

TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR FEBRUARY 2023 AND THE PERIOD OF JANUARY- FEBRUARY 2023

Trade in February Remained Buoyant with Double Digit Growth

Malaysia's trade performance continued its upward trajectory in February 2023. Trade registered double-digit year-on-year (y-o-y) growth, increasing by 11% to RM204.99 billion compared to February 2022. Exports grew by 9.8% to RM112.28 billion and imports expanded by 12.4% to RM92.71 billion. Trade surplus was recorded for 34 consecutive months since May 2020, valued at RM19.56 billion. Trade, exports and imports registered the highest monthly value for February.

The export growth was supported by strong exports of petroleum products, electrical and electronic (E&E) products as well as liquefied natural gas (LNG). Meanwhile, exports to major trading partners notably ASEAN and the United States (US) recorded double-digit growth. Compared to January 2023, trade surplus grew by 7.9%, while trade, exports and imports slipped by 1.1%, 0.3% and 1.9%, respectively due to shorter working days.

For the period of January to February 2023, trade rose by 6.1% to RM412.17 billion compared to the same period of 2022. Exports expanded by 5.4% to RM224.93 billion and imports climbed by 7% to RM187.24 billion. Meanwhile, trade surplus edged down marginally by 1.8% to RM37.69 billion. Trade, exports and imports registered the highest value for the period.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Petroleum Products, E&E Products and LNG Supported Export Growth

In February 2023, exports of manufactured goods which accounted for 85% of total exports rebounded by 9.5% y-o-y to RM95.4 billion. The increase was boosted by robust exports of petroleum products and E&E products. Exports of mining goods (8.2% share) climbed by 34.8% y-o-y to RM9.2 billion, the 23rd consecutive month of double-digit growth, led by higher exports of LNG. Exports of agriculture goods (6.4% share) totalled RM7.16 billion, declined by 9% compared to February 2022 due to lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Major exports in February 2023:

- E&E products, valued at RM44.27 billion and accounted for 39.4% of total exports, increased by 11.7% from February 2022;
- Petroleum products, RM12.26 billion, 10.9% of total exports, surged by 67.5%;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM6.16 billion, 5.5% of total exports, decreased by 7.2%;
- LNG, RM5.42 billion, 4.8% of total exports, increased by 32.9%; and
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM5.38 billion, 4.8% of total exports, decreased by 13.8%.

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, exports of manufactured and agriculture goods improved by 0.6% and 2.1%, respectively while exports of mining goods fell by 10.1%. For the period of January to February 2023, exports of manufactured goods rose by 4.4% to RM190.21 billion compared to the corresponding period last year. This was attributed to higher exports of petroleum products and E&E products.

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Exports of agriculture goods was valued at RM14.16 billion, decreased by 14.7% due to lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Exports of mining goods grew by 42.4% to RM19.43 billion boosted by higher exports of LNG and crude petroleum.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

ASEAN – Exports Recorded 19th Consecutive Month of Double-Digit Growth

In February 2023, trade with ASEAN took up 27.4% of Malaysia's total trade, rising by 10% y-o-y to RM56.14 billion. Exports grew by 14.8% to RM33.69 billion, the 19th straight month of double-digit expansion, underpinned by higher exports of petroleum products and E&E products. Imports from ASEAN expanded by 3.5% to RM22.45 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM18.48 billion, increased by 27.7%;
- Thailand RM5.06 billion, ↑6.5%;
- Indonesia RM3.85 billion, ↑13.3%;
- Viet Nam RM3.06 billion, ↓32.3%;
- Philippines RM2.08 billion, ↑32.5%;
- Brunei RM539.6 million, ↑208.3%;
- Myanmar RM391.1 million, ↑30.9%;
- Cambodia RM223.9 million, ↑47.5%; and
- Lao PDR RM7.4 million, ↑31.9%.

Exports to all ASEAN markets recorded growth except Viet Nam. Exports to major markets that recorded increases were Singapore which grew by RM4.01 billion, on account of robust exports of E&E products, Thailand (↑RM308.5 million, crude petroleum) and Indonesia (↑RM450.7 million, E&E products). Compared to January 2023, trade and imports expanded by 1.6% and 6.1%, respectively while exports dropped by 1.2%.

For the period of January to February 2023, trade with ASEAN climbed by 7.8% to RM111.4 billion compared to the same period of 2022. Exports to this region increased by 12.7% to RM67.79 billion driven by strong exports of petroleum products, E&E products and crude petroleum. Imports from ASEAN edged up by 0.8% to RM43.61 billion.

China – Increased Demand for LNG and E&E Products

In February 2023, trade with China which comprised 16.5% of Malaysia's total trade climbed by 5.1% y-o-y to RM33.82 billion. Exports to China was valued at RM14.36 billion, slipped by 6% on the back of lower exports of iron and steel products, petroleum products as well as chemicals and chemical products. However, increased exports were recorded for LNG and E&E products. Imports from China grew by 15.2% to RM19.46 billion. Compared to January 2023, trade, exports and imports fell by 8.6%, 4.1% and 11.6%, respectively.

Trade with China during the period of January to February 2023 decreased by 2.1% to RM70.82 billion compared to the corresponding period of 2022. Exports shrank by 9.1% to RM29.33 billion on lower exports of iron and steel products, petroleum products as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. However, increased exports were seen for E&E products, metalliferous ores and metal scrap as well as LNG. Imports from China edged up by 3.6% to RM41.49 billion.

The US – E&E Products Bolstered Export Expansion

Trade with the US in February 2023 which absorbed 9.2% of Malaysia's total trade rose by 9.8% y-o-y to RM18.89 billion. Exports registered a double-digit expansion of 18.7% to RM12.33 billion, assisted by strong exports of E&E products. Imports from the US edged down by 3.9% to

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RM6.55 billion. On a m-o-m basis, trade and exports grew by 1% and 2.5%, respectively while imports declined by 1.7%.

For the period of January to February 2023, trade with the US increased by 5.3% to RM37.59 billion compared to the same period of 2022. Exports expanded by 8.3% to RM24.37 billion led by robust exports of E&E products. Imports from the US was up by 0.2% to RM13.22 billion.

The EU – Trade Growth Sustained

In February 2023, trade with the European Union (EU) contributed 7.7% to Malaysia's total trade, expanding by 4.5% y-o-y to RM15.69 billion. Exports amounted to RM8.95 billion, slipped by 2.2% following lower exports of chemicals and chemical products, rubber products and E&E products. However, export expansion were recorded for petroleum products, optical and scientific equipment as well as manufactures of metal. Imports from the EU climbed by 14.9% to RM6.74 billion.

Breakdown of exports to the top 10 EU markets which accounted for 90.6% of Malaysia's total exports to the EU were:

- Netherlands RM2.55 billion, decreased by 12.4%;
- Germany RM2.48 billion, ↓4.9%;
- Belgium RM654.4 million, ↑36.9%;
- Italy RM621.6 million, ↓16.0%;
- France RM594.0 million, ↑54.2%;
- Spain RM365.4 million, ↓29.4%;
- Czech Republic RM309.1 million, ↑27.1%;
- Poland RM231.8 million, ↓10.2%;
- Malta RM171.2 million, ↑2,849.3%; and
- Hungary RM136.8 million, ↓18.1%.

Exports to the EU major markets that recorded growth were Belgium, which increased by RM176.5 million due to strong exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products and France, rose by RM208.9 million buoyed by higher exports of petroleum products. Compared to January 2023, trade, exports and imports edged down by 7.5%, 4.3% and 11.4%, respectively.

For the first two months of 2023, trade with the EU was up by 3.5% to RM32.65 billion compared to the corresponding period of 2022. Exports stood at RM18.3 billion, a marginal decrease of 0.4% compared to the same period last year due to lower exports of rubber products, E&E products as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. However, export expansion were recorded for petroleum products, manufactures of metal as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from the EU rose by 9% to RM14.34 billion.

Japan – Export Growth Supported by LNG

In February 2023, trade with Japan which comprised 6.4% of Malaysia's total trade edged up by 4% y-o-y to RM13.2 billion. Exports grew by 8.3% to RM7.2 billion, supported by higher exports of crude petroleum and LNG. Imports from Japan slipped by 0.8% to RM6.01 billion. On a m-o-m basis, exports and trade declined by 12.1% and 6.3%, respectively while imports was up by 1.7%.

For the period of January to February 2023, trade with Japan increased by 6.4% to RM27.29 billion compared to the same period of 2022. Exports rose by 10.8% to RM15.39 billion driven by robust exports of LNG. Imports from Japan expanded by 1.2% to RM11.91 billion.

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Trade with FTA Partners

In February 2023, trade with Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners which represented 67.5% of Malaysia's total trade climbed by 9.3% y-o-y to RM138.43 billion. Exports to FTA partners edged up by 10.3% to RM77.92 billion and imports grew by 8.2% to RM60.51 billion. Increases in exports were recorded to Australia, which grew by 20% to RM3.31 billion, Mexico (↑53.4% to RM1.48 billion) and New Zealand (↑79.6% to RM589.6 million) backed by robust exports of petroleum products. Meanwhile, exports to Hong Kong SAR expanded by 25.1% to RM7.06 billion following strong exports of E&E products, the Republic of Korea (ROK) (↑26.5% to RM4.82 billion, LNG), Turkiye (↑21.4% to RM1.51 billion, iron and steel products) and Peru (↑11.8% to RM49 million, processed food). Compared to January 2023, trade, exports and imports slipped by 2.1%, 2.6% and 1.5%, respectively.

Trade with FTA partners during the first two months of 2023 rose by 4.9% to RM279.87 billion compared to the corresponding period of 2022. Exports edged up by 6.9% to RM157.94 billion and imports increased by 2.4% to RM121.93 billion.

Import Performance

Total imports in February 2023 grew by 12.4% y-o-y to RM92.71 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use, which accounted for 68.9% of total imports were:

- Intermediate goods, valued at RM48.98 billion or 52.8% of total imports, increased by 3.3% y-o-y, following higher imports of primary fuel and lubricants;
- Capital goods, valued at RM7.89 billion or 8.5% of total imports, declined by 0.3%, due to lower imports of non-transport capital goods; and
- Consumption goods, valued at RM7.06 billion or 7.6% of total imports, grew by 1.2%, as a result of higher imports of primary food and beverages mainly for household consumption.

During the period of January to February 2023, imports of intermediate goods contracted by 0.5% to RM97.42 billion compared to the same period last year, capital goods (↓1.2% to RM17.57 billion) and consumption goods (↓2.1% to RM15.3 billion).

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY
20 MARCH 2023

TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR FEBRUARY 2023

Trade in February Remained Buoyant with Double Digit Growth

Malaysia's trade performance in February 2023 continued its upward trajectory with trade, exports and imports registering the highest value for the month. Trade surplus was recorded for 34th consecutive month since May 2020.

TRADE

RM204.99 bil

↑ 11.0%*

EXPORTS

RM112.28 bil

↑ 9.8%

IMPORTS

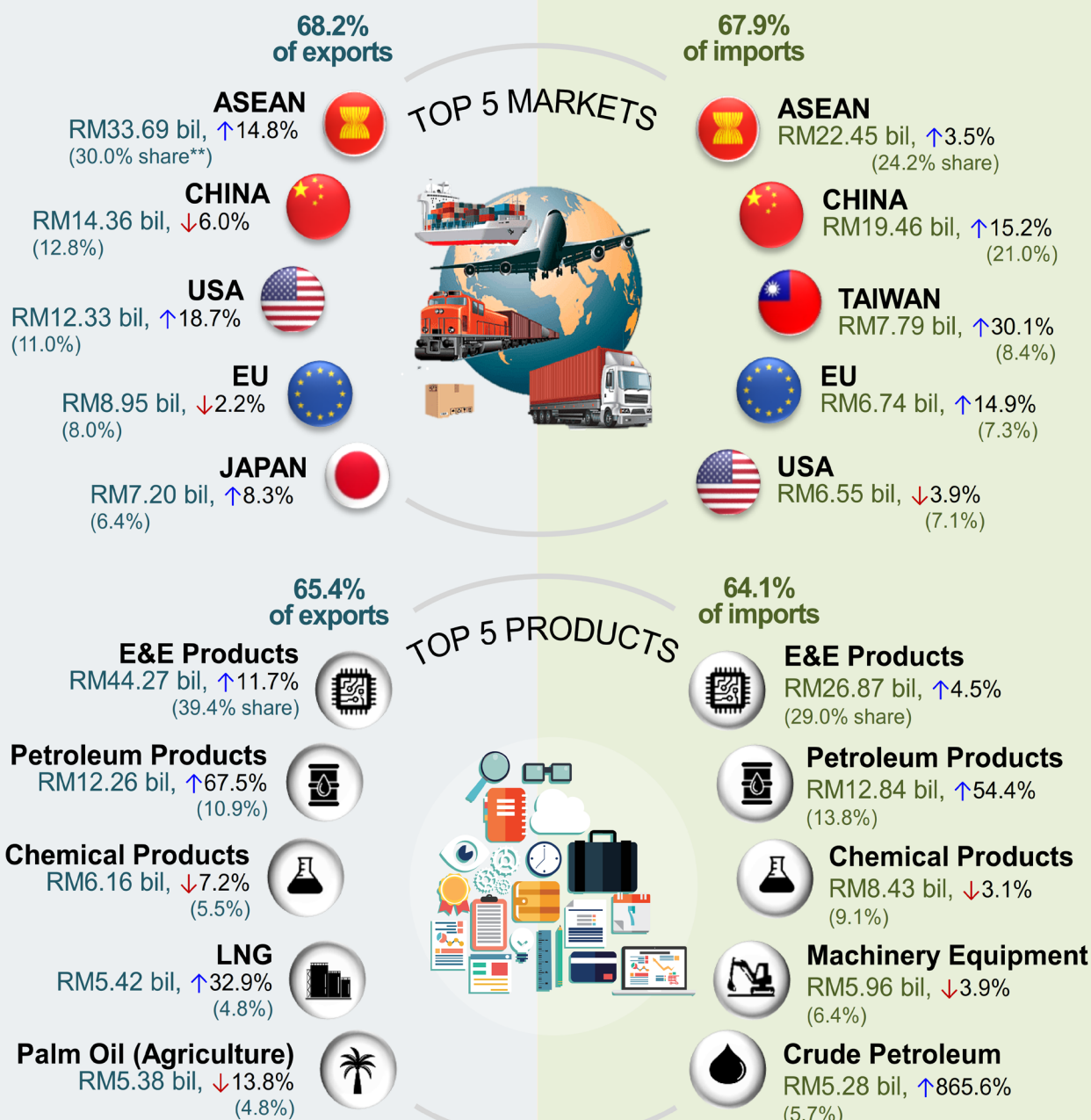
RM92.71 bil

↑ 12.4%

TRADE SURPLUS

RM19.56 bil

↓ 1.3%



*% Growth in February 2023 compared to February 2022.

** Share from total exports/imports.

Note: Total figure may not add up due to rounding.

Source: DOSM.

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TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR JAN - FEB 2023

Highest Value for the Period

Malaysia's trade performance for the first 2 months of 2023 remained positive with trade, exports and imports registering the highest value for the period.

TRADE

RM412.17 bil

↑6.1%*

EXPORTS

RM224.93 bil

↑5.4%

IMPORTS

RM187.24 bil

↑7.0%

TRADE SURPLUS

RM37.69 bil

↓1.8%

69.0%
of exports

ASEAN

RM67.79 bil, ↑12.7%
(30.1% share**)

CHINA

RM29.33 bil, ↓9.1%
(13.0%)

USA

RM24.37 bil, ↑8.3%
(10.8%)

EU

RM18.30 bil, ↓0.4%
(8.1%)

JAPAN

RM15.39 bil, ↑10.8%
(6.8%)

TOP 5 MARKETS

67.8%
of imports

ASEAN

RM43.61 bil, ↑0.8%
(23.3% share)

CHINA

RM41.49 bil, ↑3.6%
(22.2%)

EU

RM14.34 bil, ↑9.0%
(7.7%)

TAIWAN

RM14.32 bil, ↑8.1%
(7.6%)

USA

RM13.22 bil, ↑0.2%
(7.1%)

66.8%
of exports

E&E Products

RM91.33 bil, ↑8.1%
(40.6% share)

Petroleum Products

RM24.18 bil, ↑76.8%
(10.8%)

LNG

RM12.09 bil, ↑47.7%
(5.4%)

Chemical Products

RM11.94 bil, ↓6.9%
(5.3%)

Palm Oil (Agriculture)

RM10.67 bil, ↓18.7%
(4.7%)

TOP 5 PRODUCTS

62.9%
of imports

E&E Products

RM55.34 bil, ↓1.1%
(29.6% share)

Petroleum Products

RM22.00 bil, ↑45.8%
(11.8%)

Chemical Products

RM16.82 bil, ↓9.1%
(9.0%)

Machinery Equipment

RM13.15 bil, ↓0.5%
(7.0%)

Manufactures of Metal

RM10.54 bil, ↑17.6%
(5.6%)

*% Growth in January-February 2023 compared to January-February 2022.

** Share from total exports/imports.

Note: Total figure may not add up due to rounding.

Source: DOSM.

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FINANCIAL SERVICE

ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS, 2022
FINANCIAL SERVICE

MAIN FINDINGS

Value of Gross Output



2021: RM164.8 billion
2020: RM153.9 billion

▲ 7.1%

Value of Intermediate Input



2021: RM59.8 billion
2020: RM56.6 billion

▲ 5.7%

Value Added



2021: RM104.9 billion
2020: RM97.3 billion

▲ 7.8%

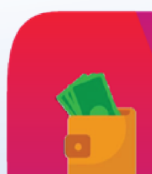
Number of Persons Engaged



2021: 366,767 persons
2020: 365,819 persons

▲ 0.3%

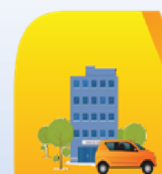
Salaries & Wages Paid



2021: RM22.1 billion
2020: RM21.9 billion

▲ 0.9%

Value of Fixed Assets



2021: RM300.8 billion
2020: RM289.1 billion

▲ 4.0%

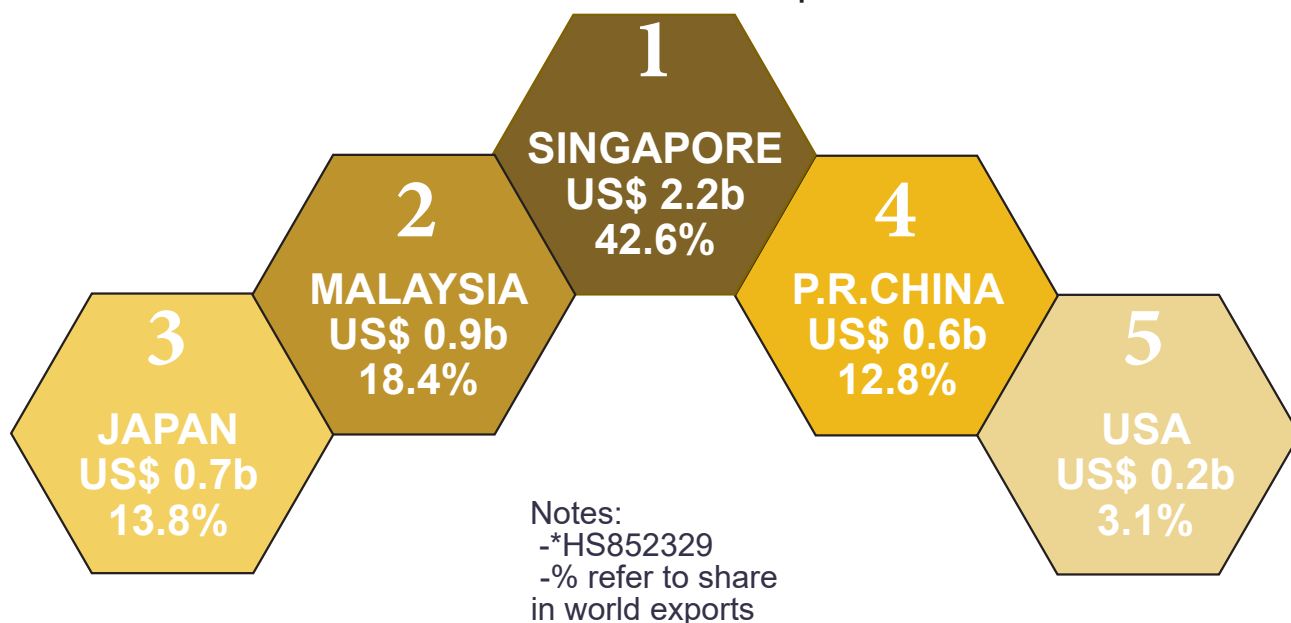
Percentage change (%): Year-on-year



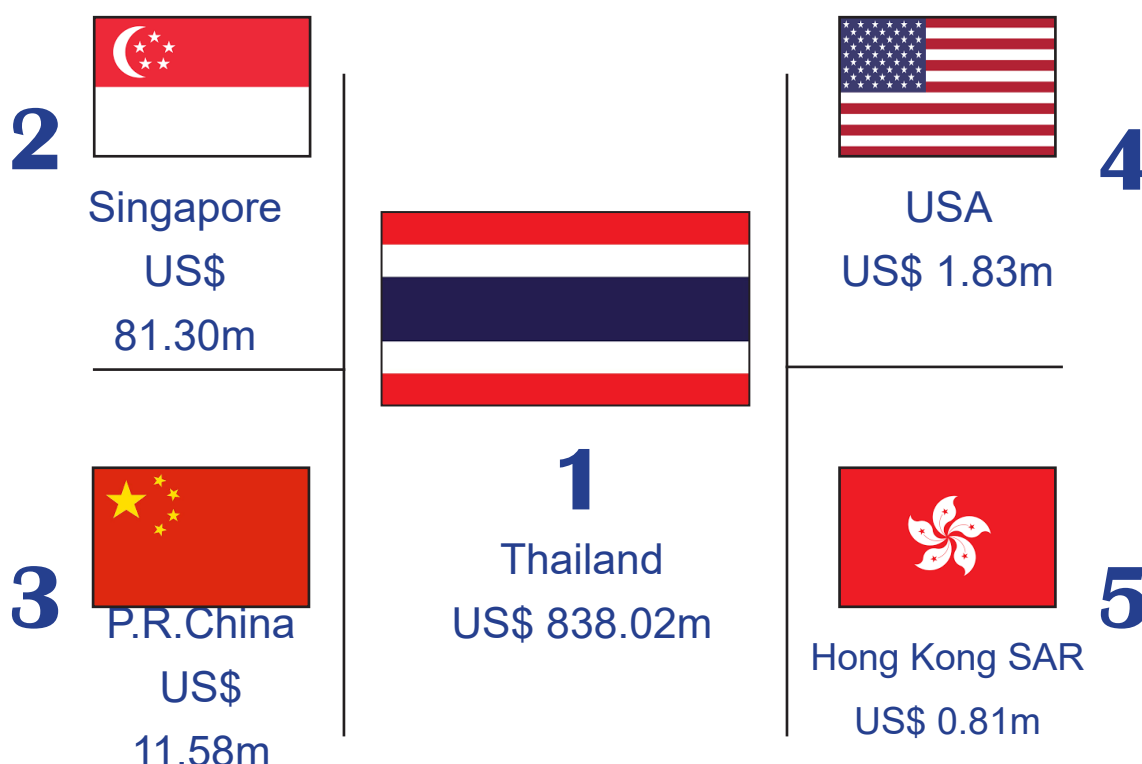
Source: Annual Economic Statistics, Financial Services, 2022,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

MALAYSIA'S AS SECOND LARGEST EXPORTERS IN THE WORLD OF MAGNETIC MEDIA FOR THE RECORDING OF SOUND OR OF OTHER PHENOMENA

In 2021, Malaysia's export of Magnetic media for the recording of sound or of other phenomena (excluding cards incorporating a magnetic stripe and goods of chapter 37) recorded US\$ 0.9 billion which was 18.4% share of the world exports.

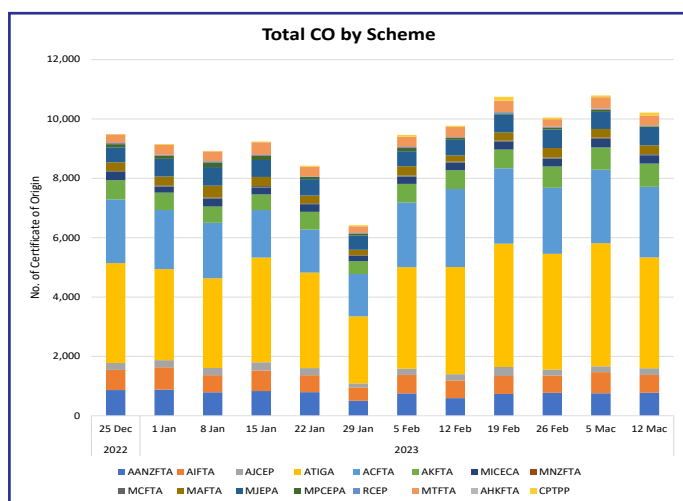


MALAYSIA'S TOP EXPORT DESTINATIONS

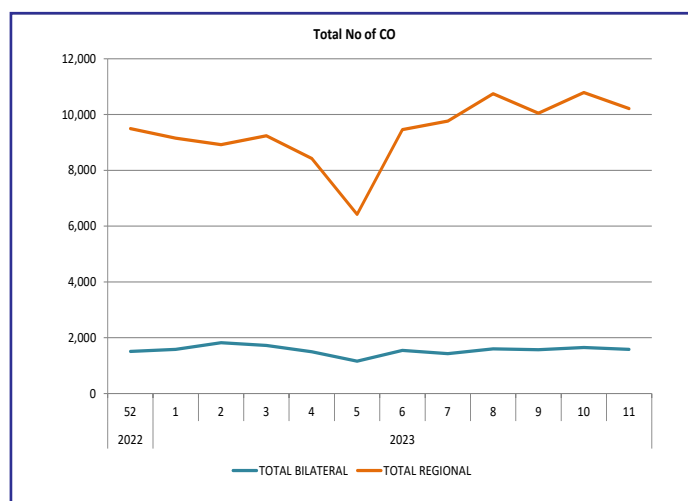


Number and FOB Value of PCO as at 12 March 2023 Weekly / Monthly / Annually

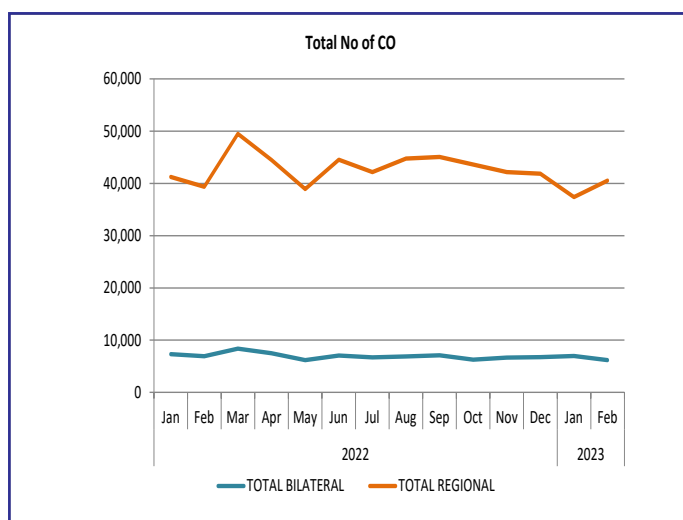
Weekly Total Scheme



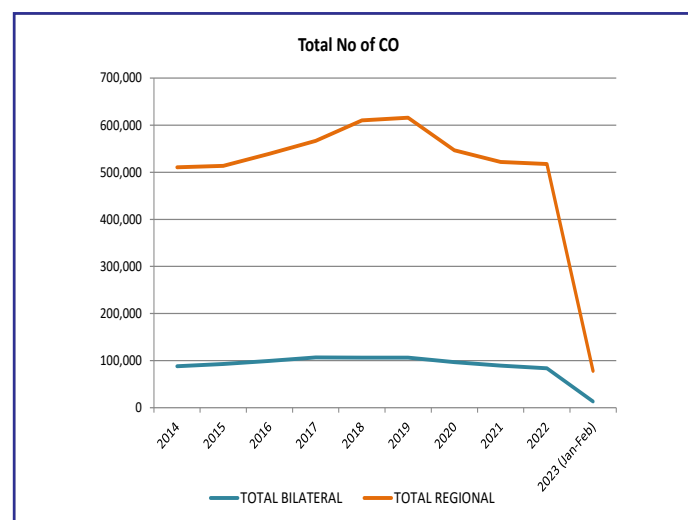
Weekly



Monthly



Annually

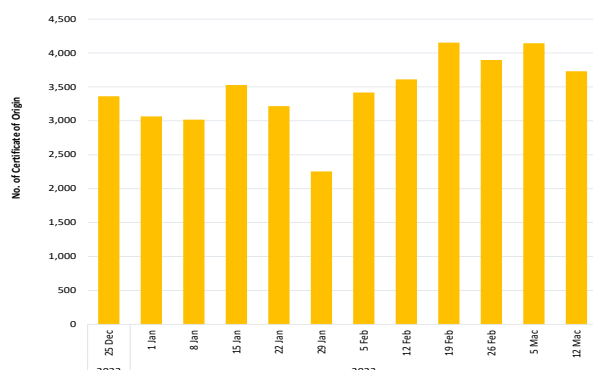


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

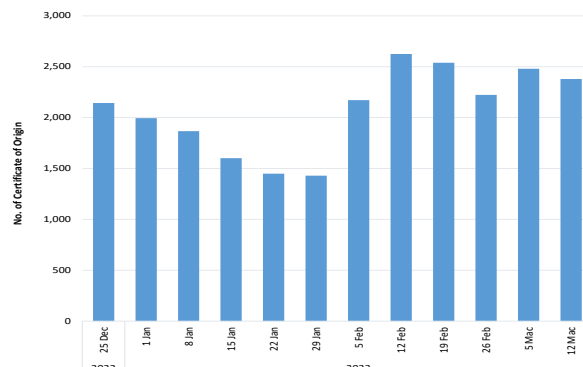
Regional FTA

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

ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)



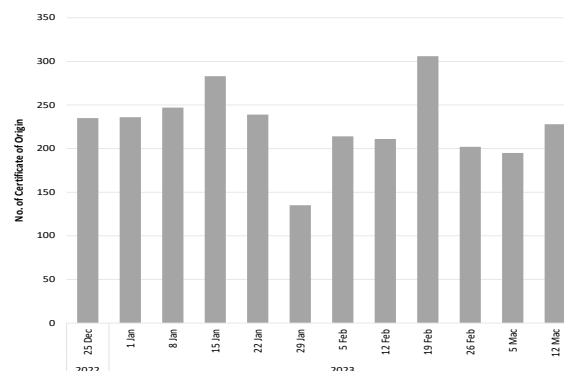
ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA)



ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA)



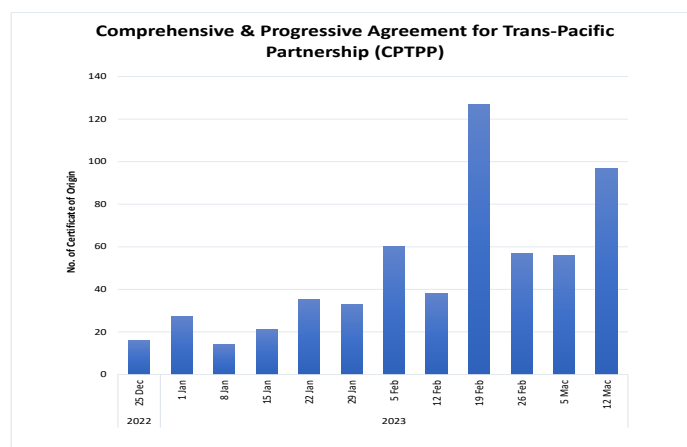
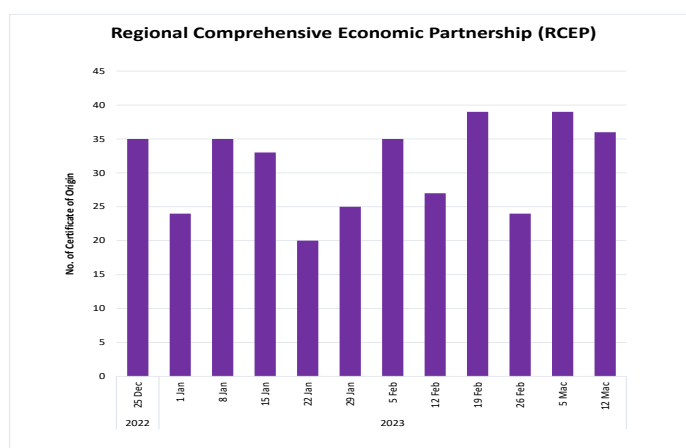
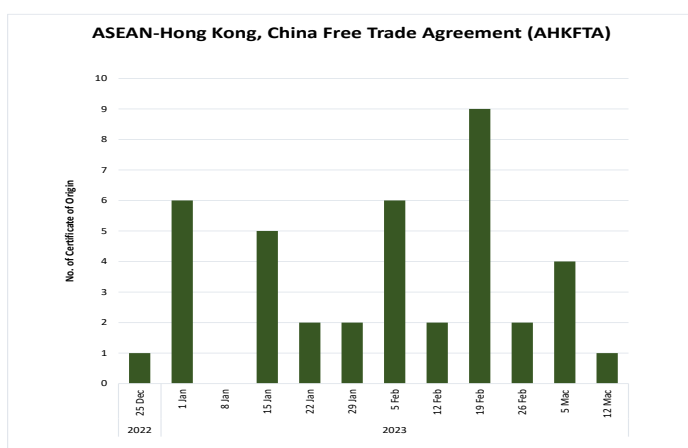
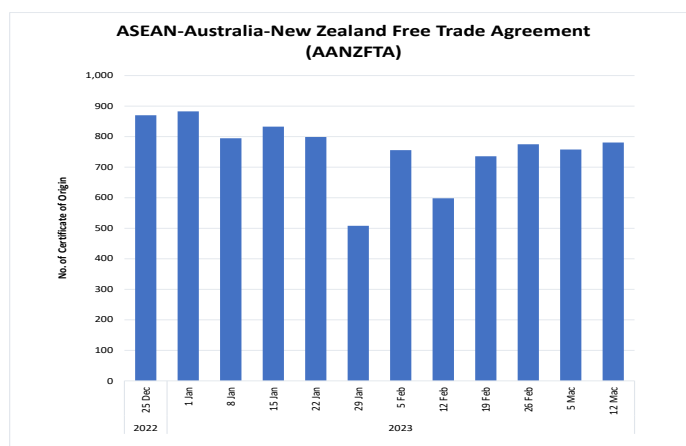
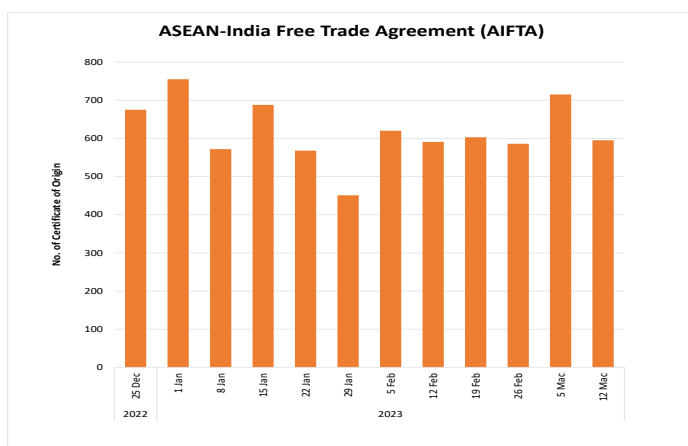
ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)



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

Regional FTA

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

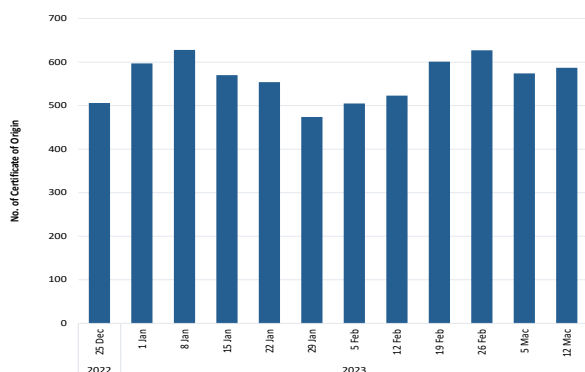


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

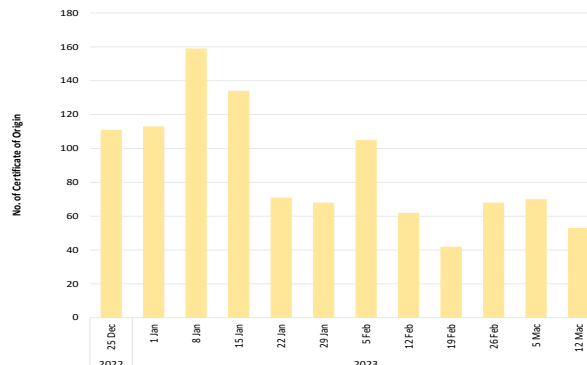
Bilateral FTA

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

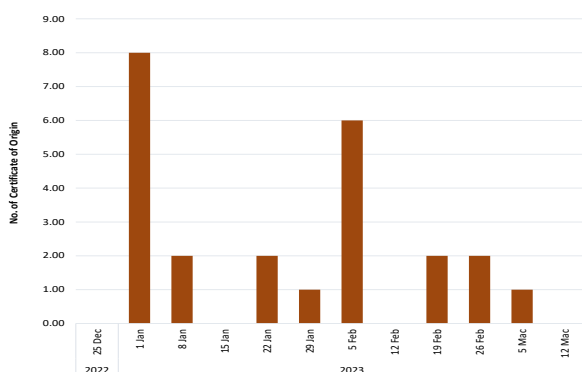
Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (MJEPA)



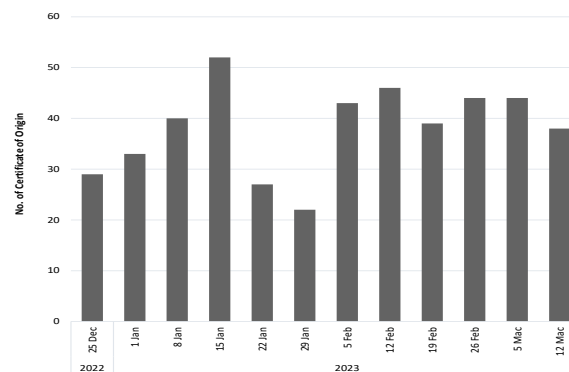
Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (MPCEPA)



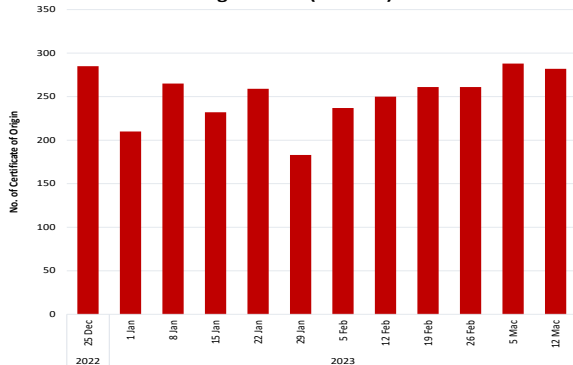
Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (MNZFTA)



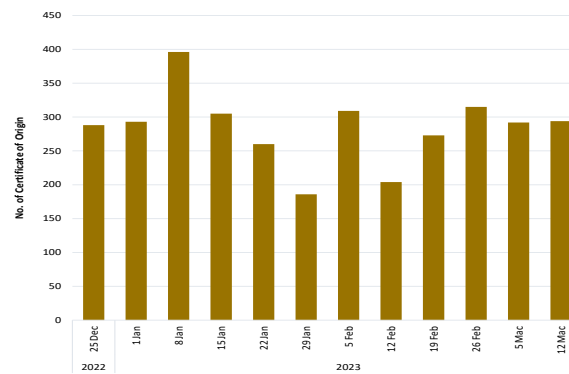
Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (MCFTA)



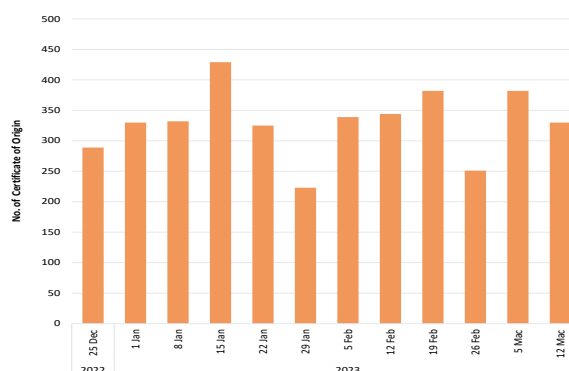
Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (MICECA)



Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (MAFTA)



Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (MTFTA)

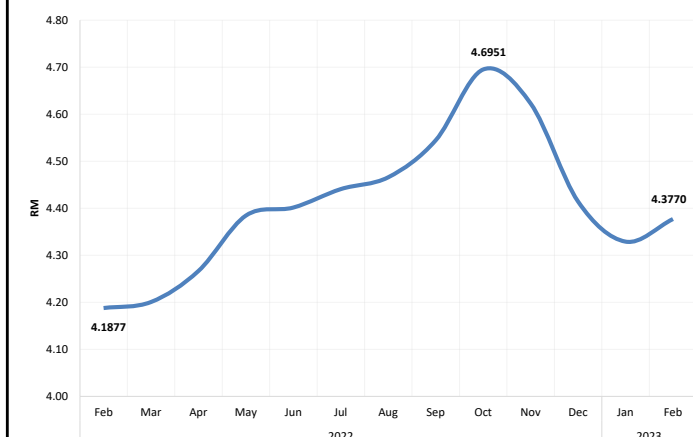


Note: *Provisional Data
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Selected Countries, January 2022 - February 2023

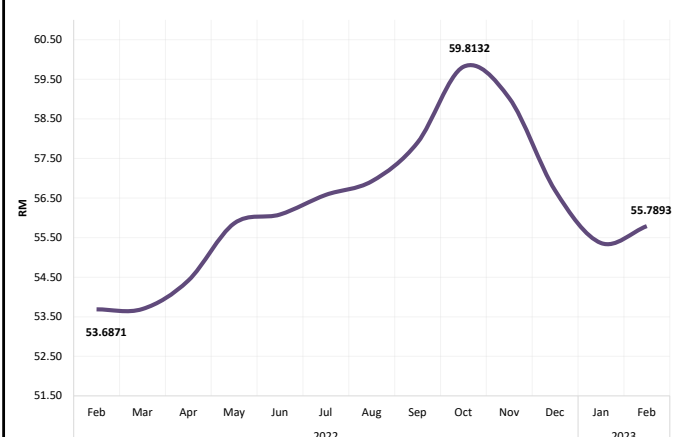
US Dollar

USD 1 = RM



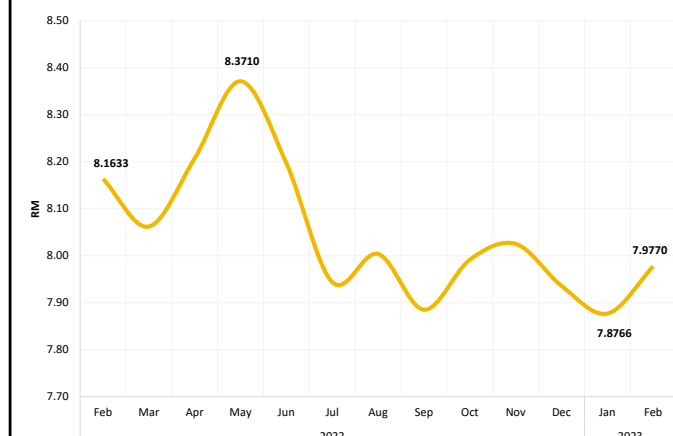
Hong Kong Dollar

HKD 100 = RM



Philippine Peso

PHP 100 = RM



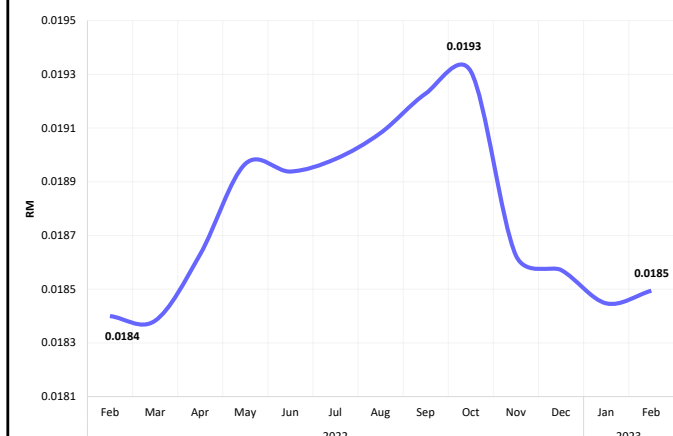
Indonesian Rupiah

IDR 100 = RM



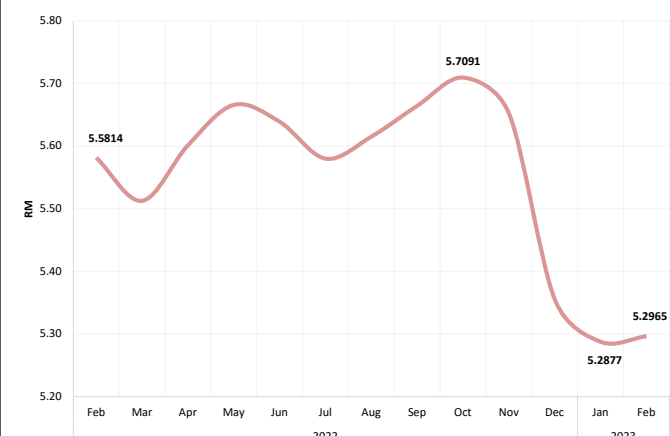
Vietnamese Dong

VND 100 = RM



Indian Rupee

INR 100 = RM



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Prices

CRUDE PETROLEUM (BRENT) -per bbl-



▼ **11.9%***
US\$73.0
17 Mar 2023

Highest
2022/2023

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

17 March 2023 : US\$73.0
9 Dec 2022 : US\$76.1

Lowest
2022/2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$99.4

CRUDE PALM OIL -per MT-



▼ **0.3%***
US\$938.0
17 Mar 2023

Highest
2022/2023

3 Mar 2023 : US\$964.5
11 Mar 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-



▼ **1.9%***
US\$1,307.0
17 Mar 2023

COCOA SMC 2 -per MT-



▼ **0.5%***
US\$1,745.7
17 Mar 2023

SUGAR -per lbs-



▼ **2.3%***
US\$20.7
17 Mar 2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$1,549.9

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$1,564.5

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$18.8

COAL -per MT-



▼ **0.4%***
US\$134.5
17 Mar 2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$290.8

SCRAP IRON HMS -per MT-



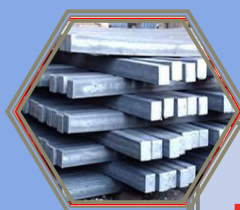
▲ **3.6%*** : ▲ **5.1%***
US\$411.4 : US\$369.8
(high) : (low)
January 2023

Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$469.9 (high)

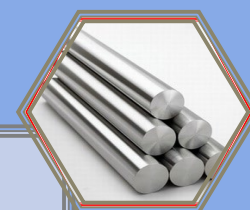
Average Price 2022ⁱ: US\$426.3 (low)

Domestic Prices

January 2023



Billets
(per MT)
RM2,600 - RM2,614



Steel Bars
(per MT)
RM2,746 - RM2,830

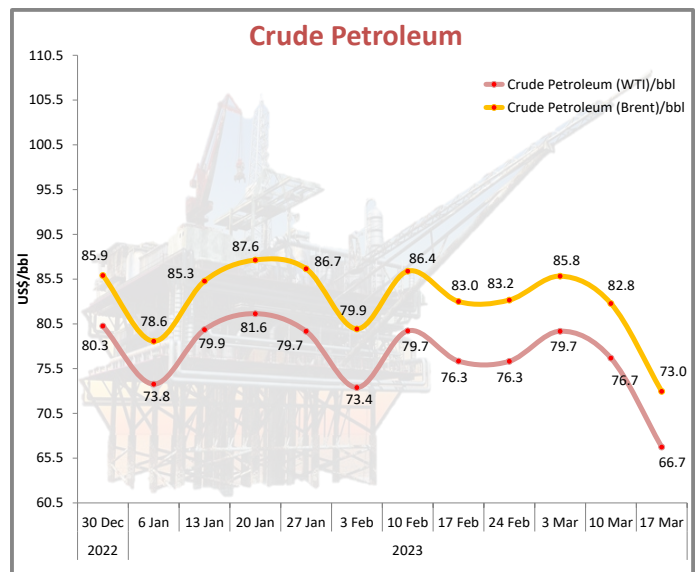
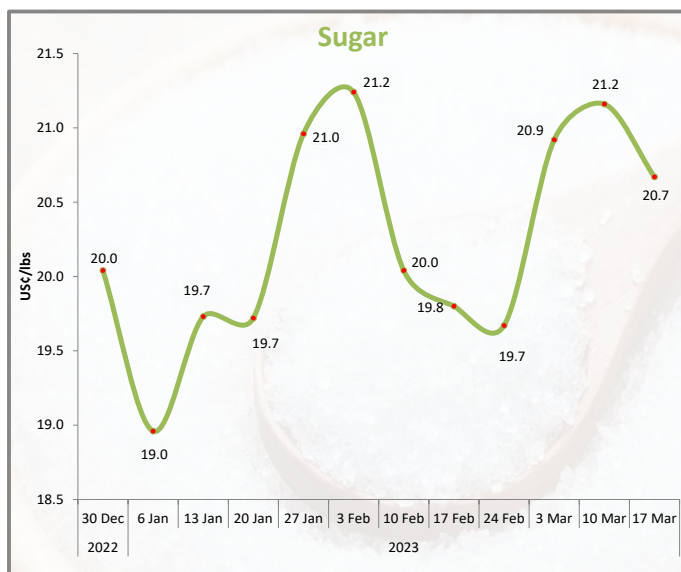
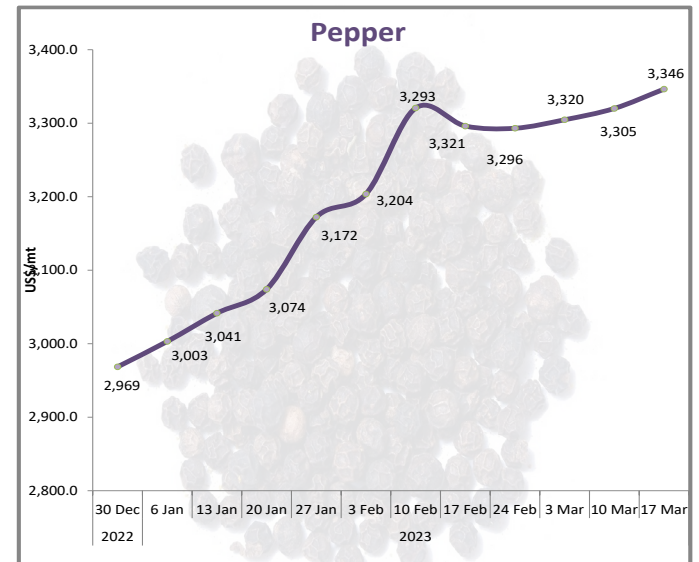
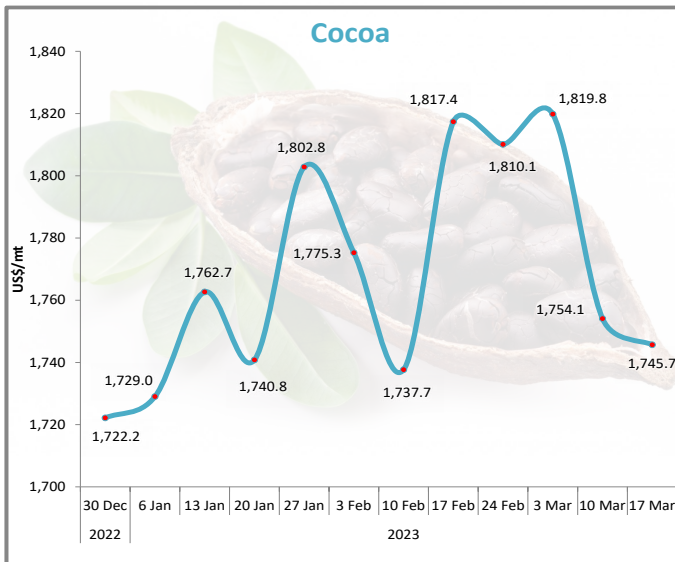
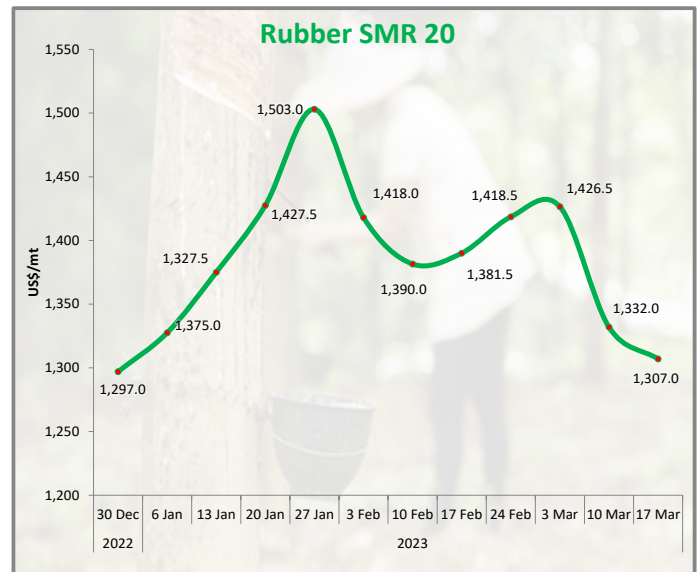
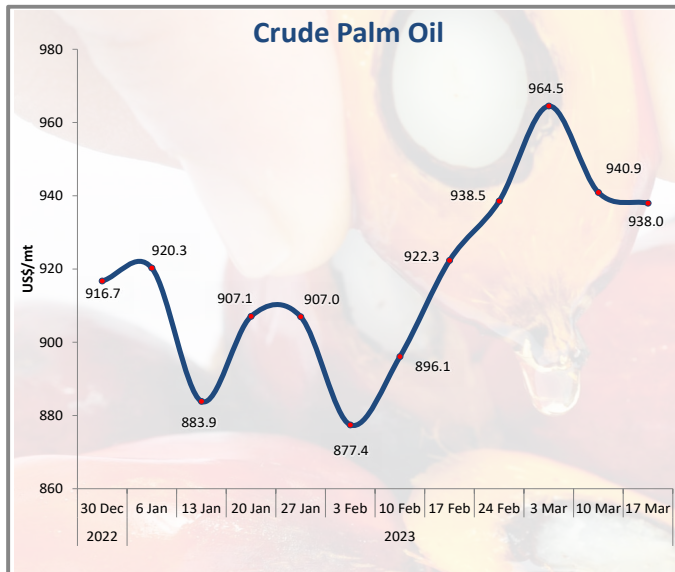
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

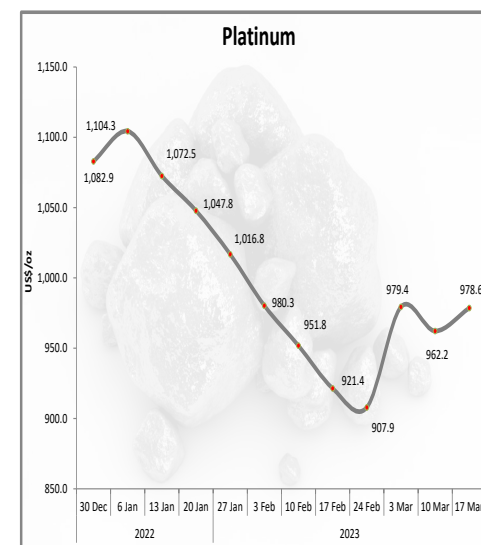
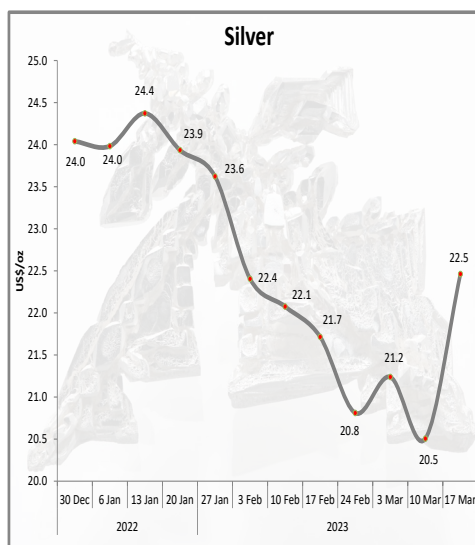
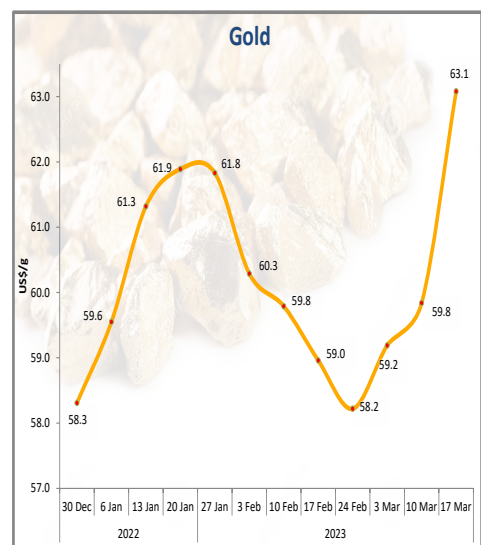
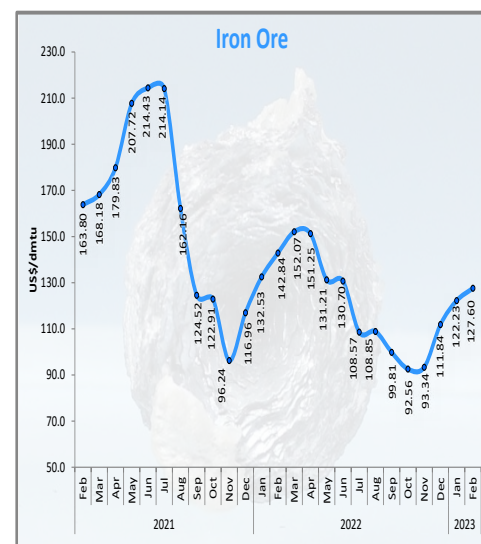
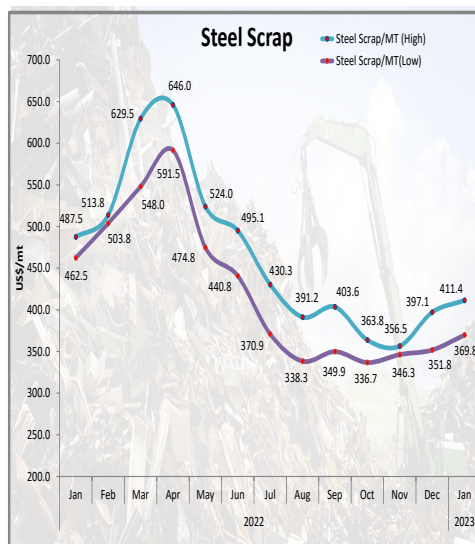
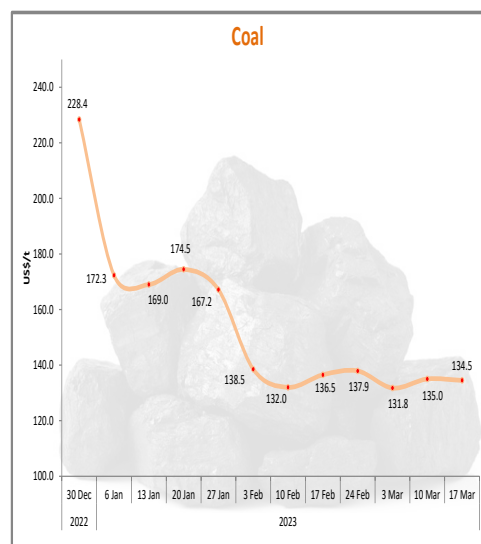
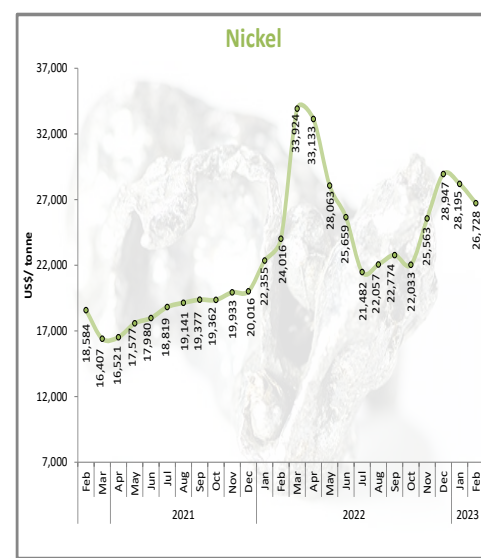
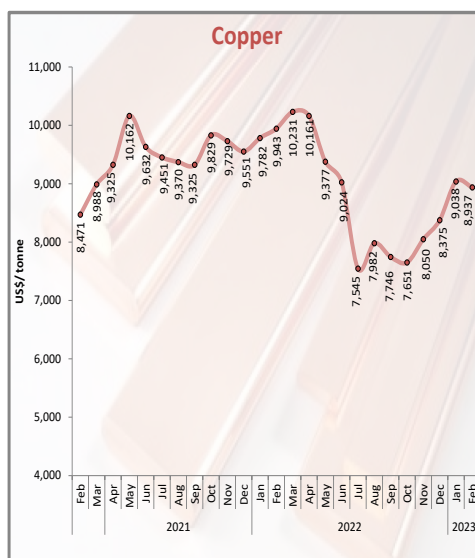
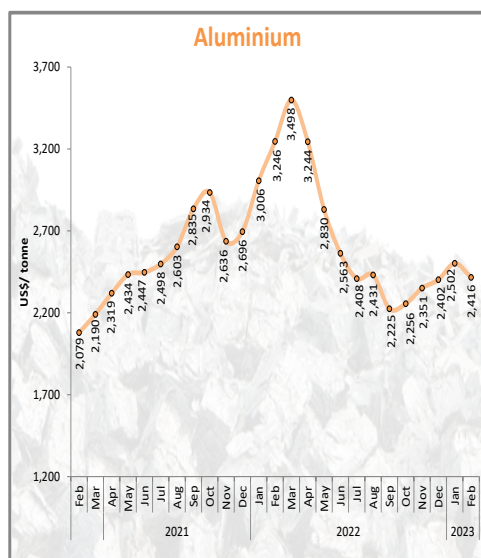
Sources: Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, and Bloomberg.

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.



RCEP CONSISTS OF

10 ASEAN member countries
5 ASEAN FTA partner countries

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.



Process Flow

A FEW SIMPLE STEPS

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



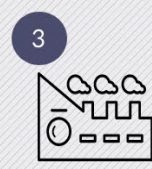
Readiness Assessment



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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>



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

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