2023

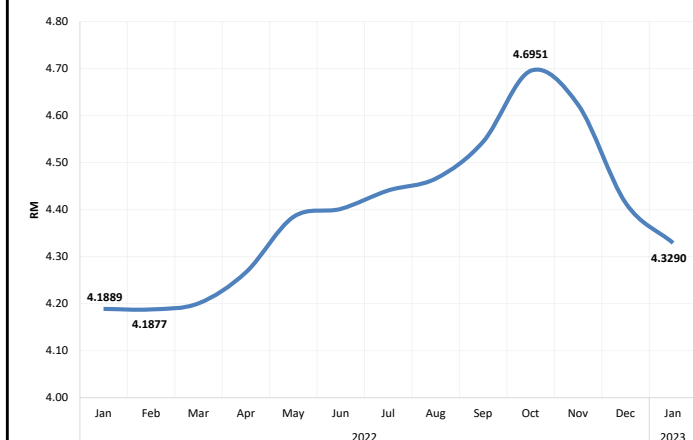
Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (MJEPA)

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 2022 - January 2023

US Dollar

USD 1 = RM



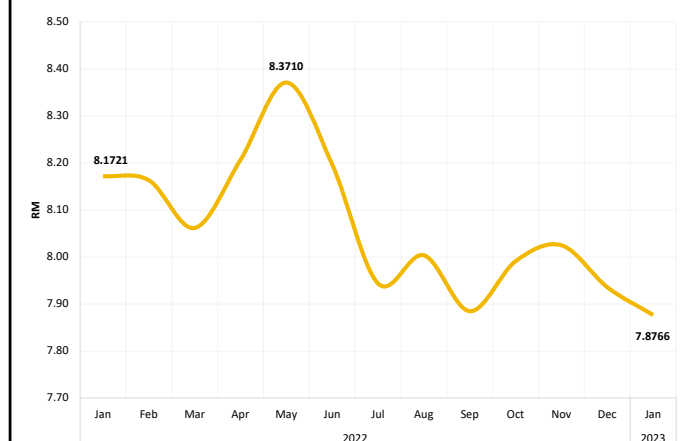
Hong Kong Dollar

HKD 100 = RM



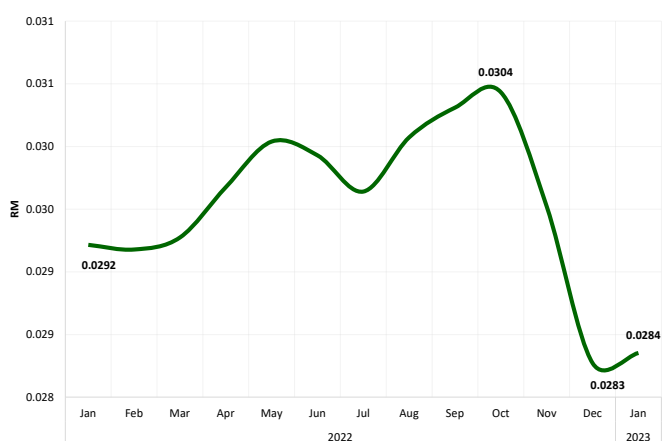
Philippine Peso

PHP 100 = RM



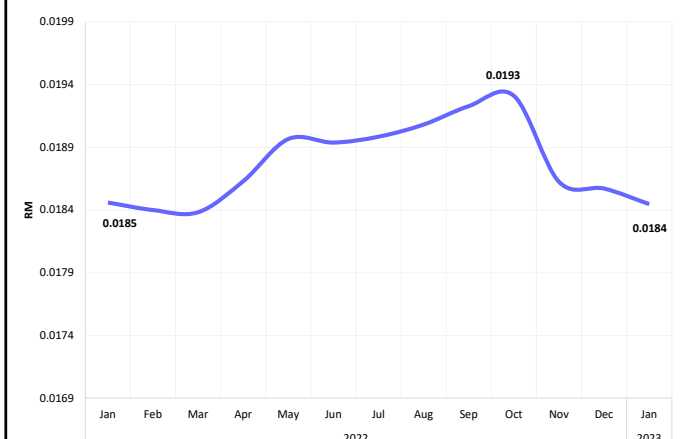
Indonesian Rupiah

IDR 100 = RM



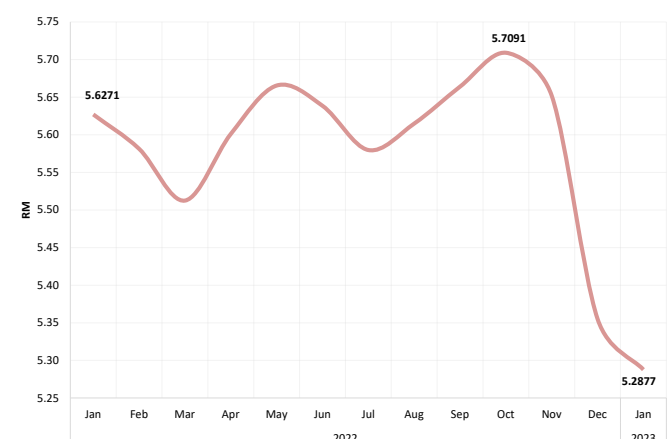
Vietnamese Dong

VND 100 = RM



Indian Rupee

INR 100 = RM



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▼ **3.9%***
US\$83.0
17 Feb 2023

Highest
2022/2023
20 Jan 2023 : US\$87.6
10 June 2022 : US\$122.0

6 Jan 2023 : US\$78.6
9 Dec 2022 : US\$76.1

Lowest
2022/2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$99.4

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▲ **2.9%***
US\$922.3
17 Feb 2023

Highest
2022/2023
17 Feb 2023 : US\$922.3
11 Mac 2022 : US\$1,774.7

3 Feb 2023 : US\$877.4
30 Sep 2022 : US\$715.6

Lowest
2022/2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$1,171.6

RUBBER SMR 20 -per MT-



▲ **0.6%***
US\$1,390.0
17 Feb 2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$1,549.9

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▲ **4.6%***
US\$1,817.4
17 Feb 2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$1,564.5

SUGAR -per lbs-



▼ **1.2%***
US\$19.8
17 Feb 2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$18.8

COAL -per MT-



▲ **3.4%***
US\$136.5
17 Feb 2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$290.8

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-

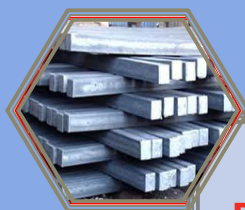


▲ **11.4%***
US\$397.1
(high)
December 2022

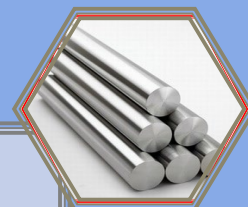
▲ **1.6%***
US\$351.8
(low)

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$469.9 (high)
Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$426.3 (low)

Domestic Prices December 2022



Billets
(per MT)
RM2,525 - RM2,530

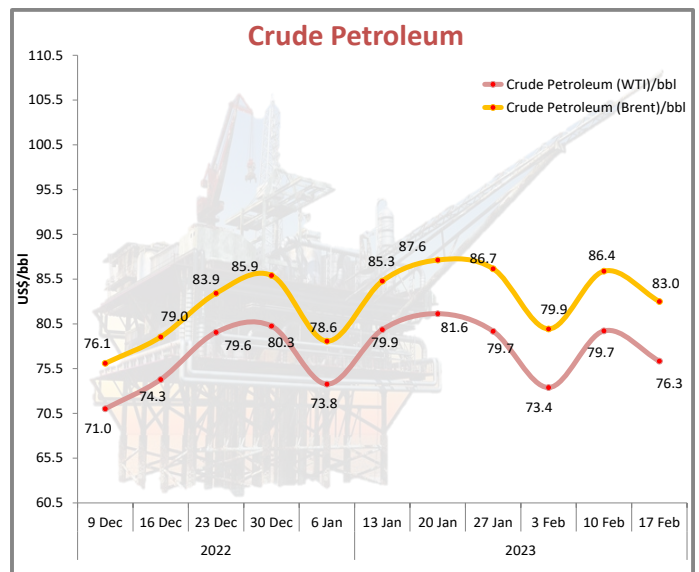
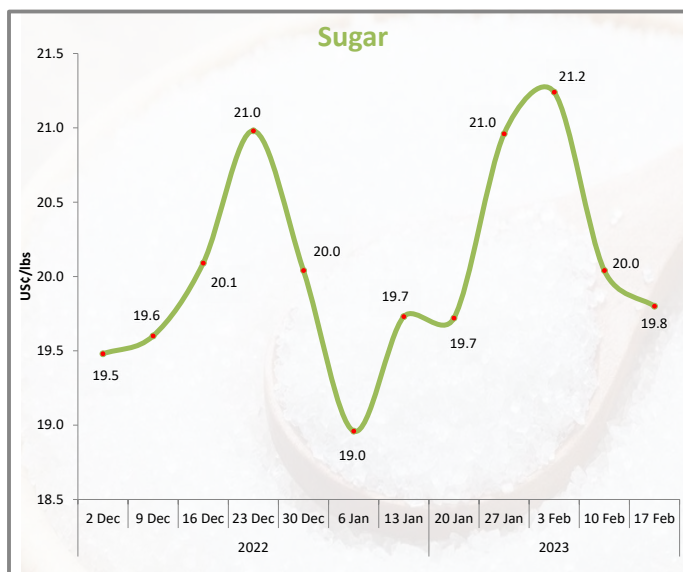
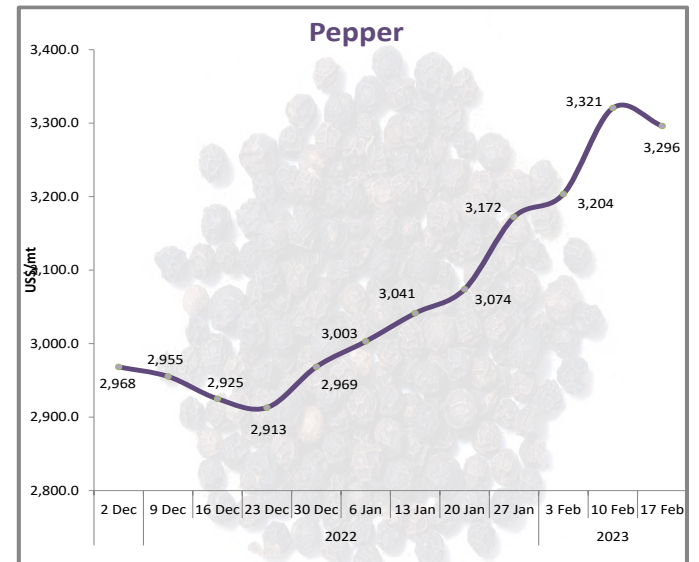
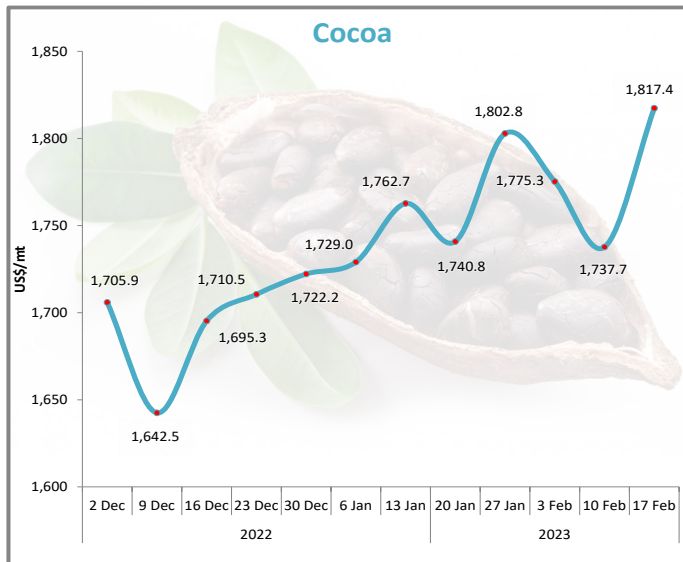
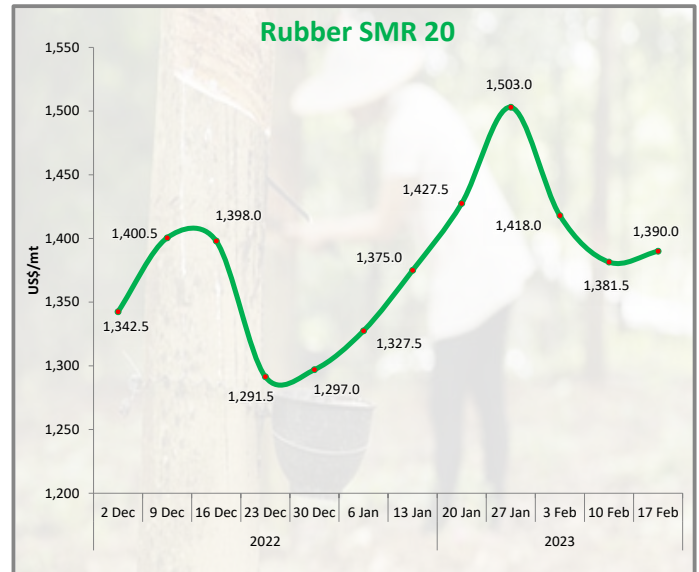
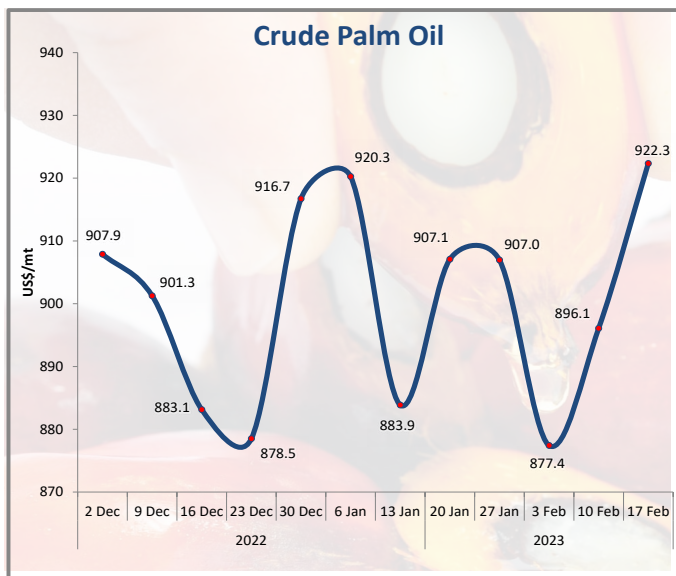


Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,665 - RM2,811

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

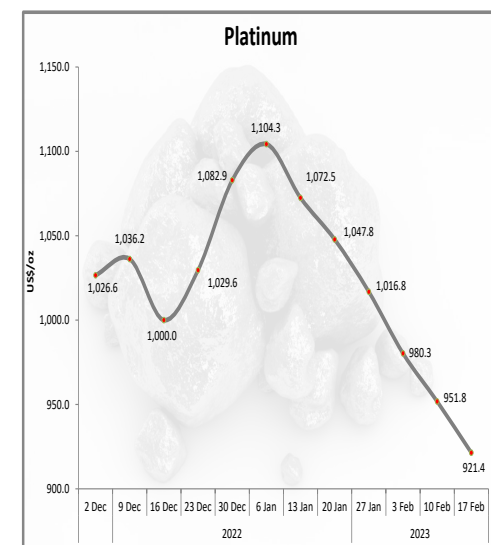
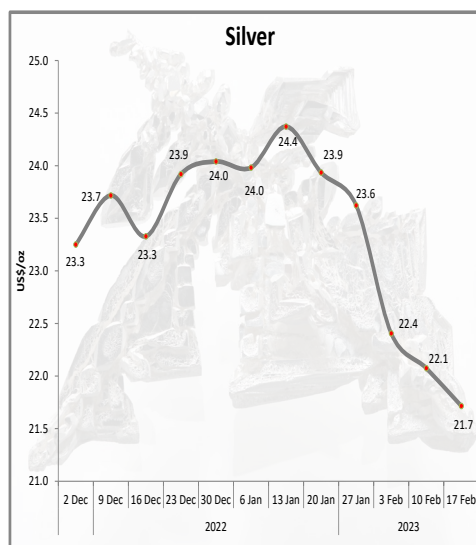
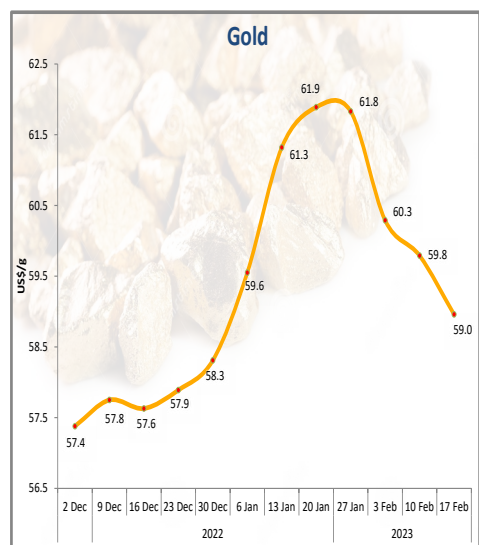
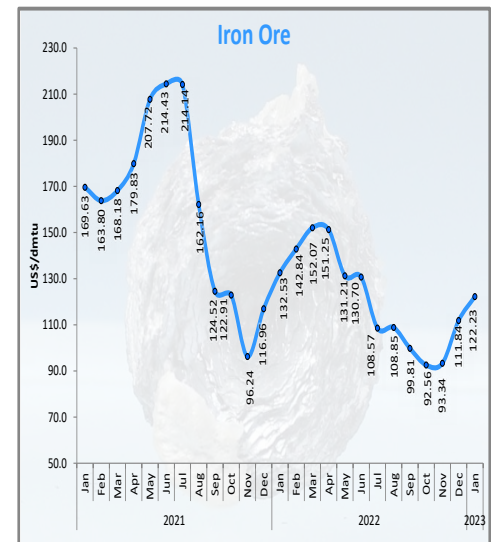
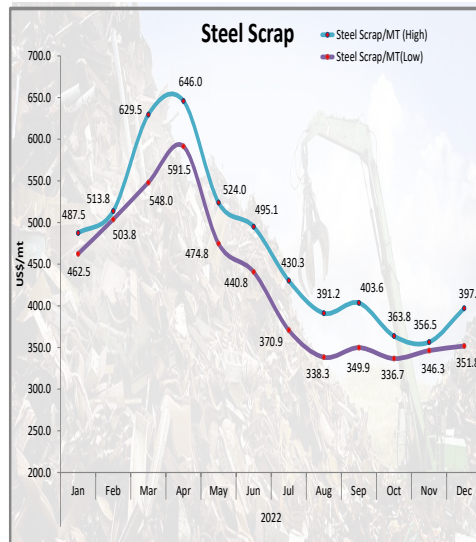
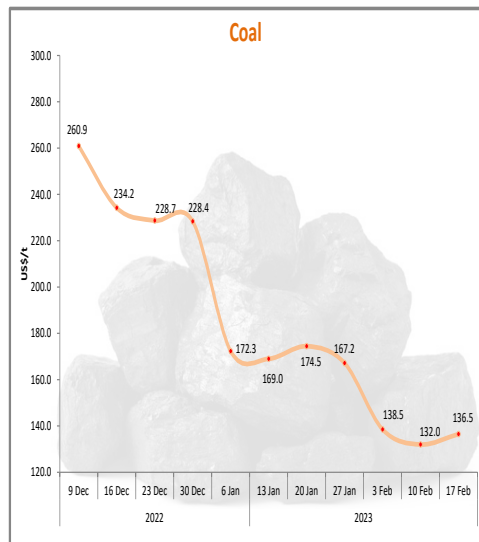
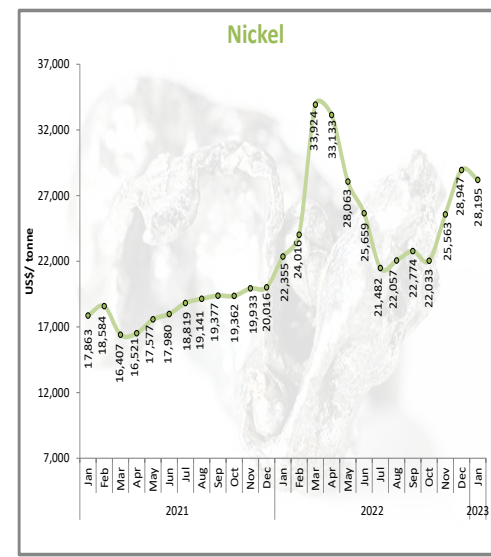
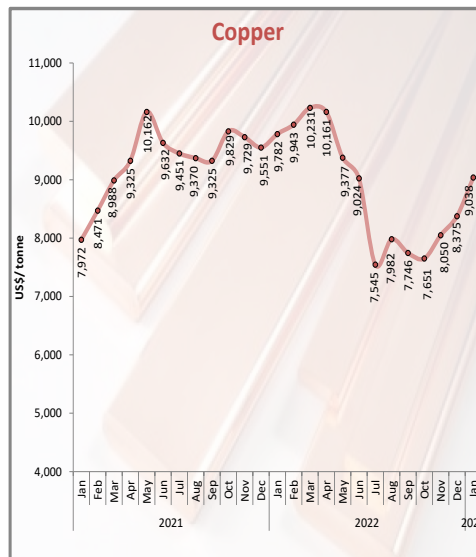
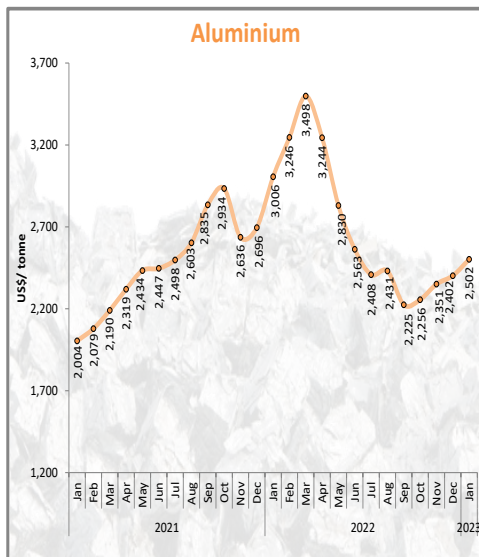
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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



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



- ✓ Valid registration and business licences
- ✓ Company has at least 60% local equity
- ✓ In operation for more than 3 years

What are the benefits?



Identify areas of improvement in terms of people, process and technology.



Receive comprehensive readiness report.



Be entitled to apply for financial incentives.

Incentives for RA

- Government-funded assessment for eligible SMEs.
- Others will get tax exemption on RA fees up to RM27k.



Enquiries

- General: i4.0@miti.gov.my
- RA: industry4wrdr@mpc.gov.my



Process Flow

A FEW SIMPLE STEPS



For more information, kindly click the following links:

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

Announcements



#MITIPOCKETTALK

- ✓ Introduction to FTAs
- ✓ Introduction to Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)
- ✓ Introduction to Strategic Trade Act 2010

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PERGASANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI

SOAL SELIDIK KPI MADANI

100 HARI YB MENTERI MITI

**13 Februari 2023 (Isnin)
hingga
8 Mac 2023 (Rabu)**

MALAYSIA MADANI
KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI

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KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA DAN INDUSTRI

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