

MITI Weekly BULLETIN

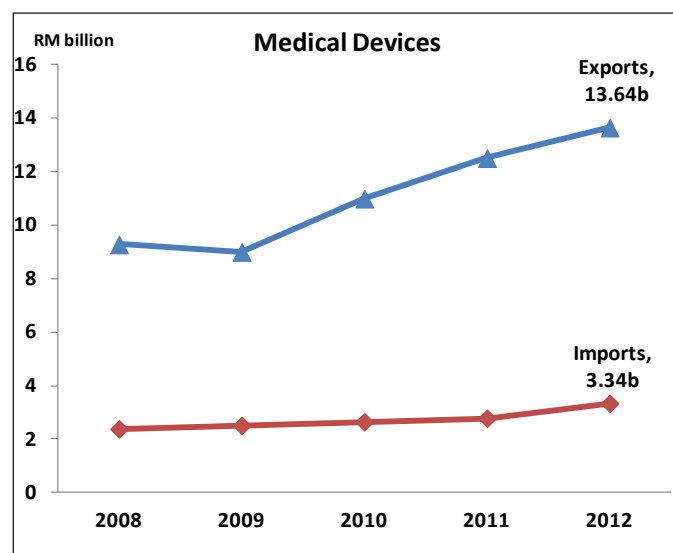
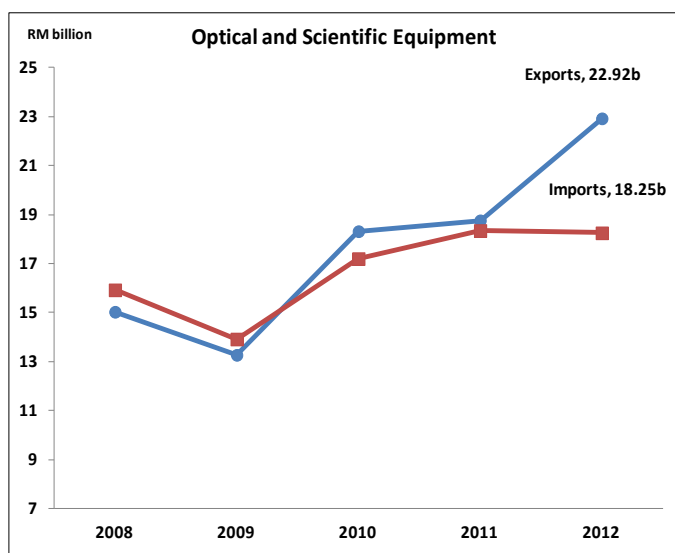
Volume 237



30 April 2013

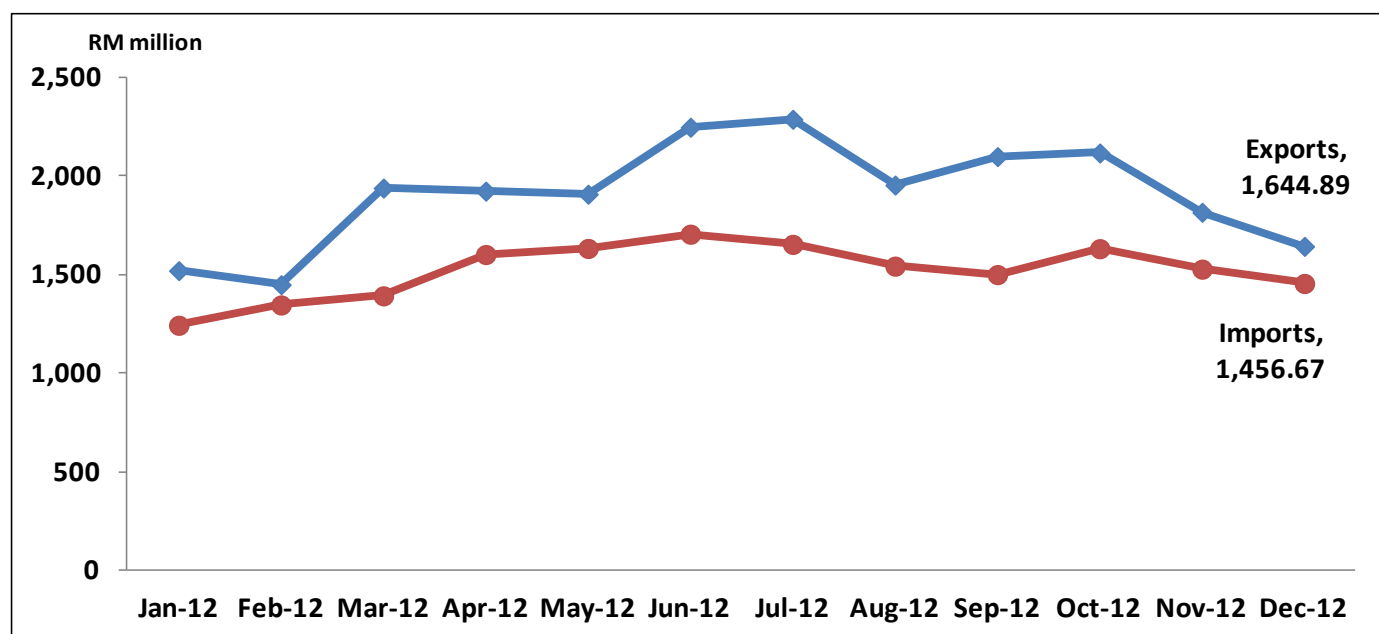
MALAYSIA

Trade in Optical & Scientific Equipment and Medical Devices, 2008 - 2012



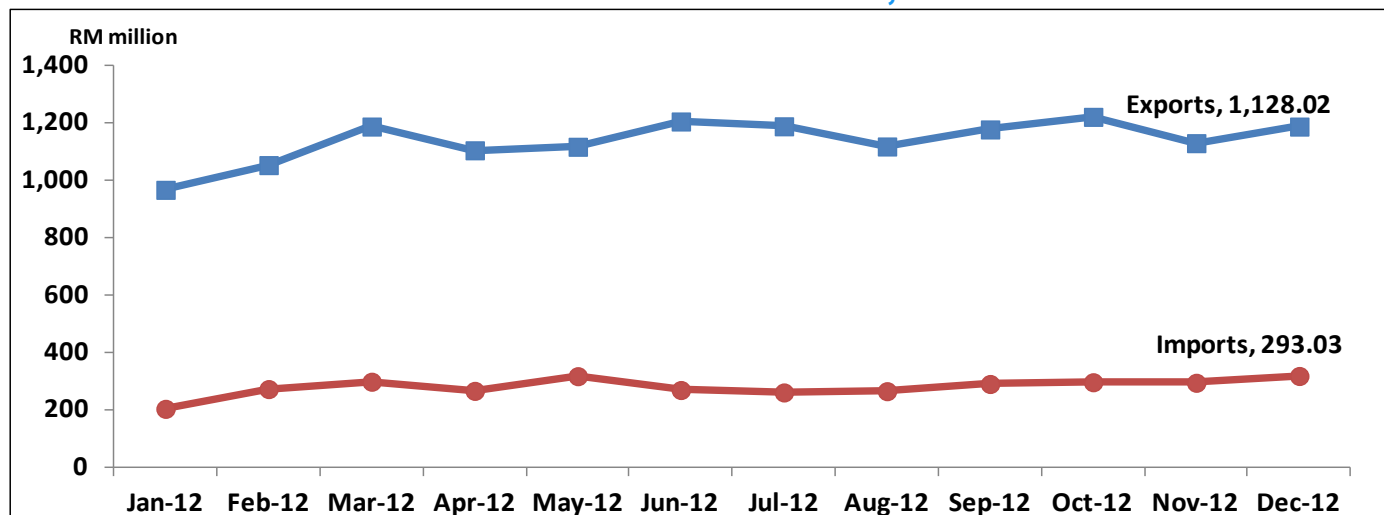
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade in Optical & Scientific Equipment, 2012



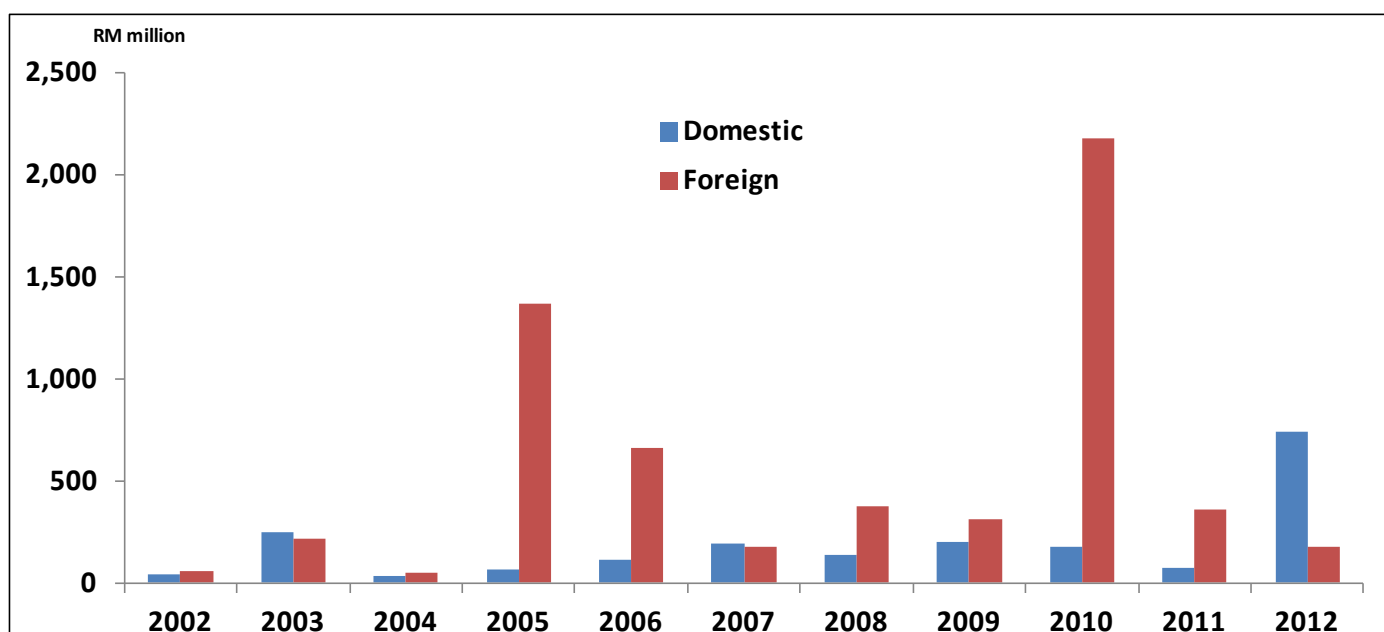
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade in Medical Devices, 2012



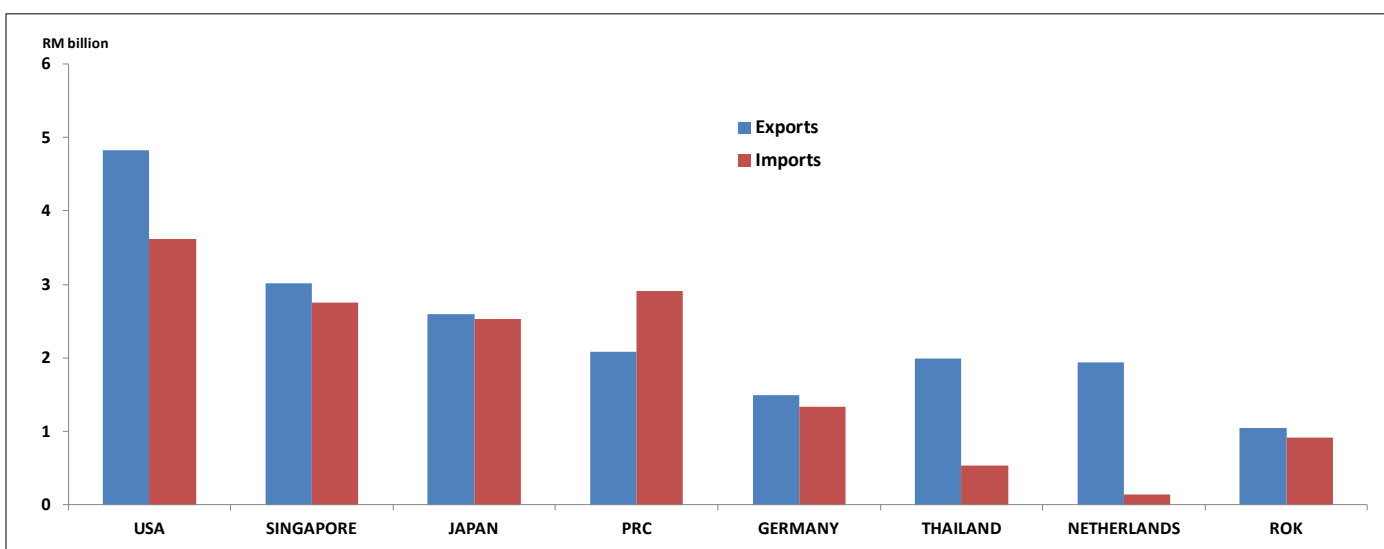
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Approved Investment in Scientific and Measuring Equipment Industry, 2002 - 2012



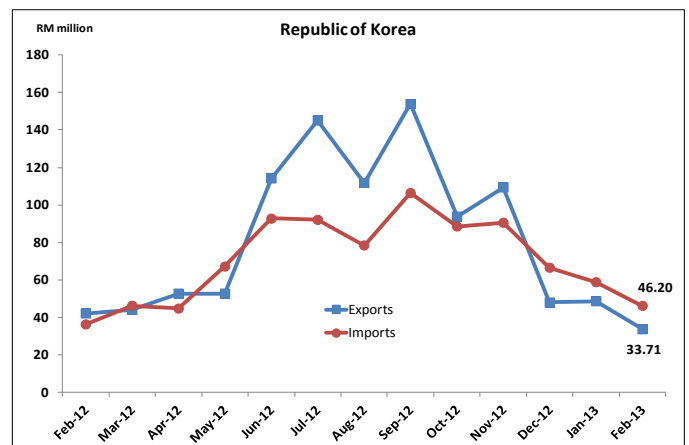
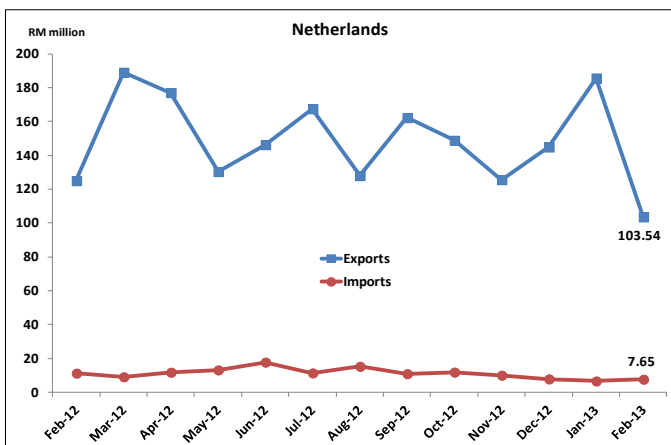
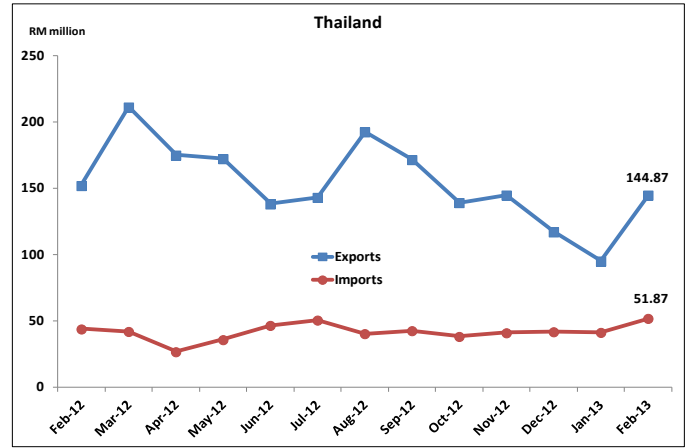
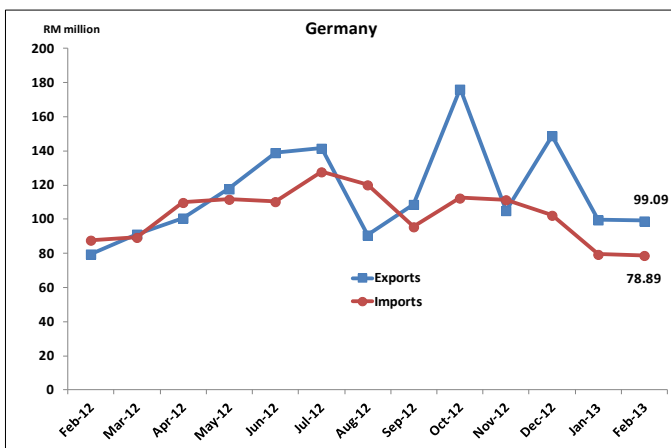
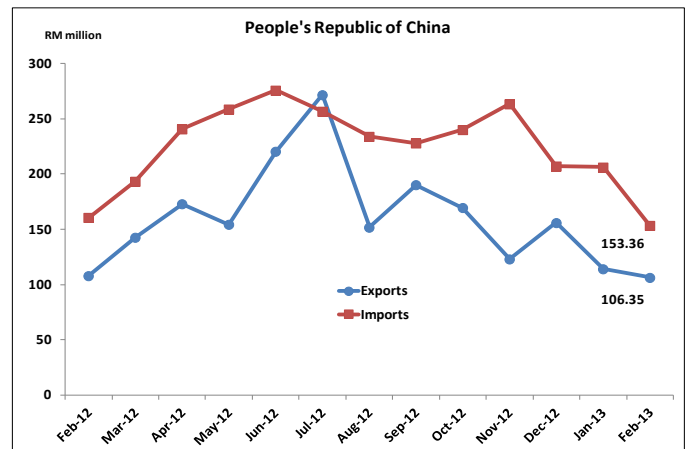
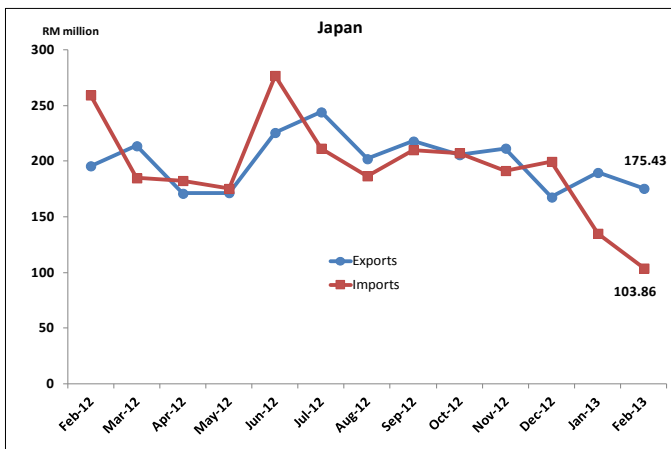
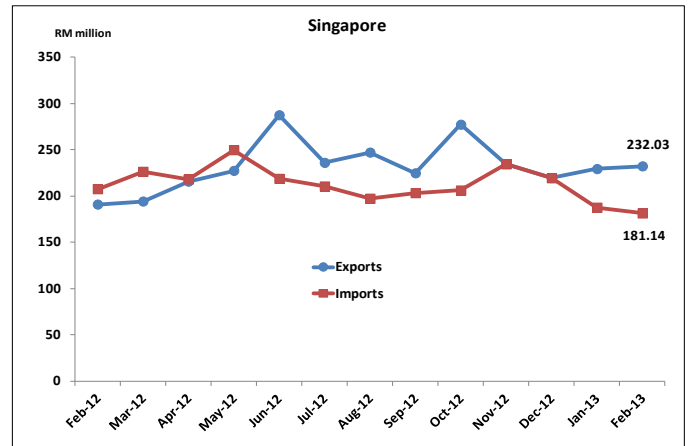
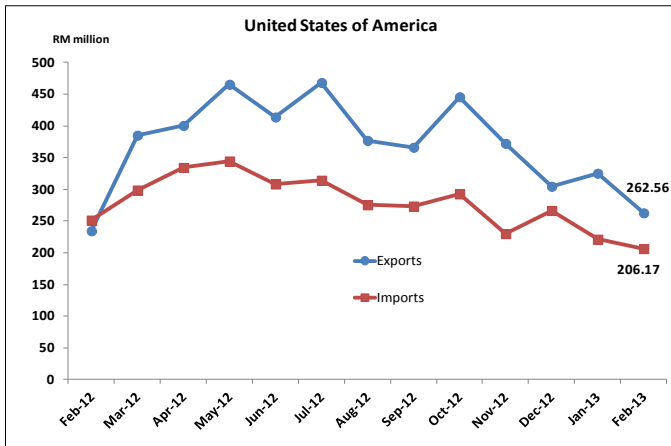
Source : MIDA

Top 8 Trading Nation in Optical & Scientific Equipment, Feb 2012 - Feb 2013



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top 8 Trading Nation in Optical & Scientific Equipment, Feb 2012 - Feb 2013

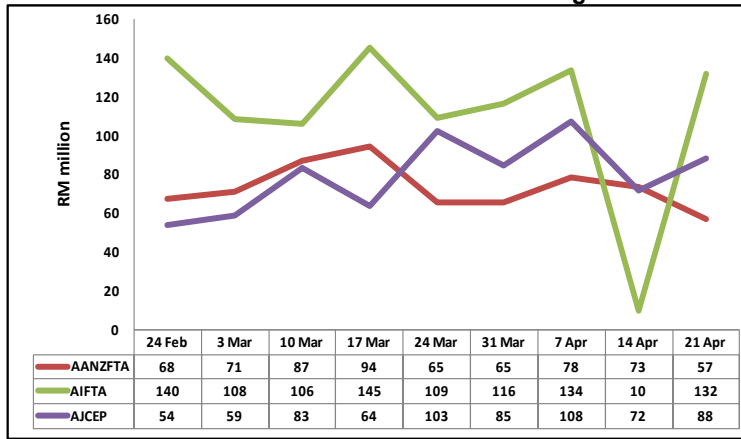


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

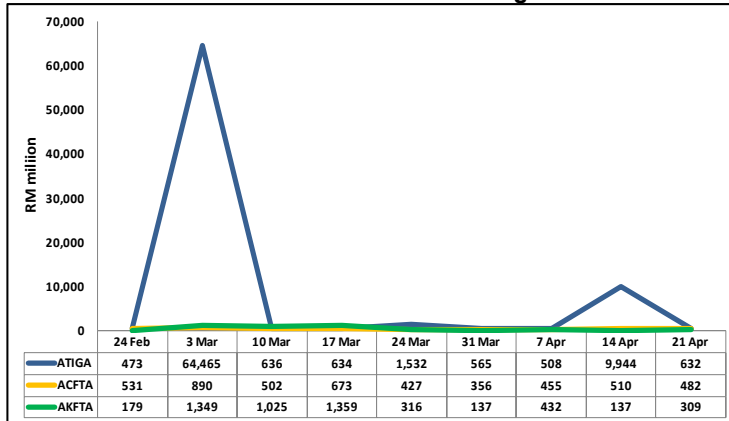
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
3 Mar	1,488	653	262	6,573	1,482	804
10 Mar	1,239	543	275	6,527	1,477	712
17 Mar	1,848	820	299	6,858	1,495	723
24 Mar	1,261	771	283	5,548	1,397	798
31 Mar	1,594	684	271	6,228	1,406	868
7 Apr	1,299	625	331	5,776	1,295	745
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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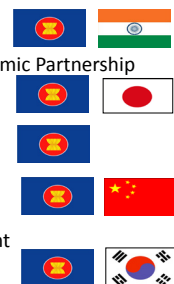
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	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
3 Mar	15	0	50	309
10 Mar	24	0	26	472
24 Mar	23	0	71	328
18 Mar	24	0	45	497
31 Mar	33	0	33	538
7 Apr	27	0	35	433
14 Apr	44	0	38	512
21 Apr	23	0	99	433

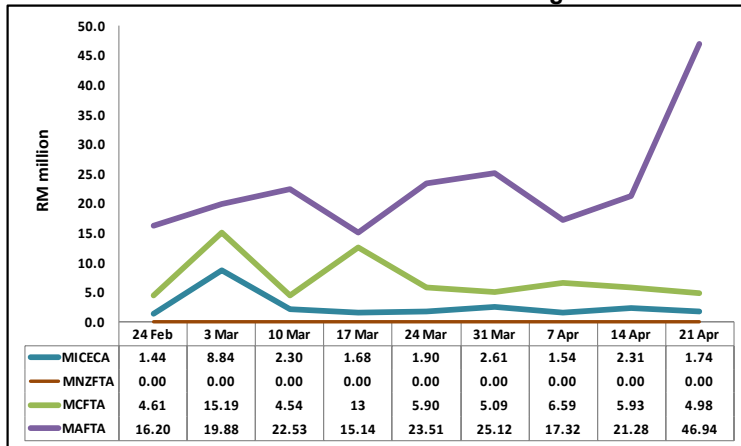
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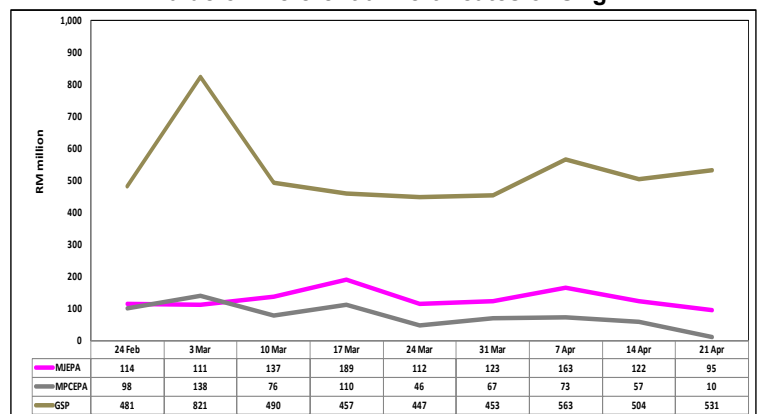
	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
3 Mar	1,372	208	5,524
10 Mar	1,270	138	5,193
17 Mar	1,344	189	5,582
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31 Mar	1,183	168	5,189
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Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

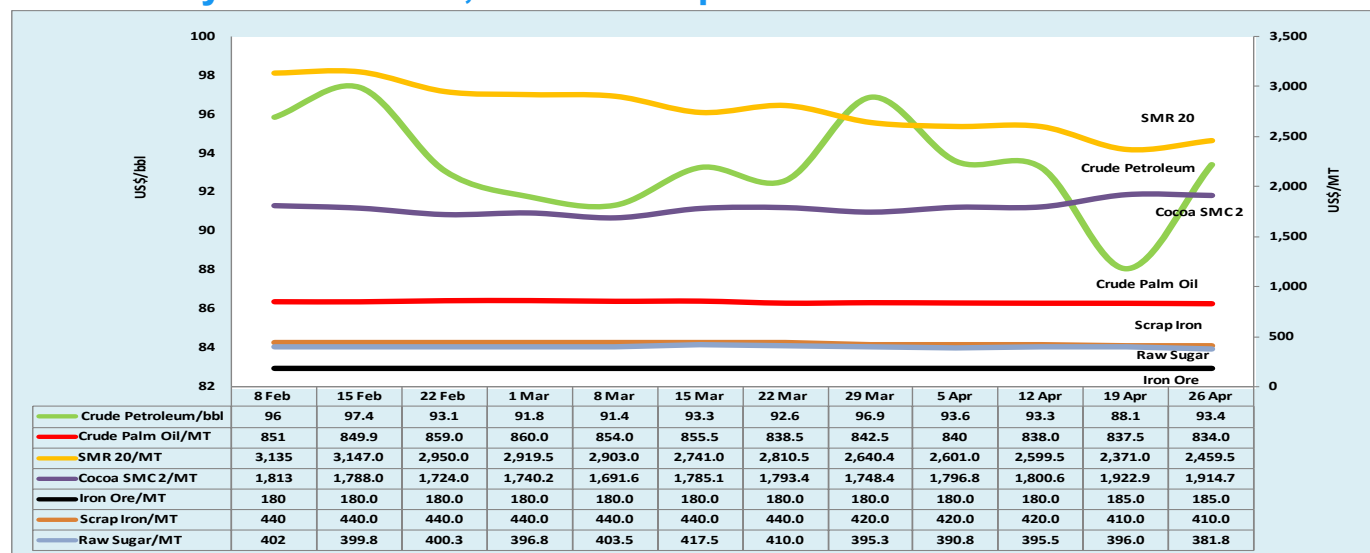
MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)

MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 8 Feb - 26 April 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
31 Jan 2013: 98.0
24 Feb 2012: 109.5

Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
1 March: 860.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3

Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	26 April 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	93.4	↑ 6.1	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	834	↓ 0.4	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	381	↓ 3.6	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,459.5	↑ 3.7	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	1,914.7	↓ 0.4	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	410.0 (High) 400.0 (Low)	Unchanged Unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

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

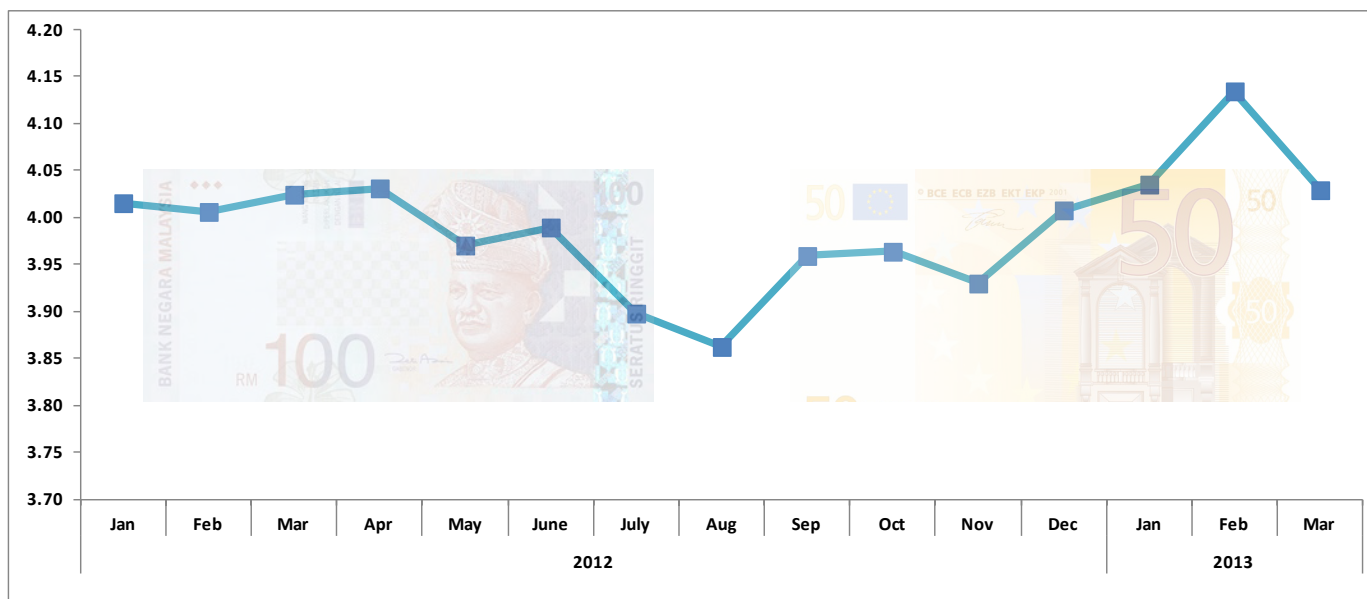
ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

26 April 2013 domestic prices for :

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2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,150 - RM2,300

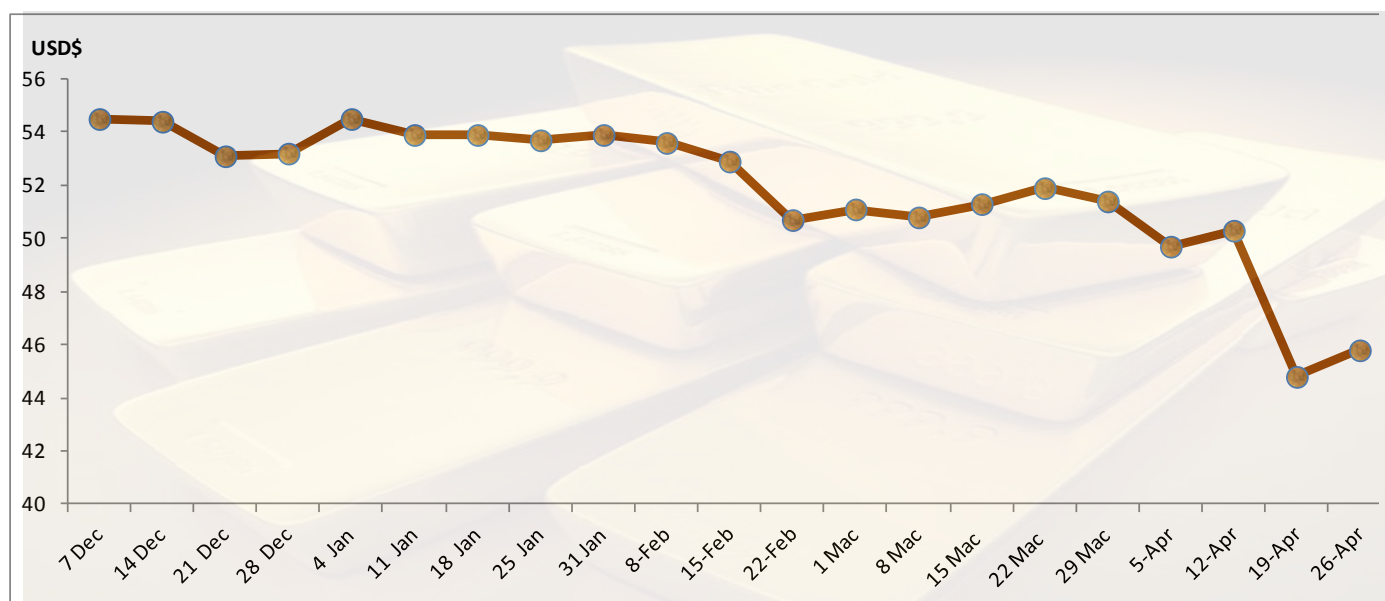
Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Euro, Jan 2012 - March 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Gold Price, 7 December 2012 - 26 April 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Comments & Suggestions

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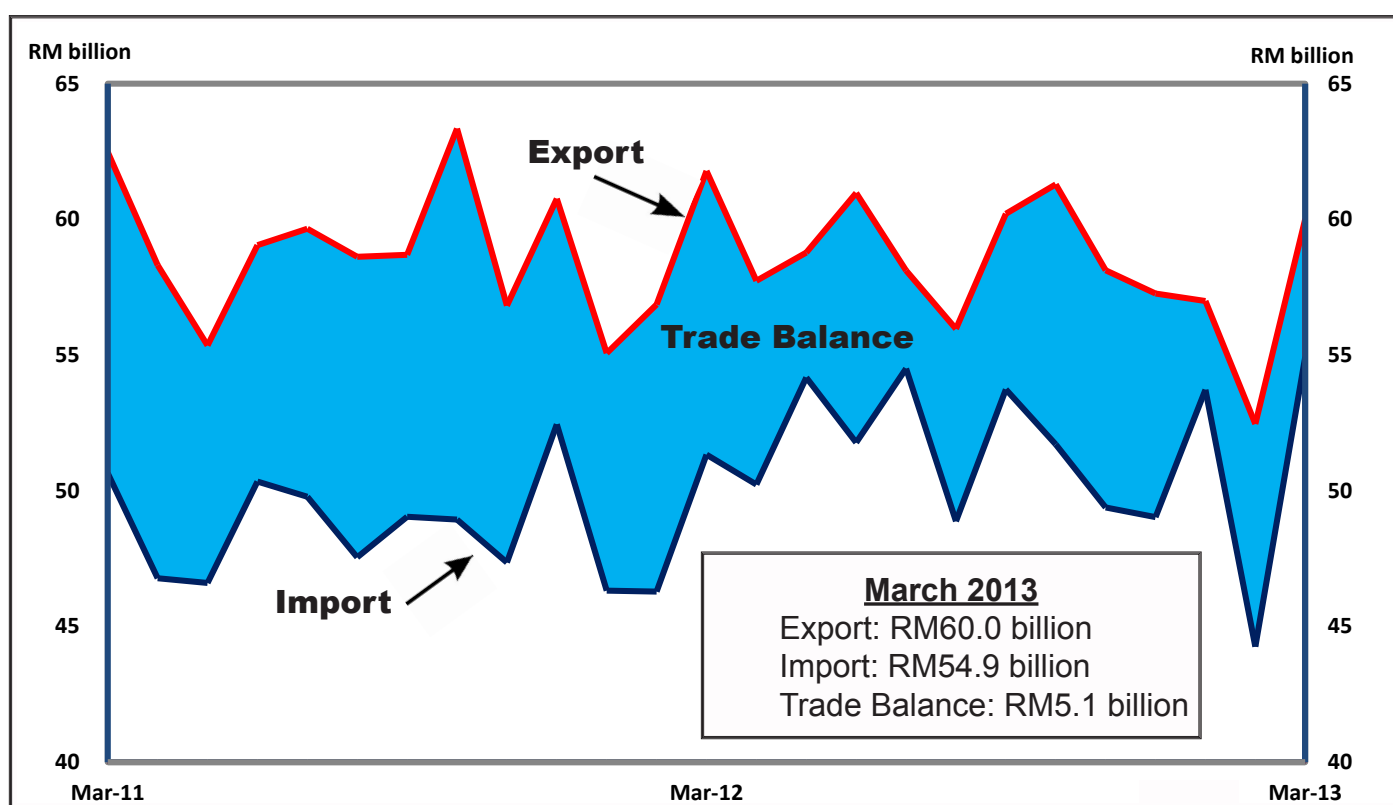
8 May 2013

MALAYSIA

Trade Performance, Q1 2013

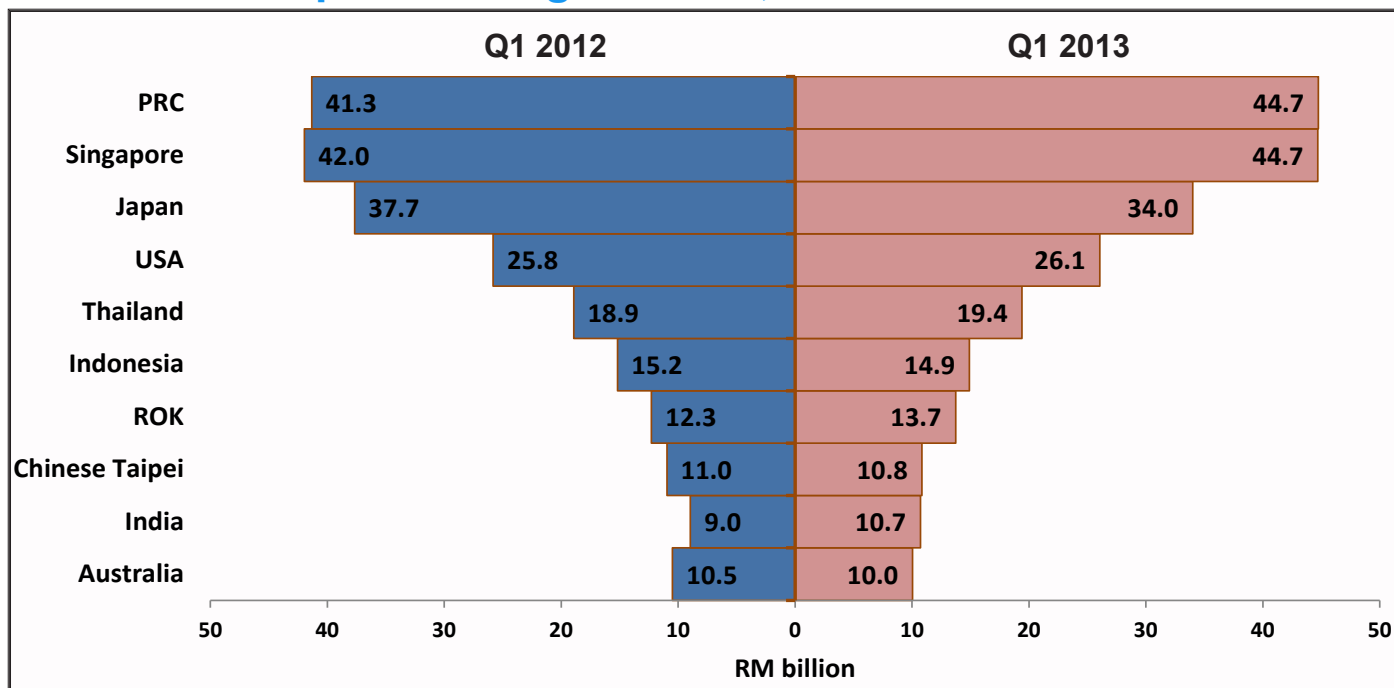


Monthly Trade Performance, March 2011 - March 2013

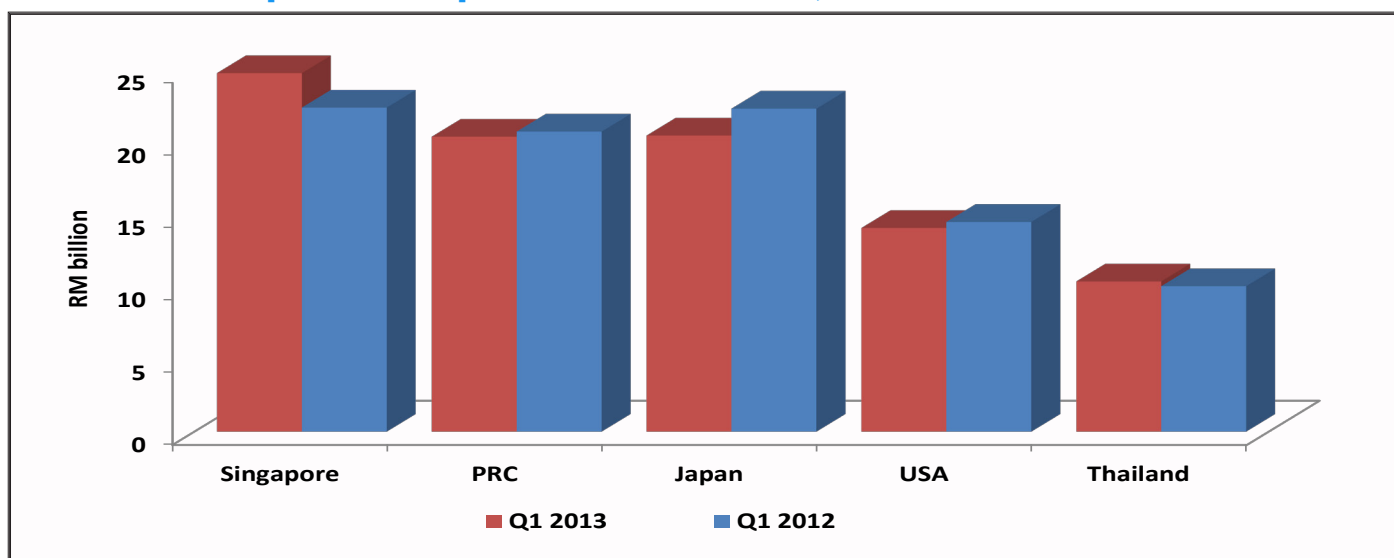


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

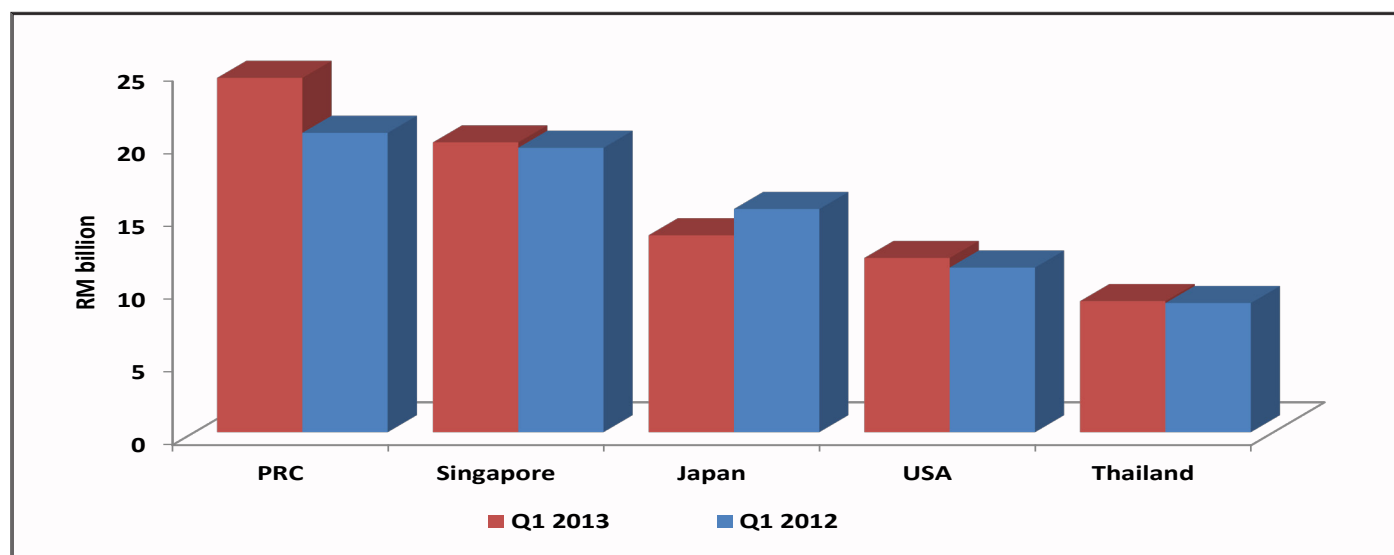
Top 10 Trading Partners, Q1 2012 and Q1 2013



Top Five Export Destinations, Q1 2012 and Q1 2013



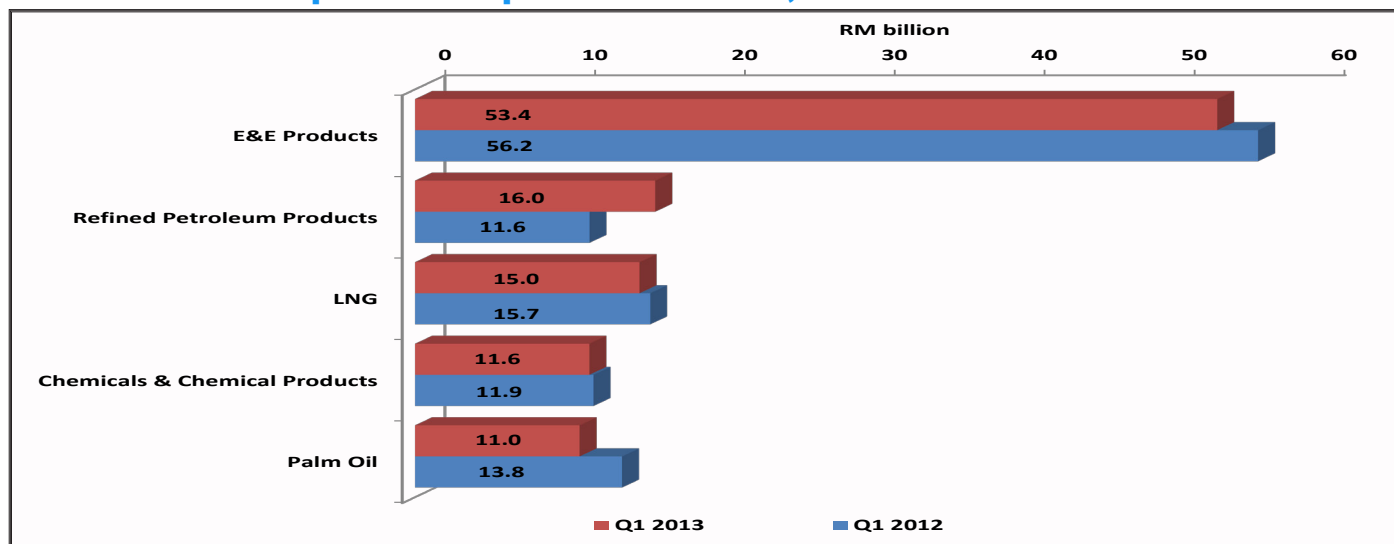
Top Five Import Sources, Q1 2012 and Q1 2013



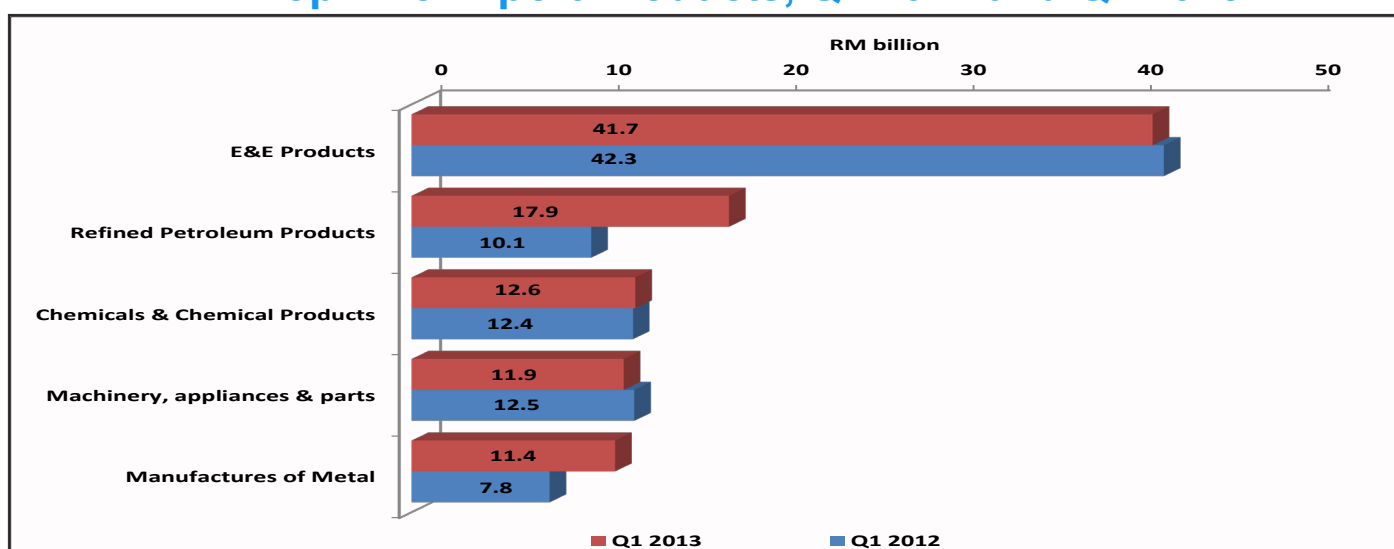
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Top Five Export Products, Q1 2012 and Q1 2013



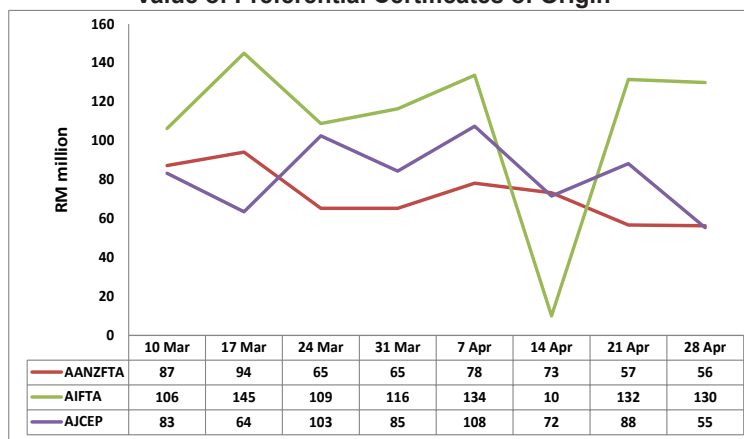
Top Five Import Products, Q1 2012 and Q1 2013



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

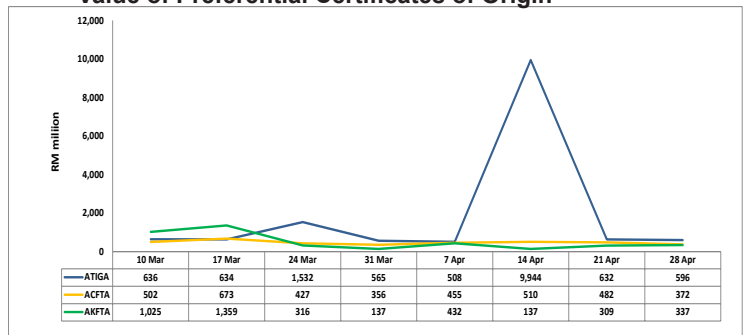
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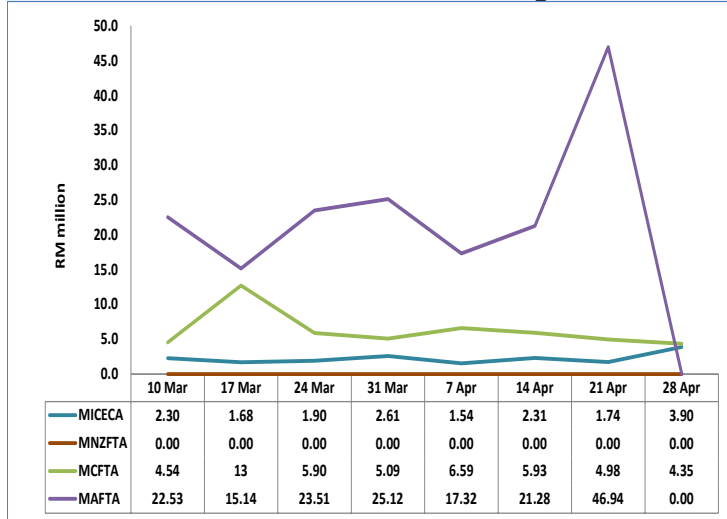
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Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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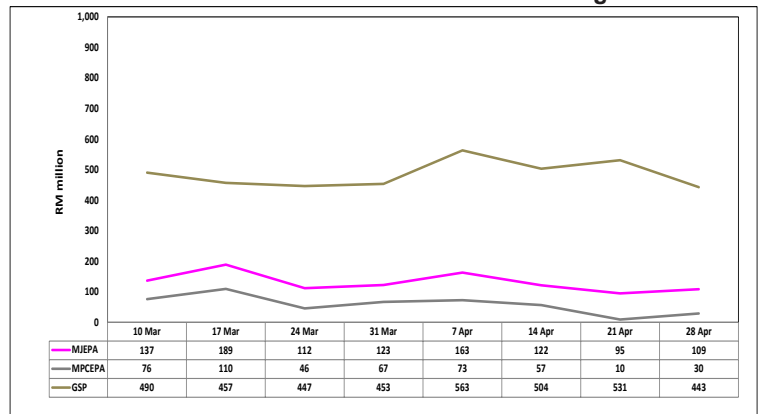
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



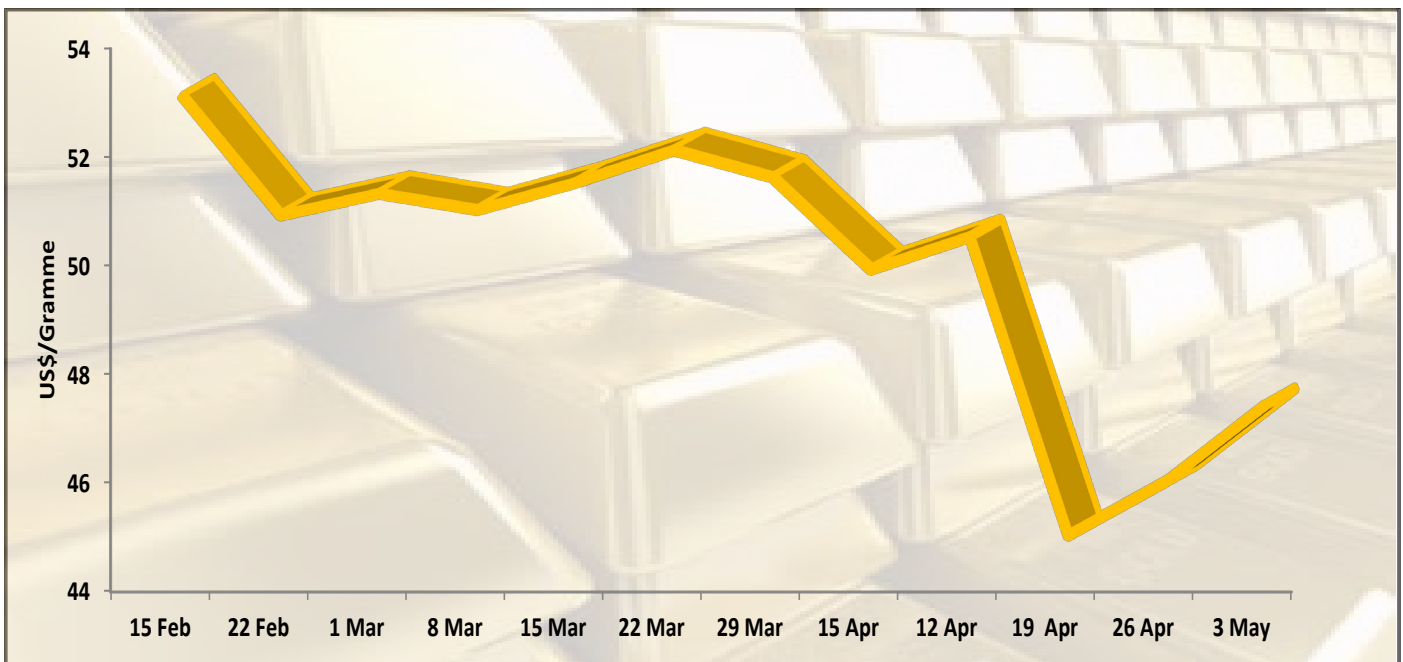
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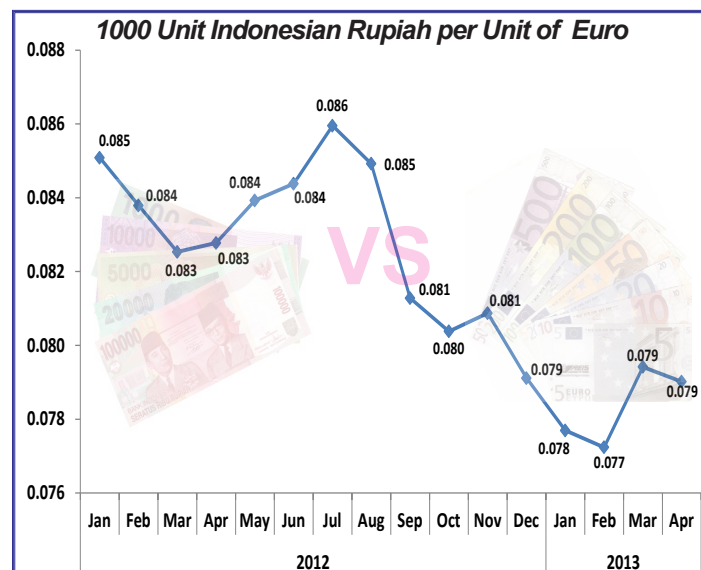
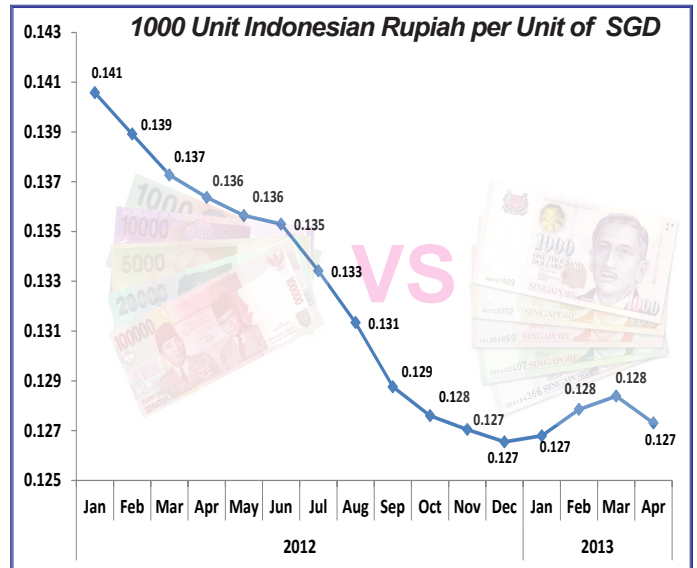
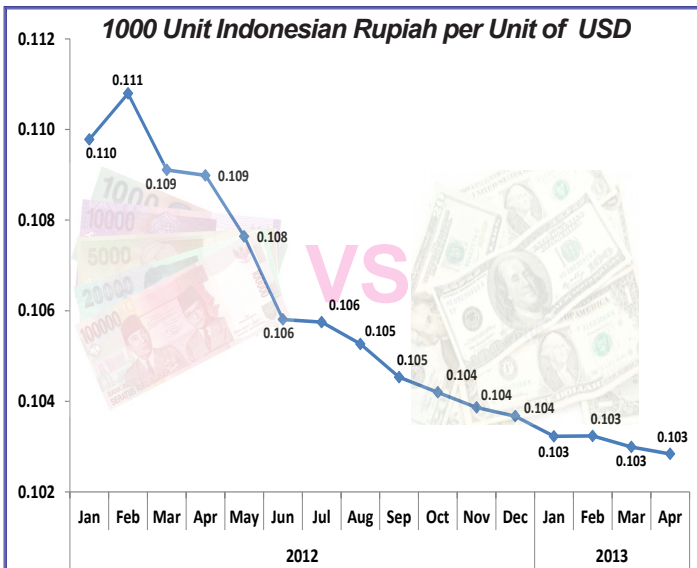
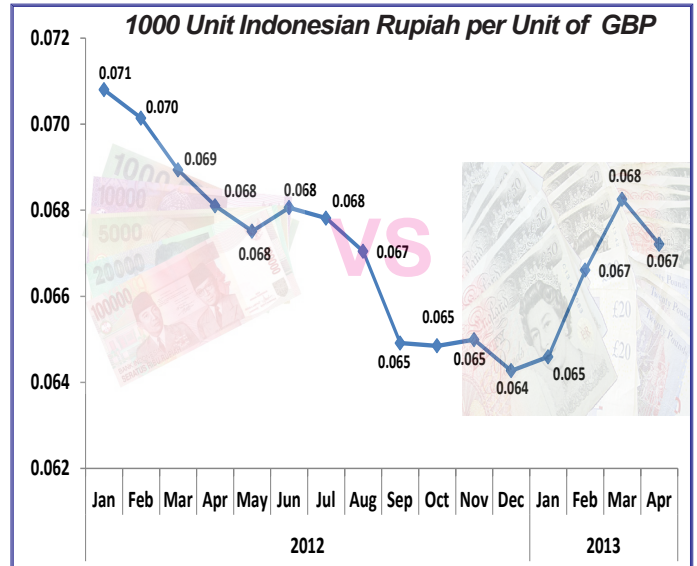
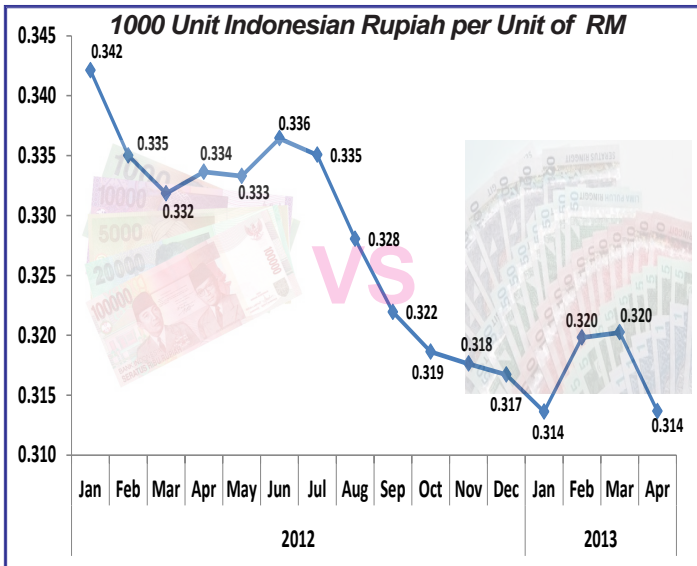
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Gold Price, 15 February - 3 May 2013



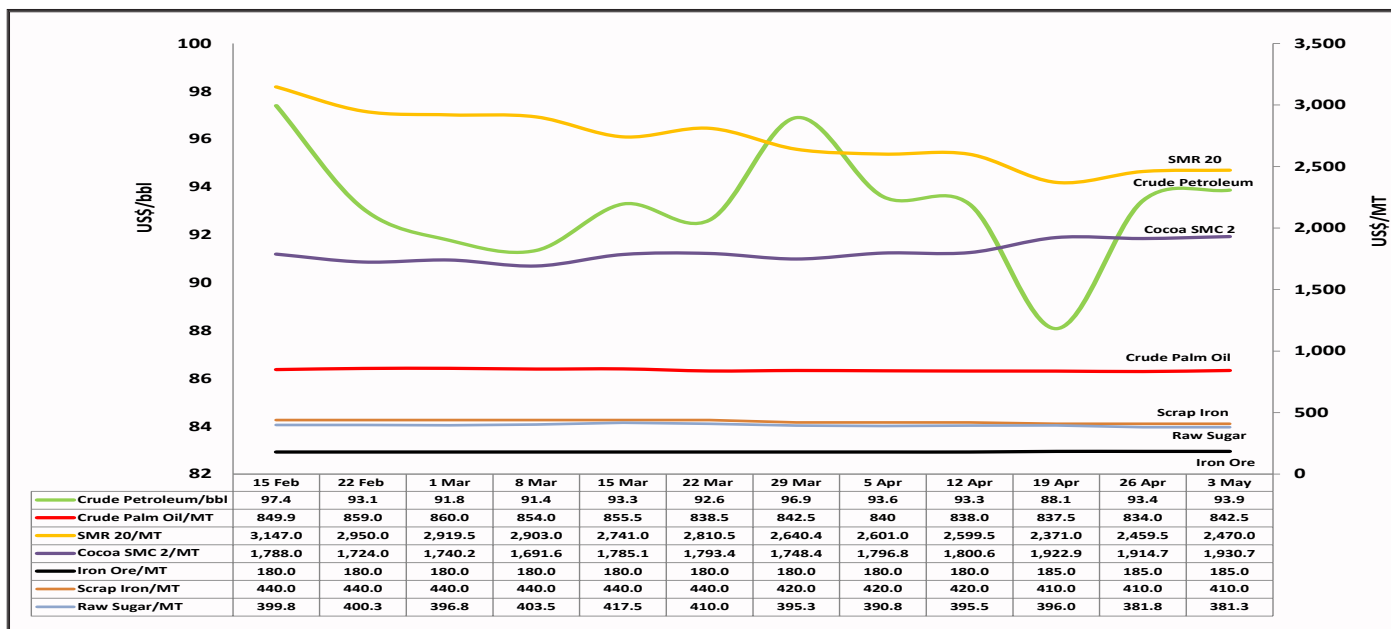
Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Monthly Indonesian Rupiah Exchange Rate with Selected Currencies, January 2012 - April 2013



Source : Bank Indonesia and Bank Negara Malaysia

Commodity Price Trends, 15 February - 3 May 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



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Volume 239



14 May 2013

MALAYSIA

Manufacturing Sector Performance, Q1 2013

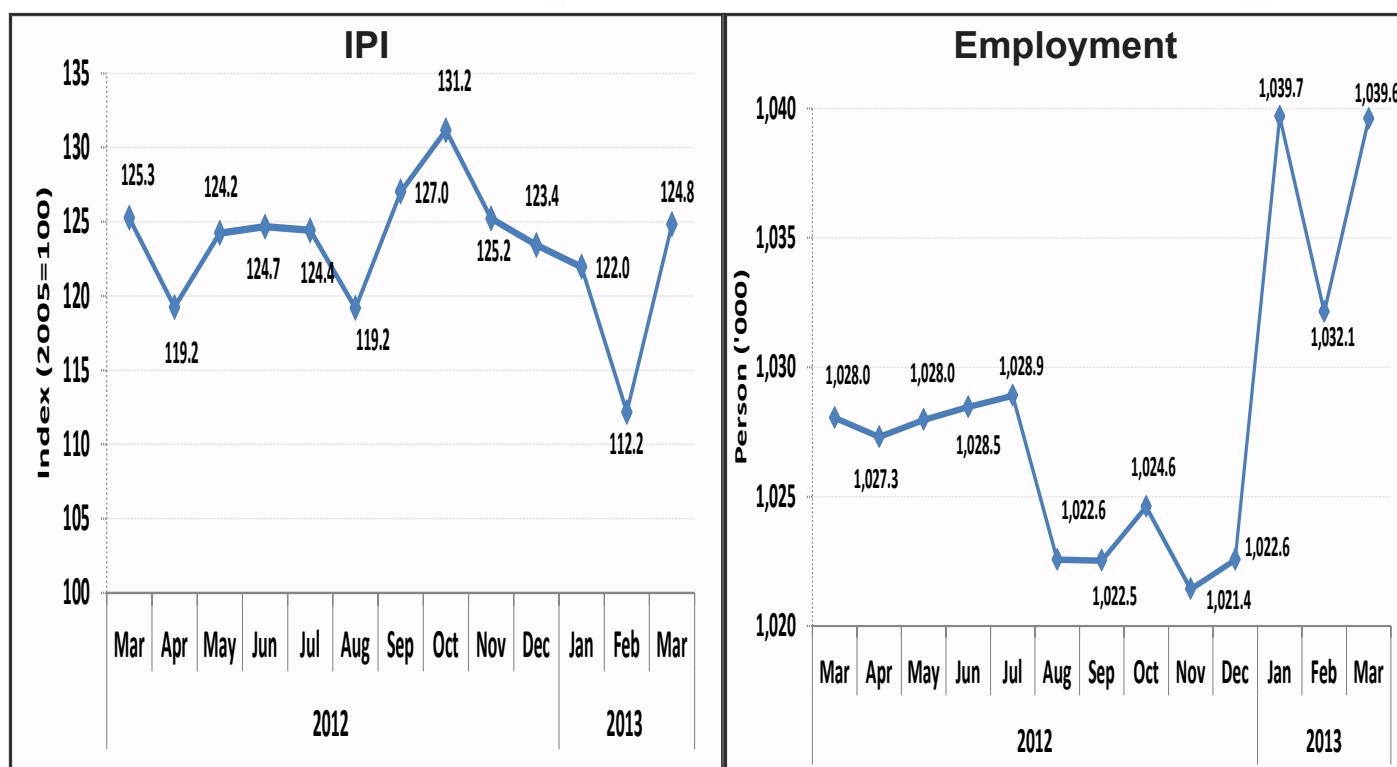
**Industrial
Production Index
(IPI), 119.7**
0.1% y-o-y growth

**Sales
RM147.7 billion**
-3.8% y-o-y growth

**Employment
1,039,596 persons**
1.1% y-o-y growth

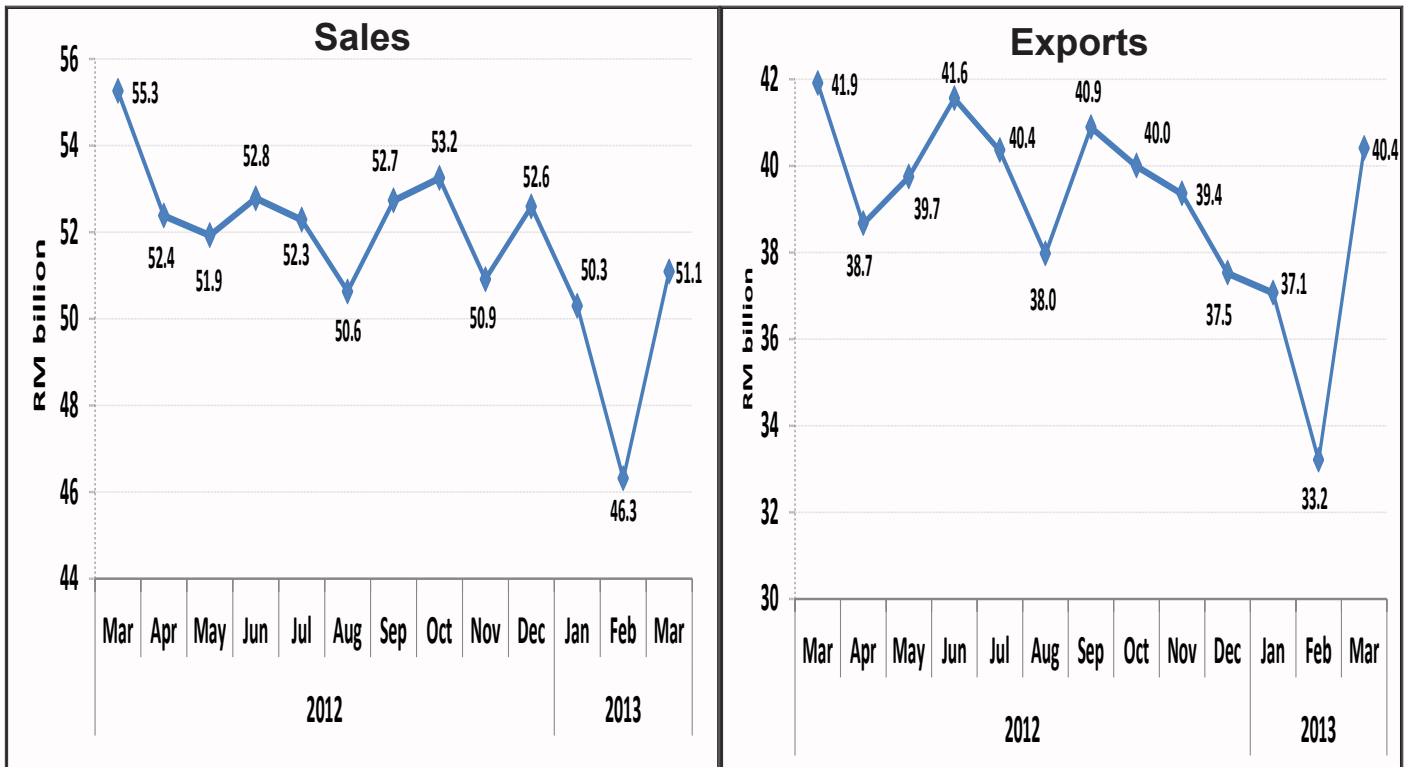
**Exports
RM110.7 billion**
-3.7% y-o-y growth

IPI and Employment (Mar 2012 - Mar 2013)

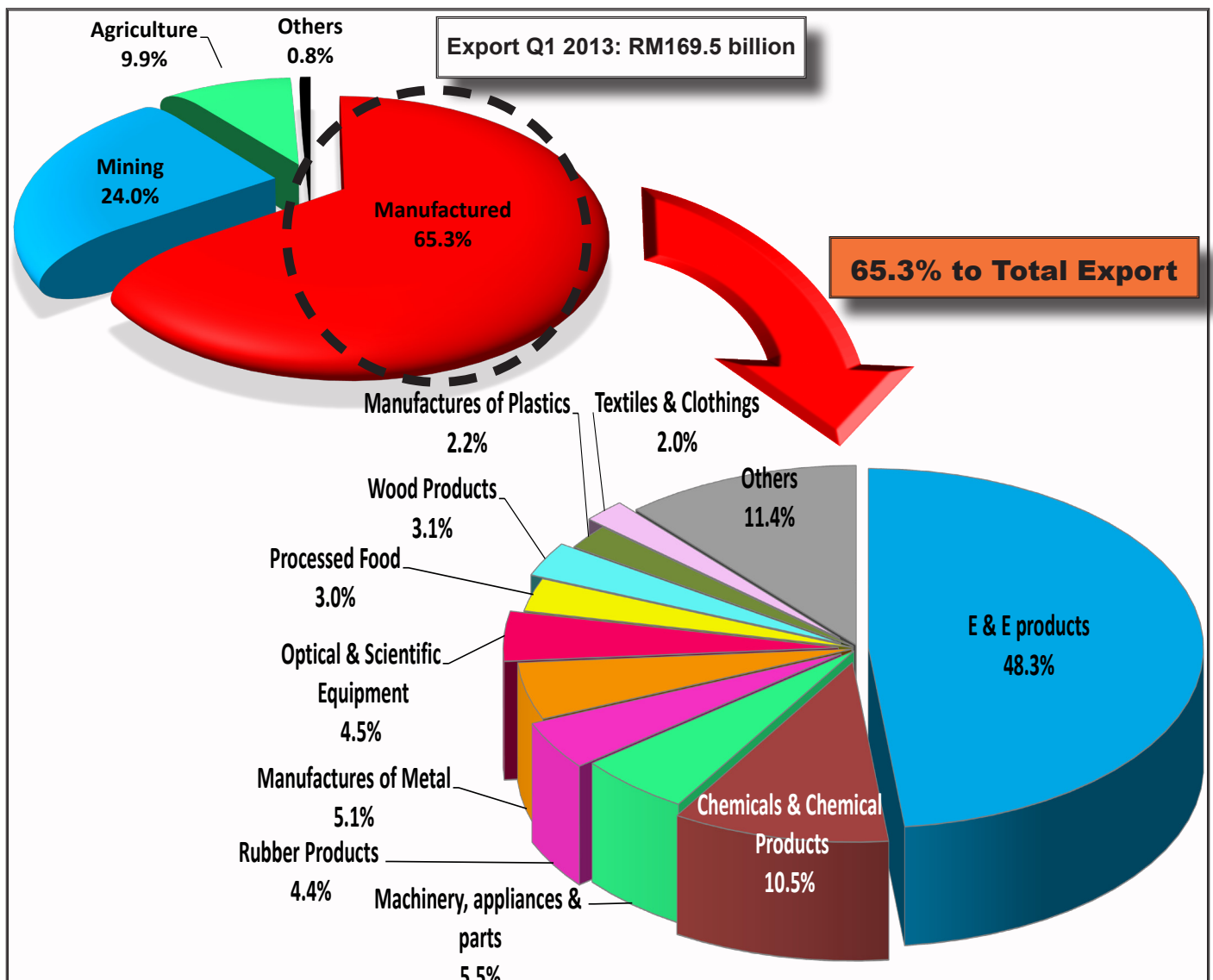


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Sales and Exports (Mar 2012 - Mar 2013)

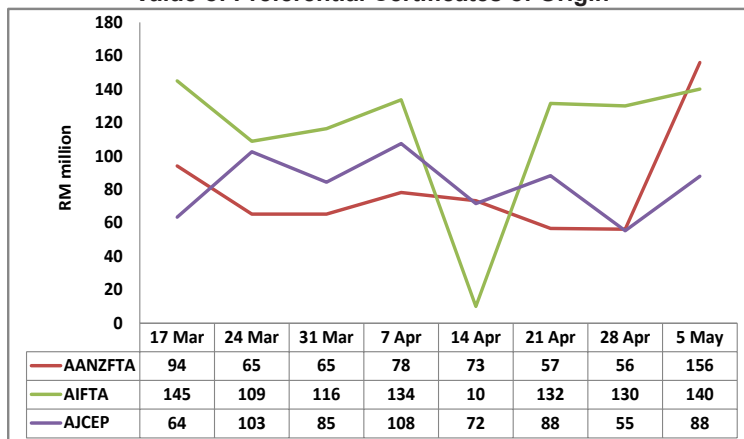


Contribution of Manufacturing Sector to Malaysia's Export, Q1 2013



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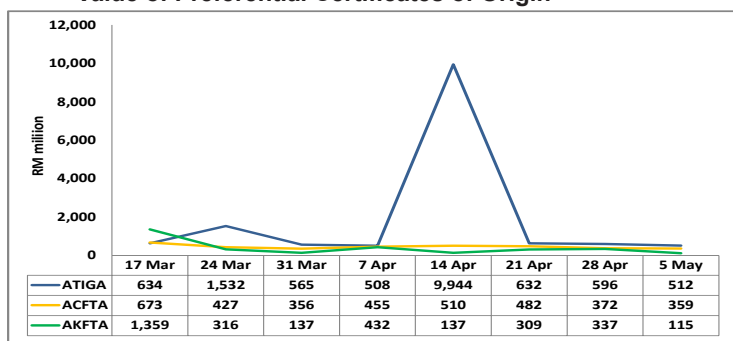
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5 May	1,477	663	262	5,328	1,350	686

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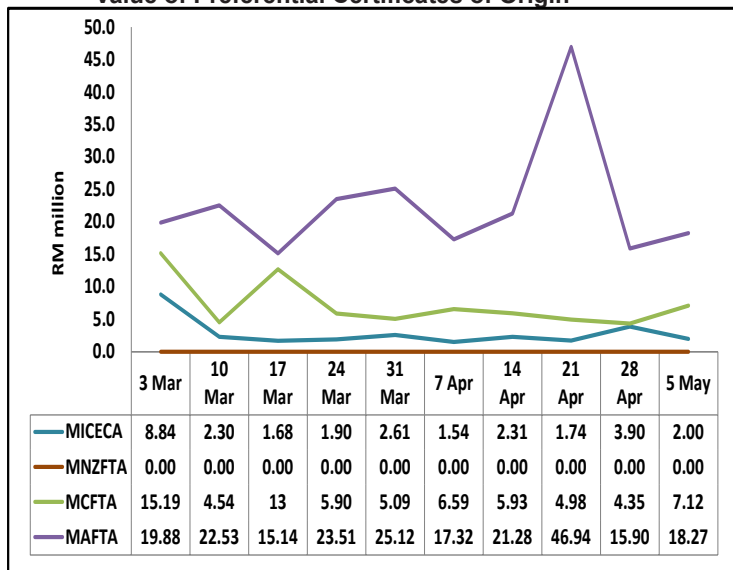
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21 Apr	23	0	99	433
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5 May	29	0	49	467

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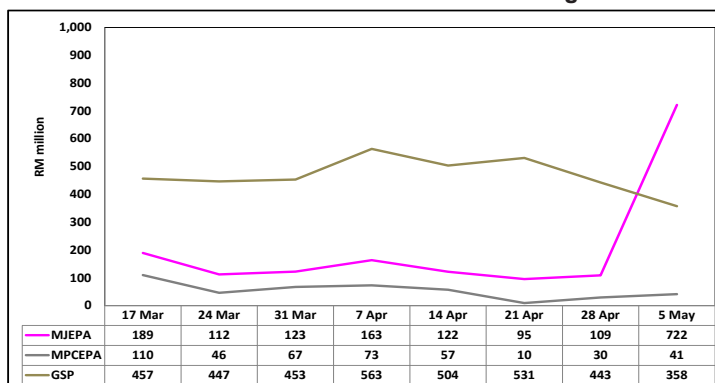
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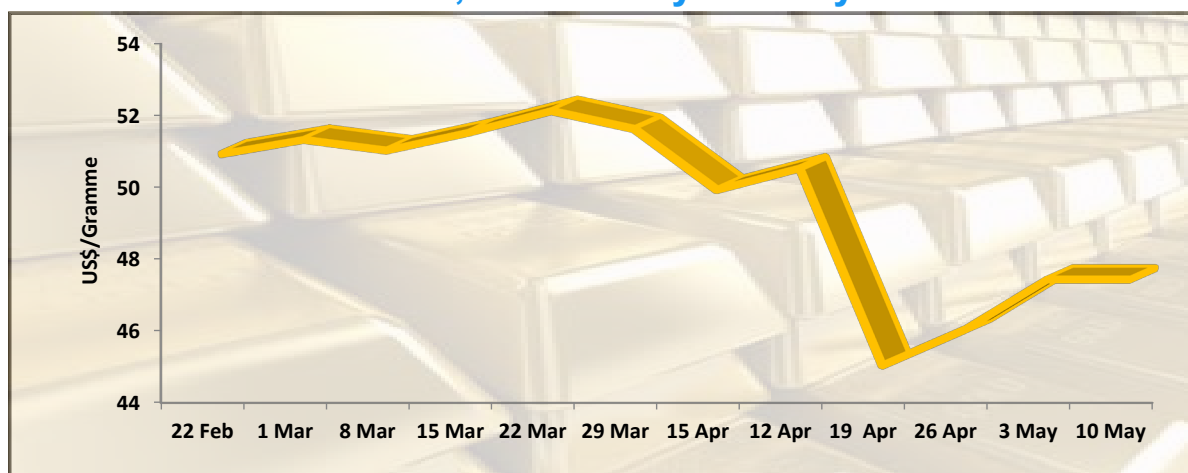
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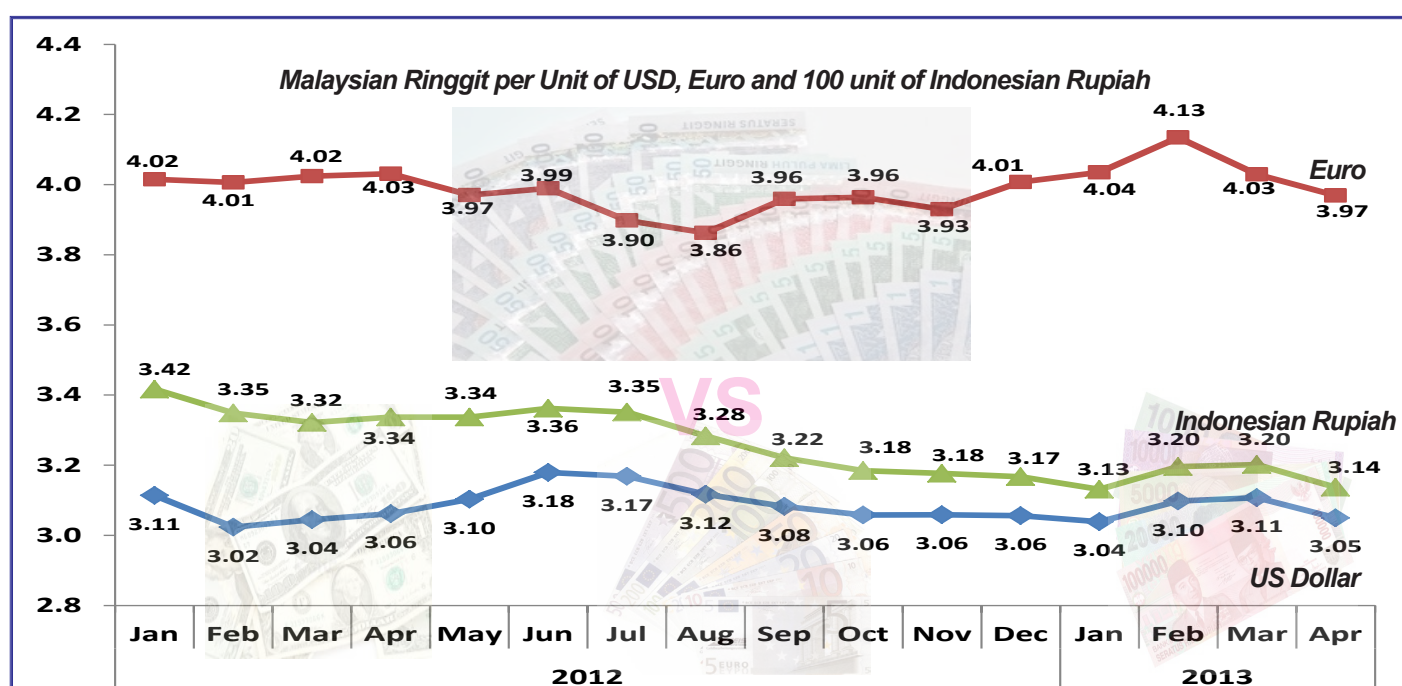
MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Entry into force since 1 January 2008)

Gold Price, 22 February - 10 May 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Malaysian Ringgit Against Selected Currencies, January 2012 - April 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	10 May 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	96.2	↑ 2.5	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	834.4	↓ 1.0	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	388.5	↑ 1.9	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,639.0	↑ 6.8	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	1,922.8	↓ 0.4	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	410.0 (High) 400.0 (Low)	Unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

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

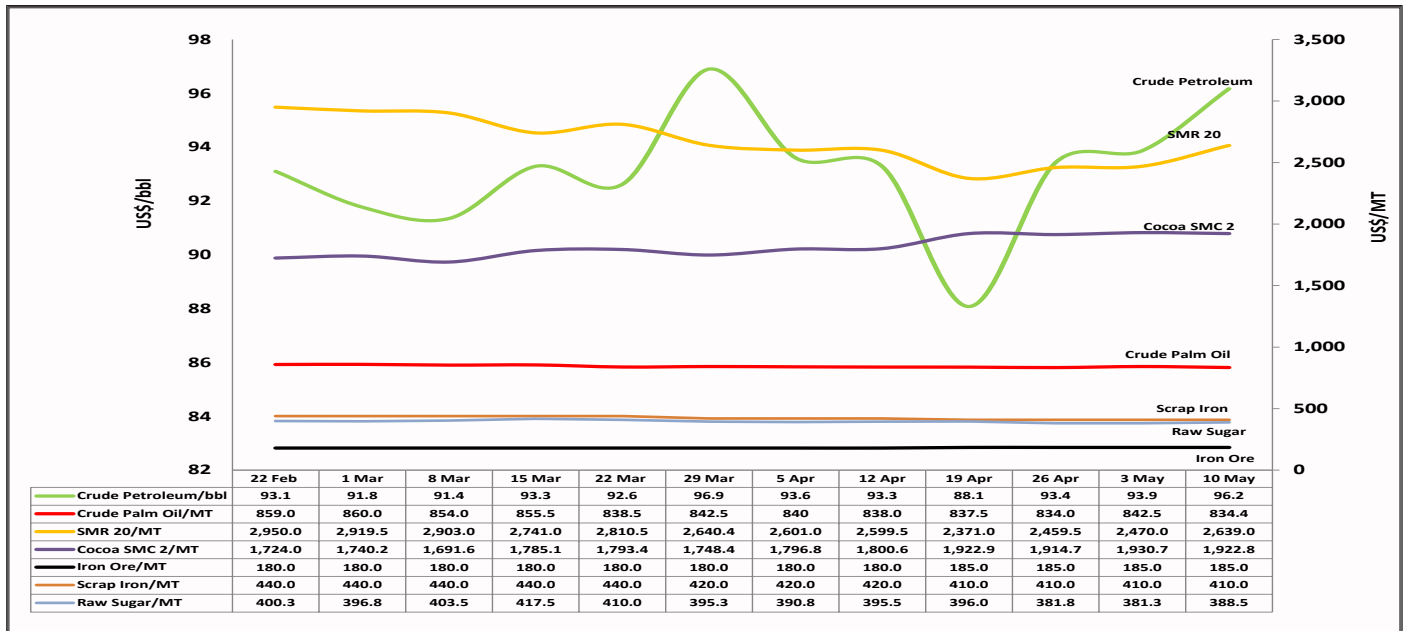
ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

19 April 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,800 - RM1,850
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,150 - RM2,300

Commodity Price Trends, 22 February - 10 May 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



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Lowest
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4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

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Name : Rahmat Lembek
Designation : Administrative Assistant
Job Description : • Processing Certificates of Origin
 • Attending to public enquiries
Contact Details : 03 - 6205 2544
Email : rahmat.lembek@miti.gov.my

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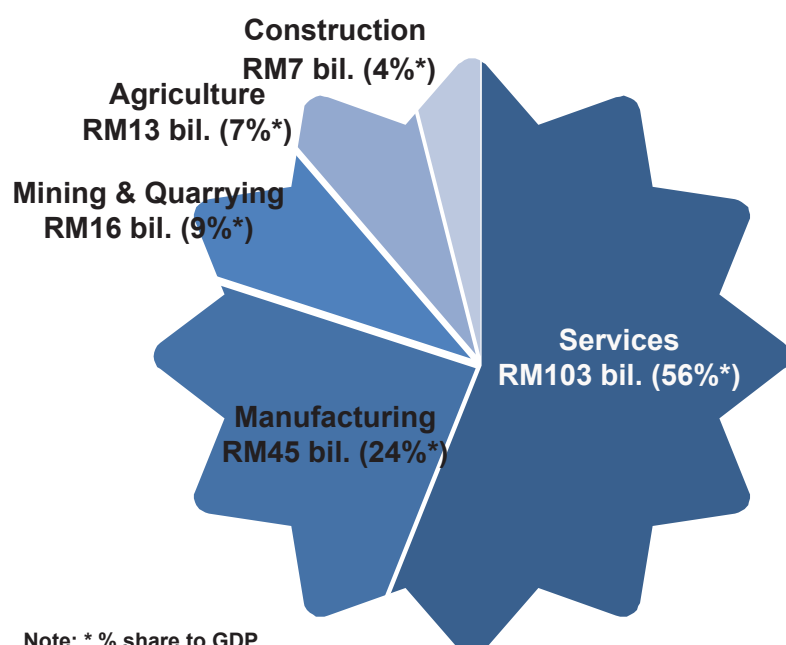
Volume 240



21 May 2013

MALAYSIA

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Q1 2013

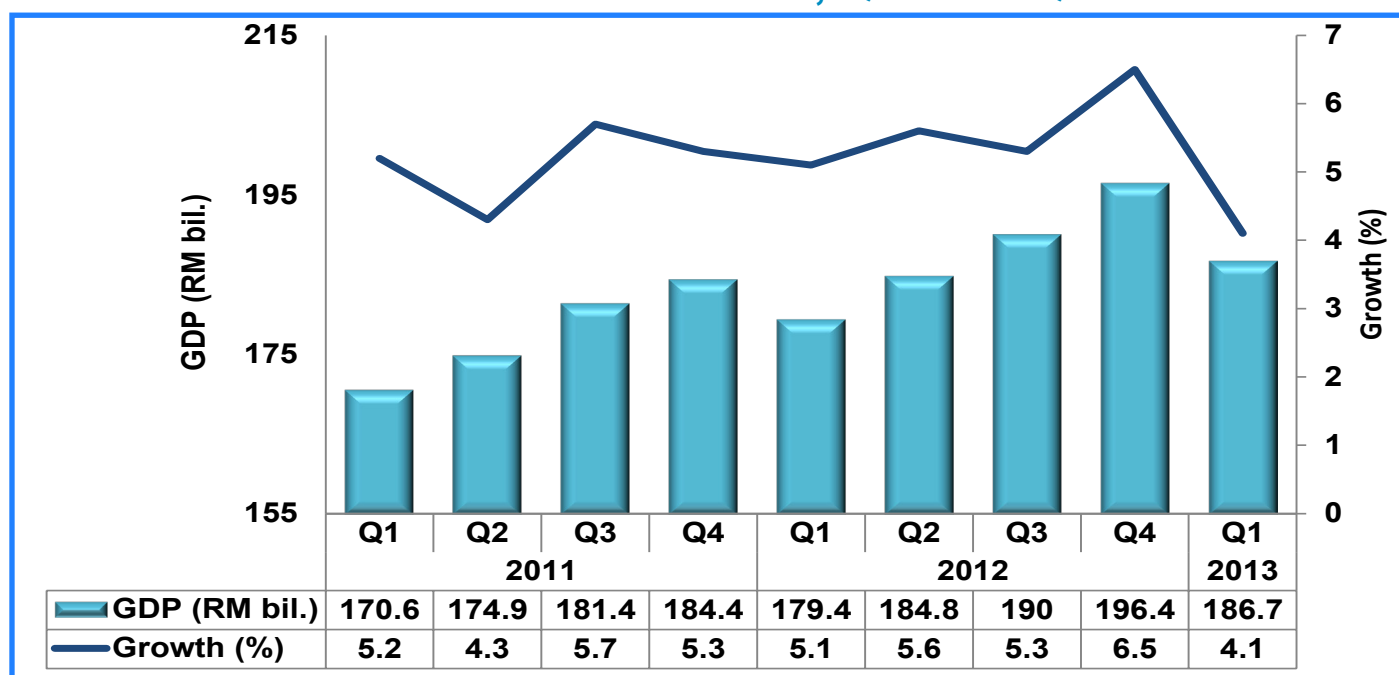


GDP Q1 2013
RM186.7 bil.



Note: * % share to GDP

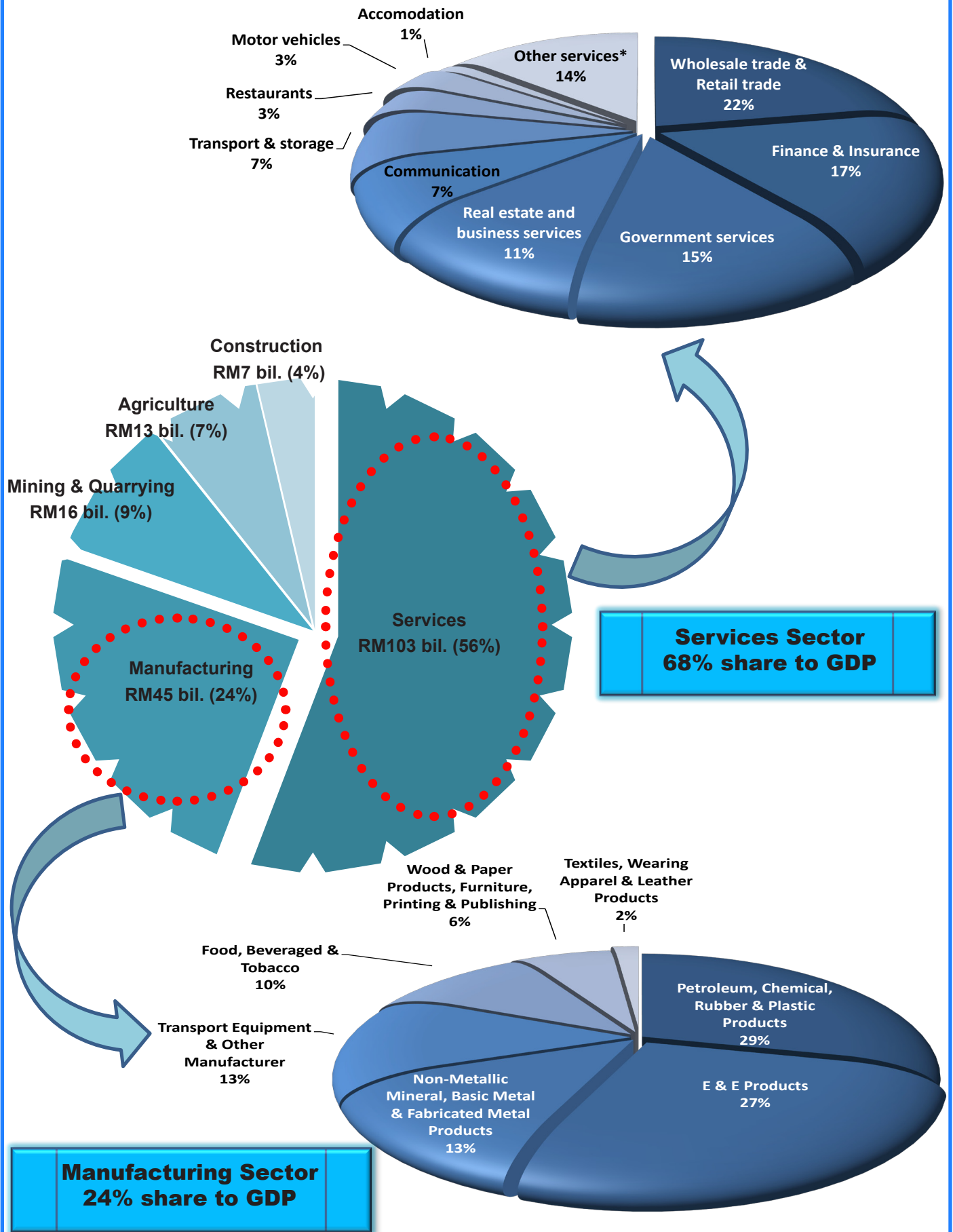
GDP and Annual Growth, Q1 2011- Q1 2013



Source : Malaysia Department of Statistics

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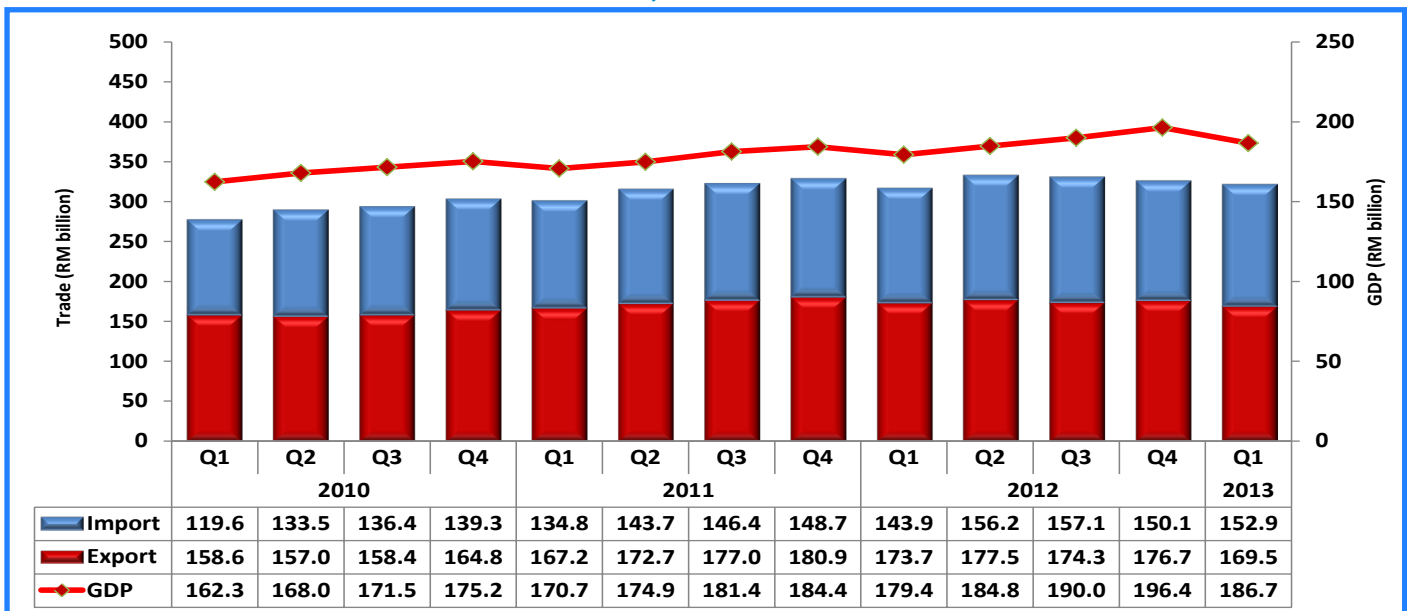
GDP by Sector, Q1 2013



Note: *Other services includes utilities, activities for cinemas, gambling, sanitation, beauty parlours, barbers, laundries, photographic studios, funeral services, recreation and entertainment.

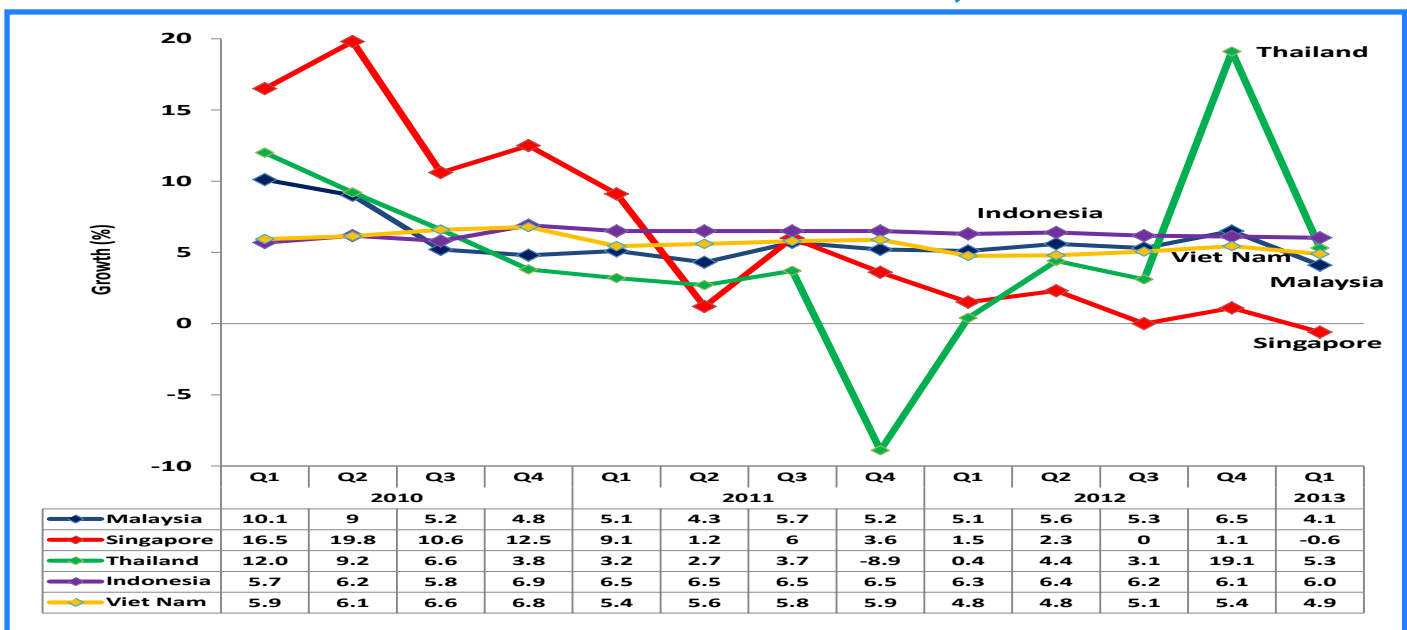
Source : Malaysia Department of Statistics

GDP and Trade, Q1 2010 to Q1 2013



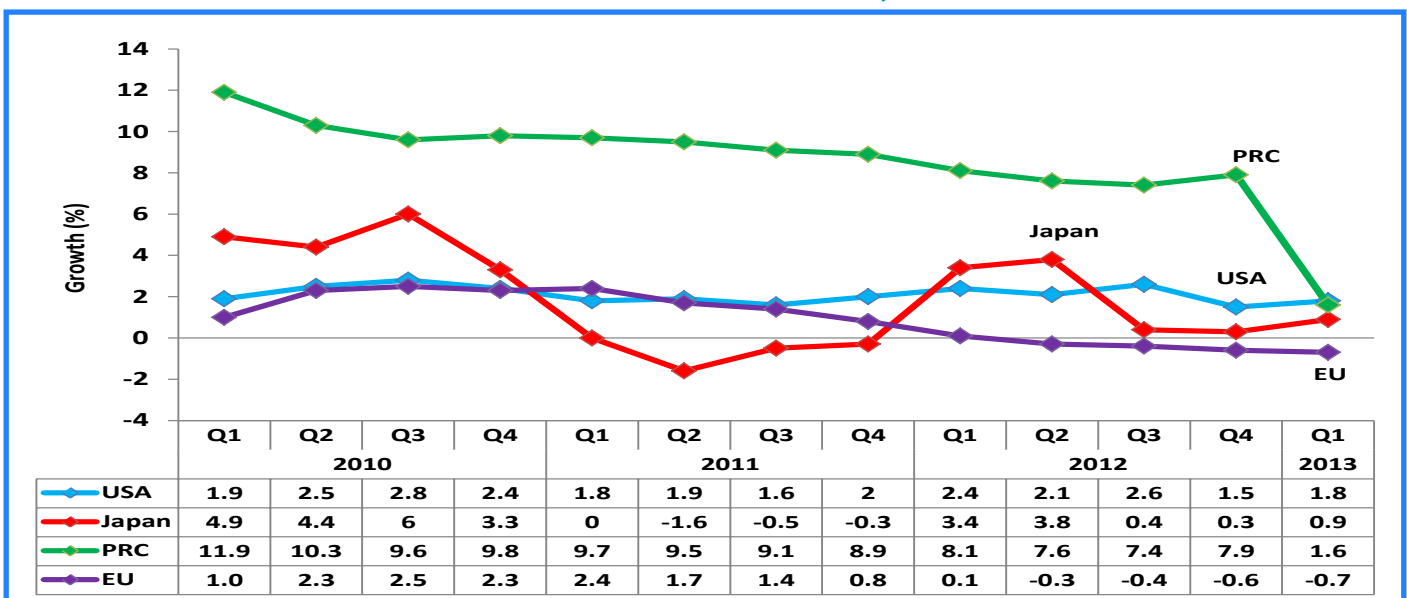
Source : Malaysia Department of Statistics

GDP Growth for Selected ASEAN Countries, Q1 2010 to Q1 2013



Source : Malaysia Department of Statistics and National Statistical Organisation

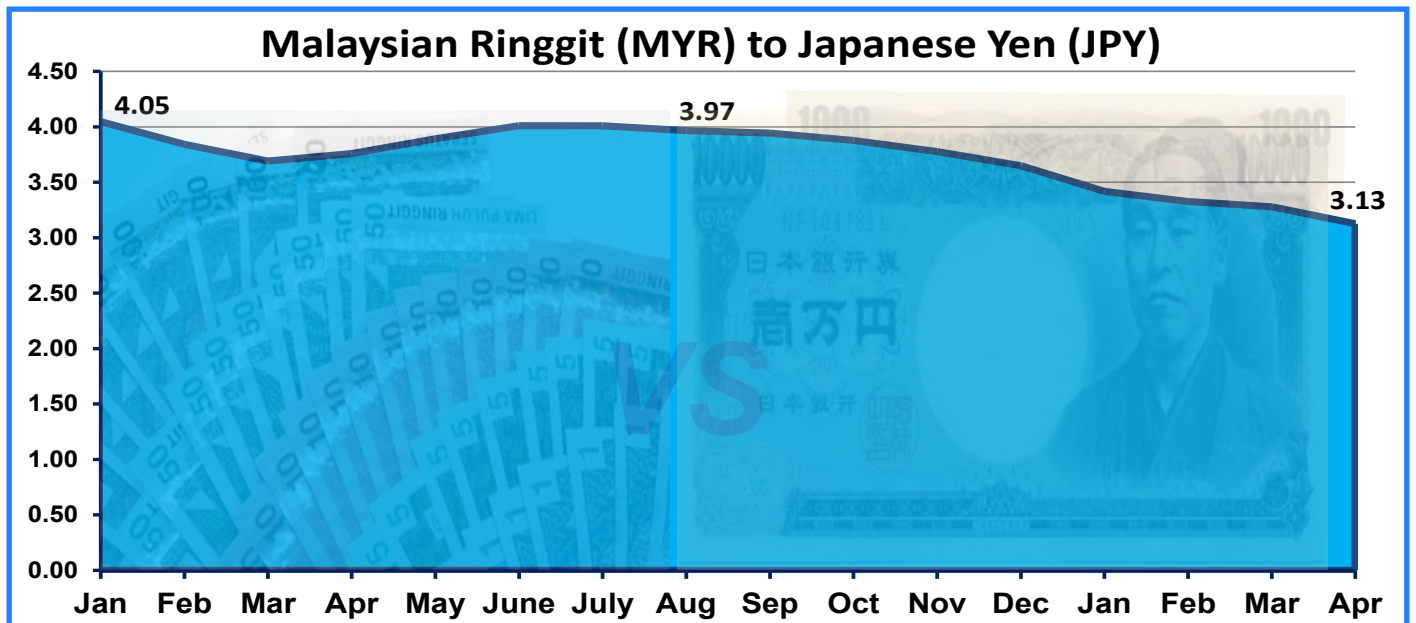
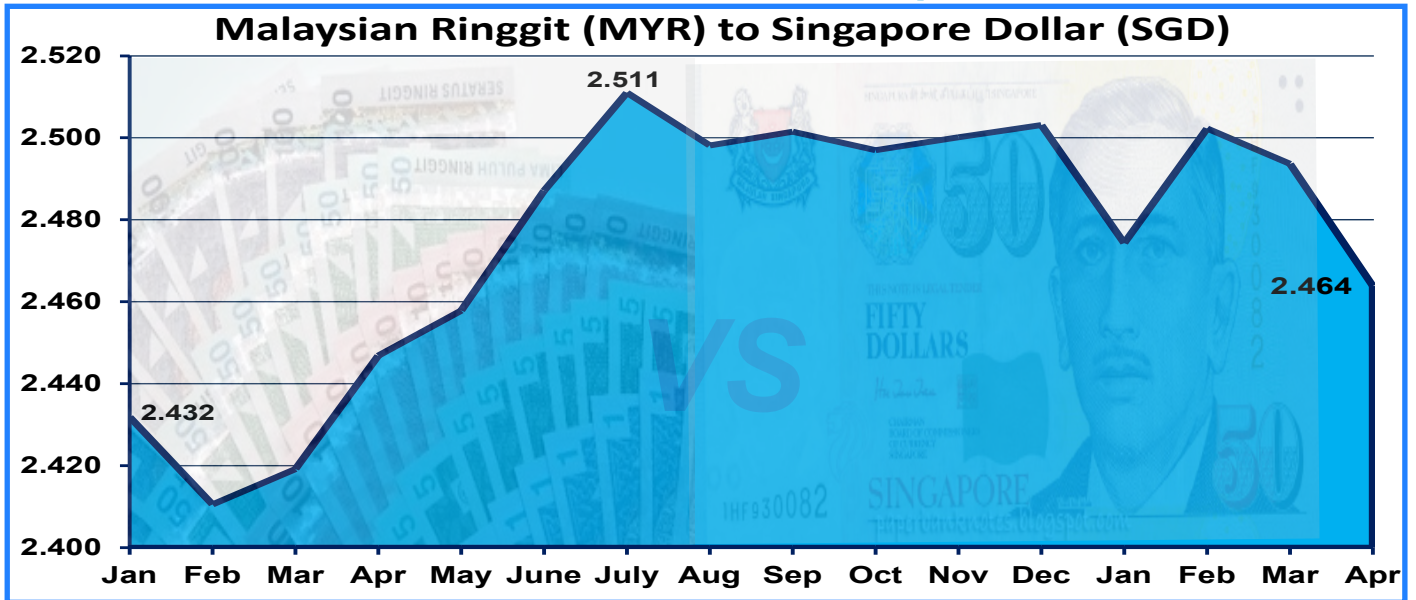
GDP Growth for Selected Countries, Q1 2010 to Q1 2013



Source : Malaysia Department of Statistics and National Statistical Organisation

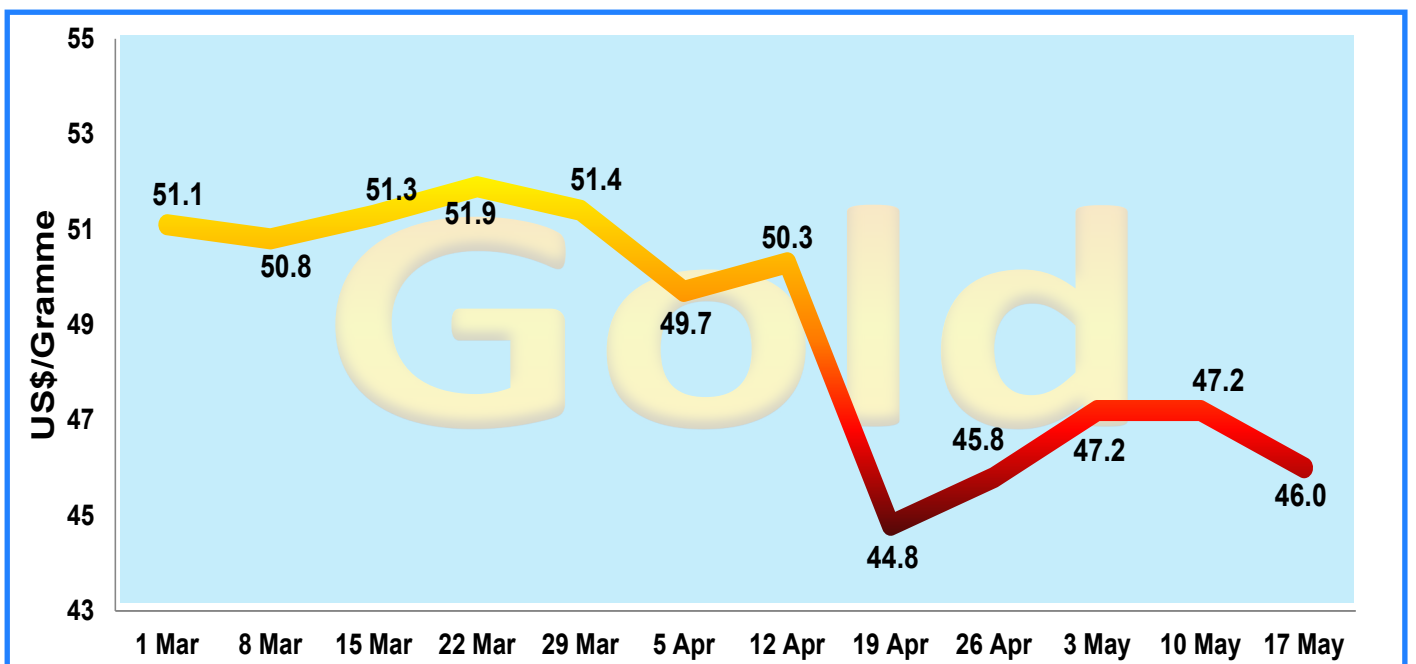


Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Singapore Dollar and Japanese Yen, January 2012 - April 2013



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Gold Price, 1 March - 17 May 2013

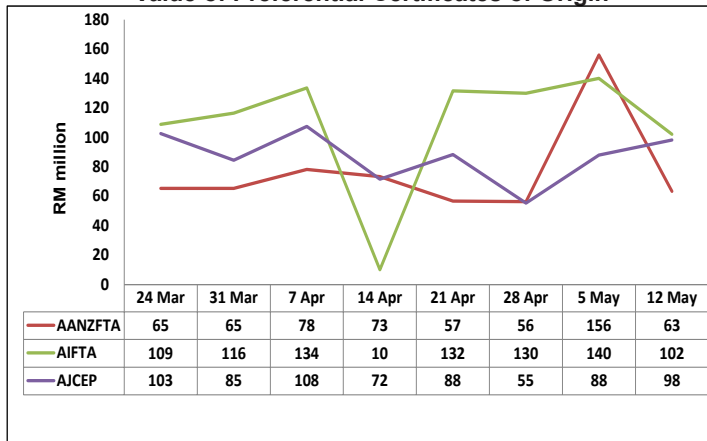


Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

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Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

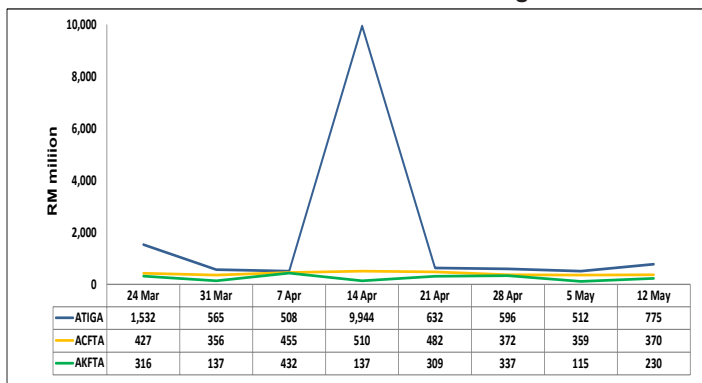
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
24 Mar	1,261	771	283	5,548	1,397	798
31 Mar	1,594	684	271	6,228	1,406	868
7 Apr	299	625	331	5,776	1,295	745
14 Apr	1,397	114	251	5,842	1,406	906
21 Apr	1,060	751	213	6,430	1,276	754
28 Apr	1,328	777	212	5,958	1,240	835
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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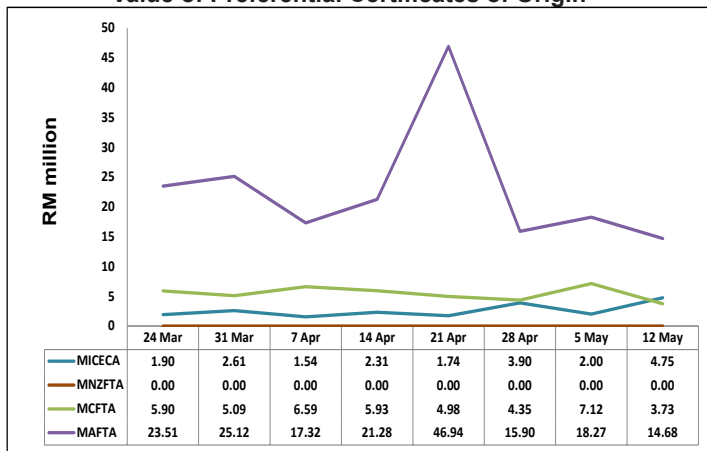
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AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2006)



Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
24 Mar	24	0	45	497
31 Mar	33	0	33	538
7 Apr	27	0	35	433
14 Apr	44	0	38	512
21 Apr	23	0	99	433
28 Apr	16	0	91	277
5 May	29	0	49	467
12 May	22	0	31	270

MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2011)

MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 August 2010)

MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 25 February 2012)

MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 January 2013)

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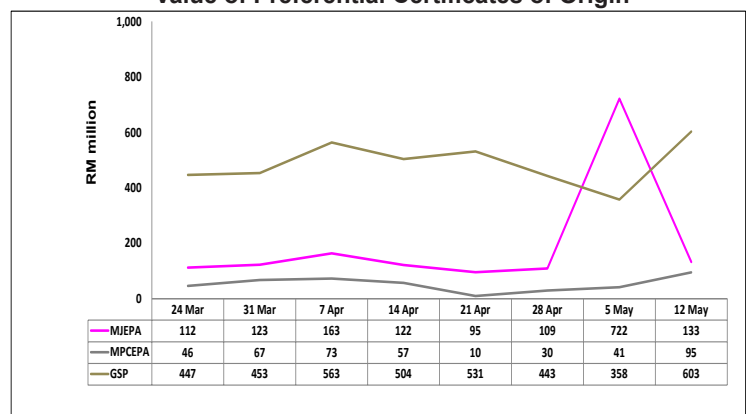
	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
24 Mar	1,125	148	6,151
31 Mar	1,183	168	5,189
7 Apr	1,233	146	4,935
14 Apr	1,142	144	5,473
21 Apr	1,067	119	5,985
28 Apr	1,170	132	6,334
5 May	1,133	120	4,578
12 May	1,079	173	5,539

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

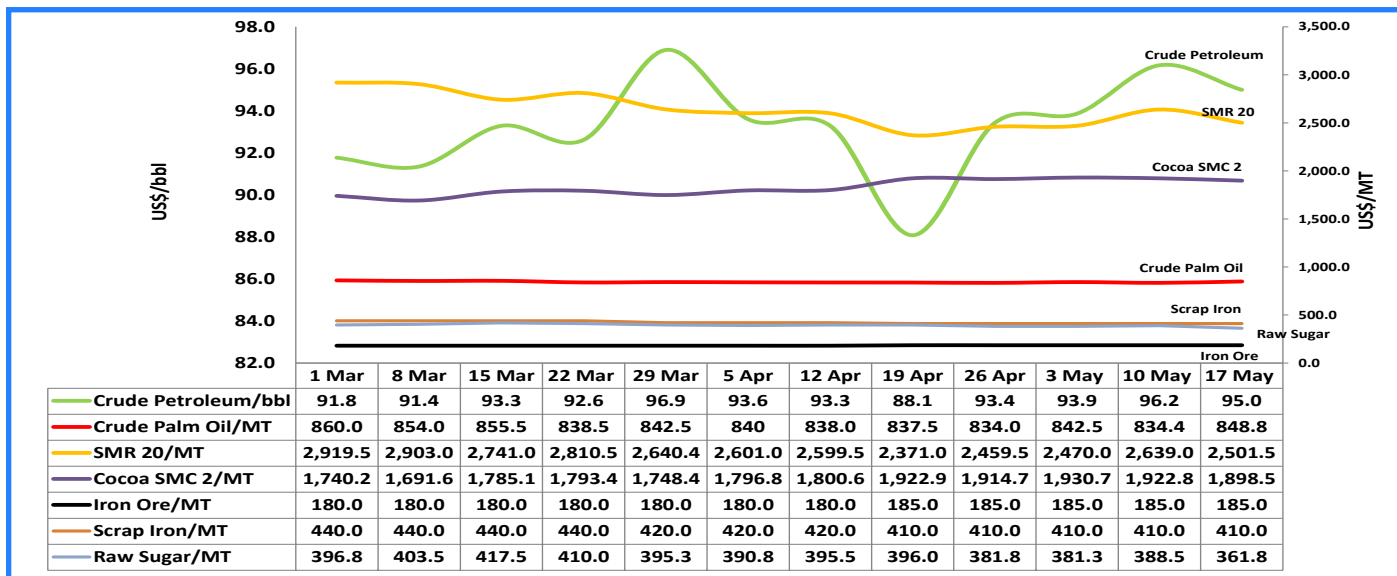
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 1 March - 17 May 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
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Lowest
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Highest
(US\$ per MT)
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13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3

Lowest
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4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	17 May 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	95.0	↓ 1.2	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	848.8	↑ 1.7	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Rw Sugar (per MT)	361.8	↓ 6.9	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,501.5	↓ 5.2	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	1,898.5	↓ 1.3	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	380.0 (High) 370.0 (Low)	↓ 7.3 ↓ 7.5	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

19 April 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,720 - RM1,780
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Volume 241



28 May 2013

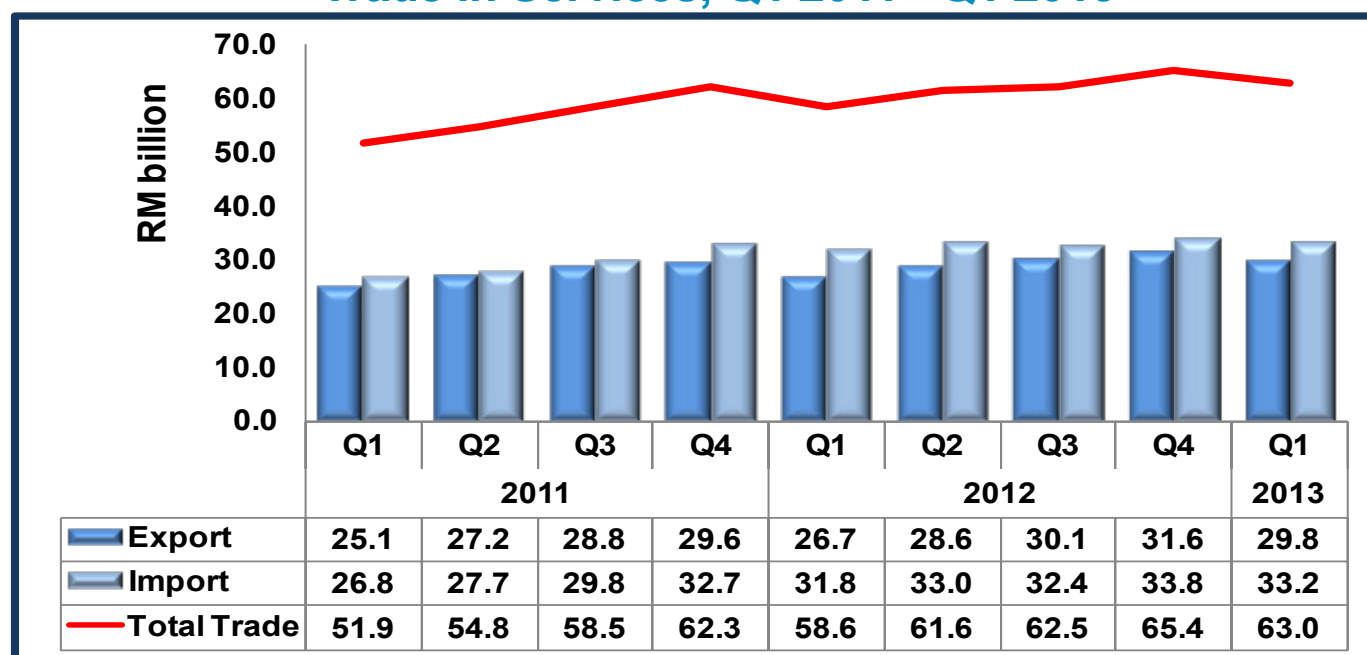
MALAYSIA

Trade in Services, Q1 2013

	Q1 2013 RM bil.	Q1 2012 RM bil.	Growth y-o-y
Export	29.8	26.7	↑ 11.5%
Import	33.2	31.8	↑ 4.4%
Total Trade	63.0	58.6	↑ 7.6%

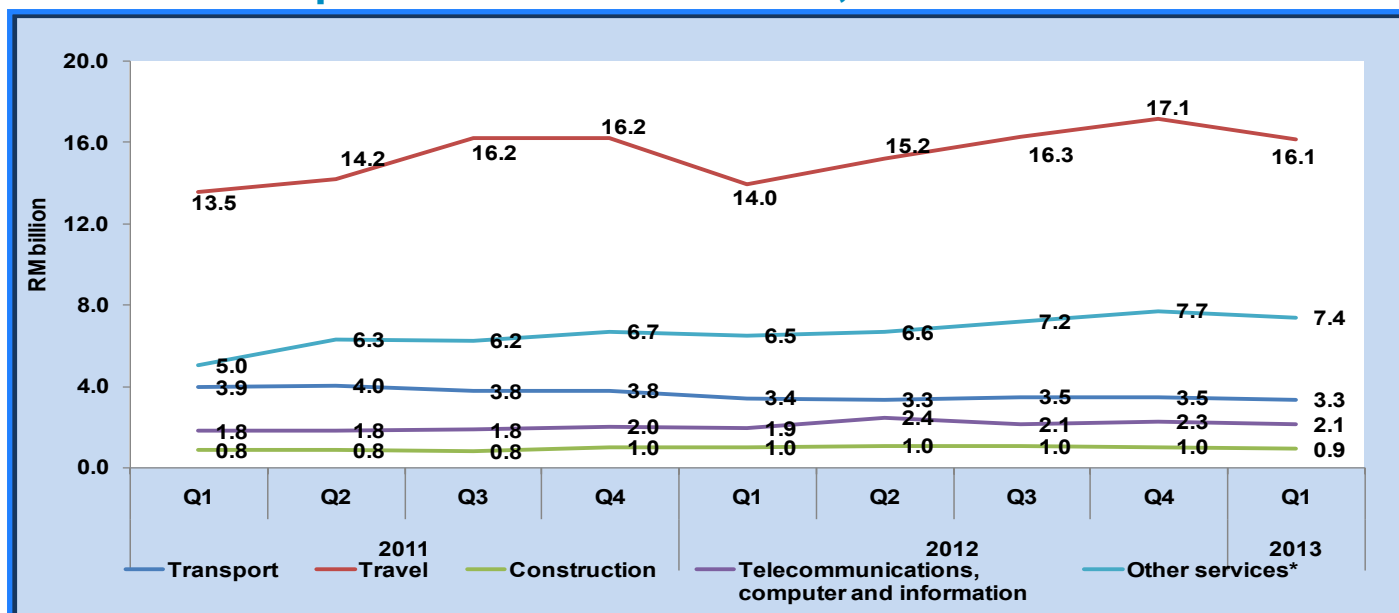
"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

Trade in Services, Q1 2011 - Q1 2013

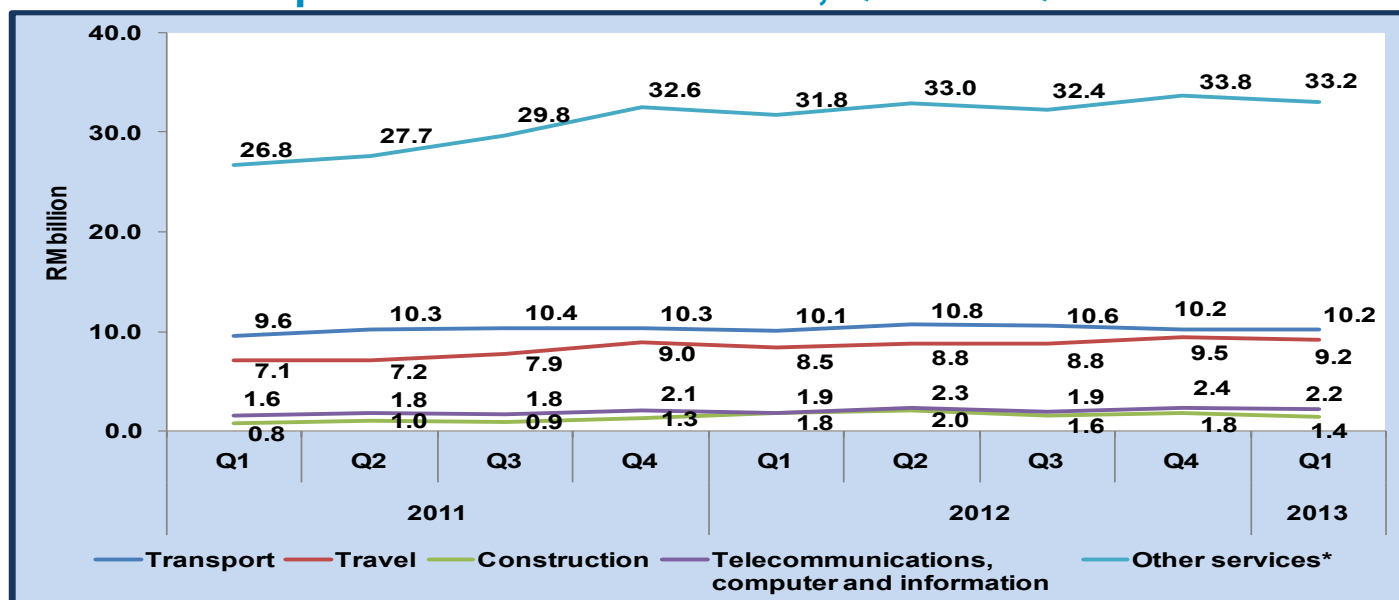


Source : Malaysia Department of Statistics

Export of Commercial Services, Q1 2011 - Q1 2013



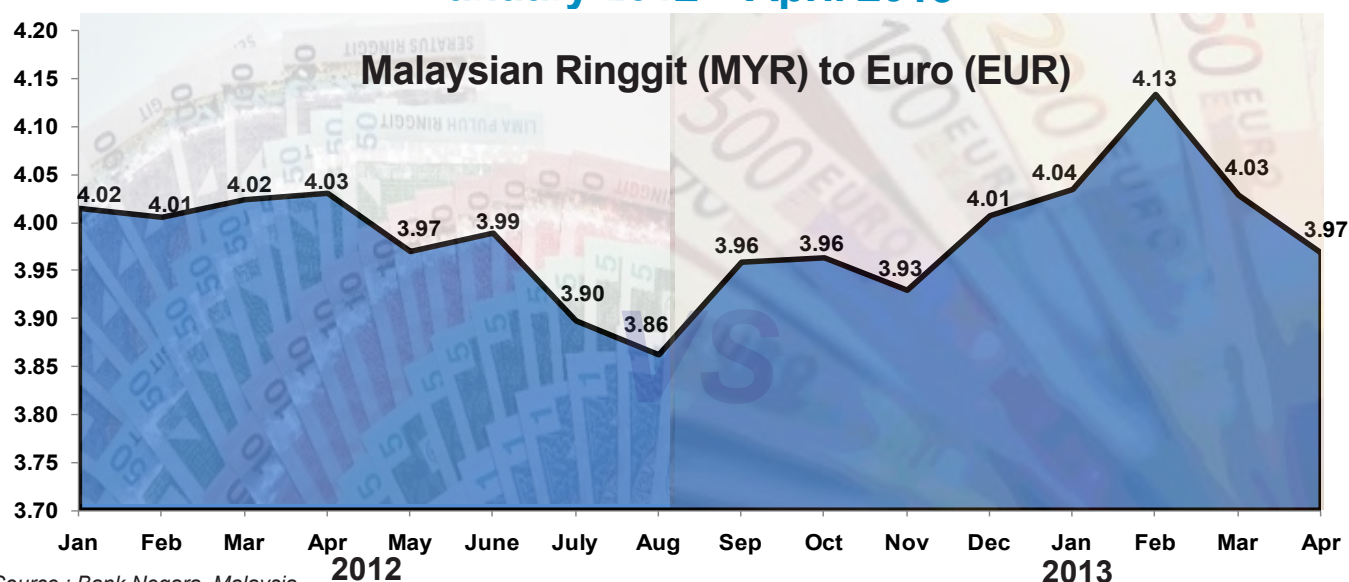
Import of Commercial Services, Q1 2011 - Q1 2013



Note: *Other services component includes insurance and pension services, financial services, personal cultural and recreational services and other business services rendered to non-residents.

Source : Malaysia Department of Statistics

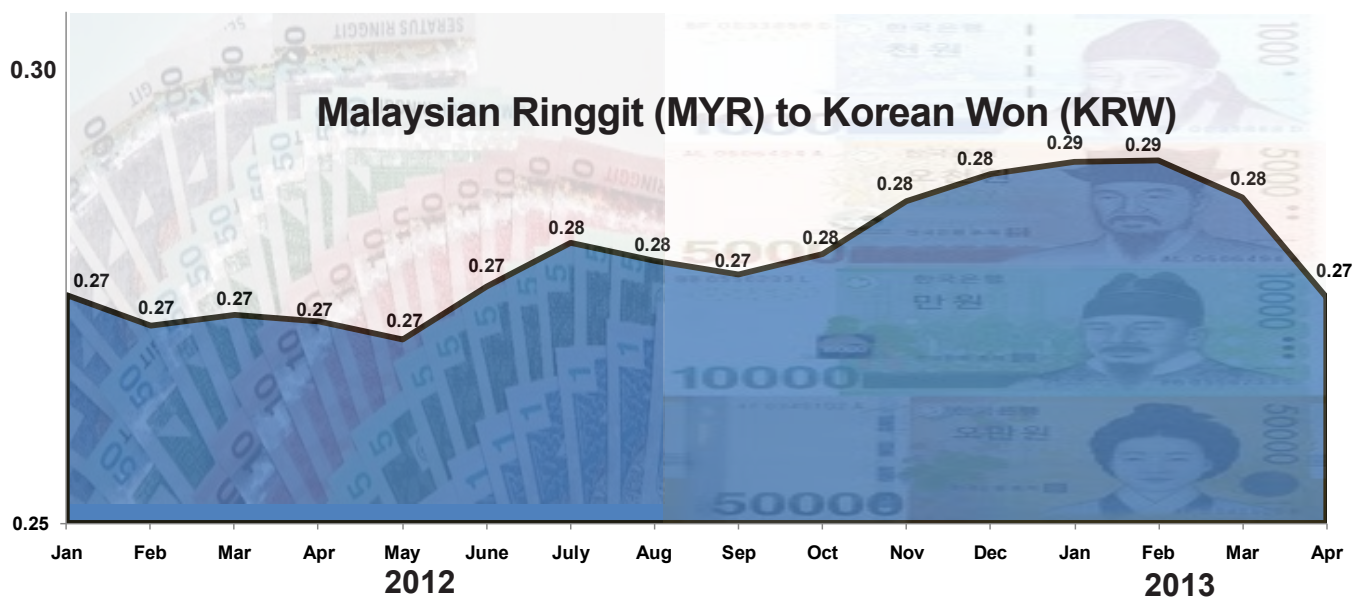
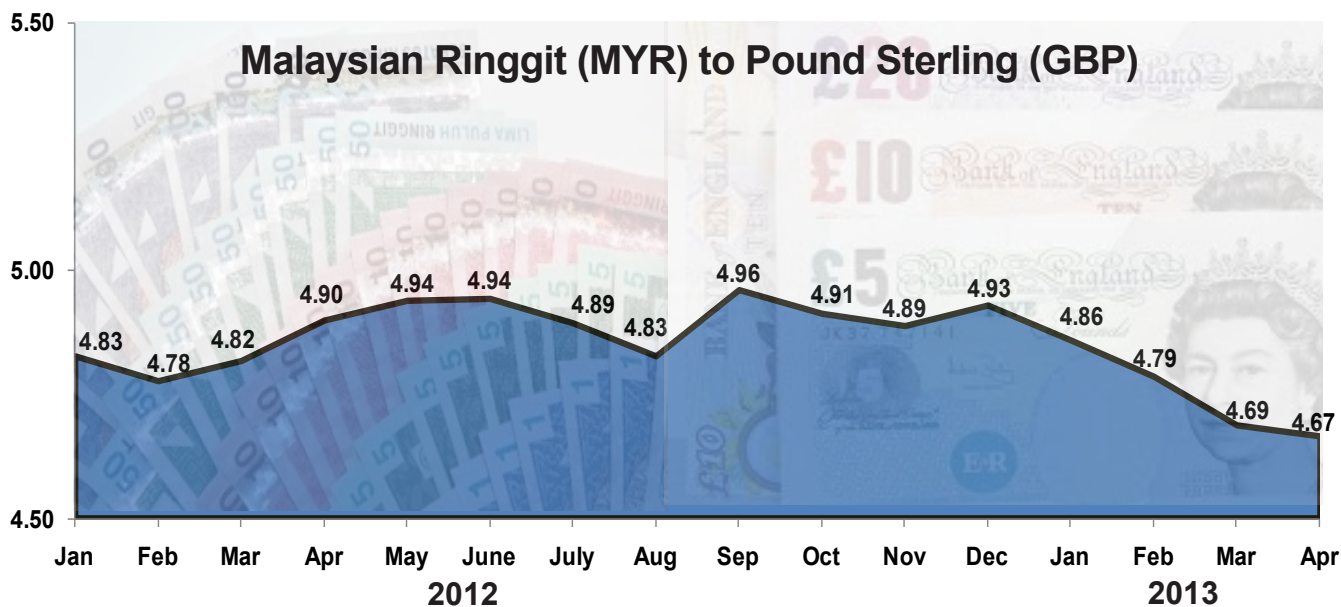
Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate With Selected Countries, January 2012 - April 2013



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

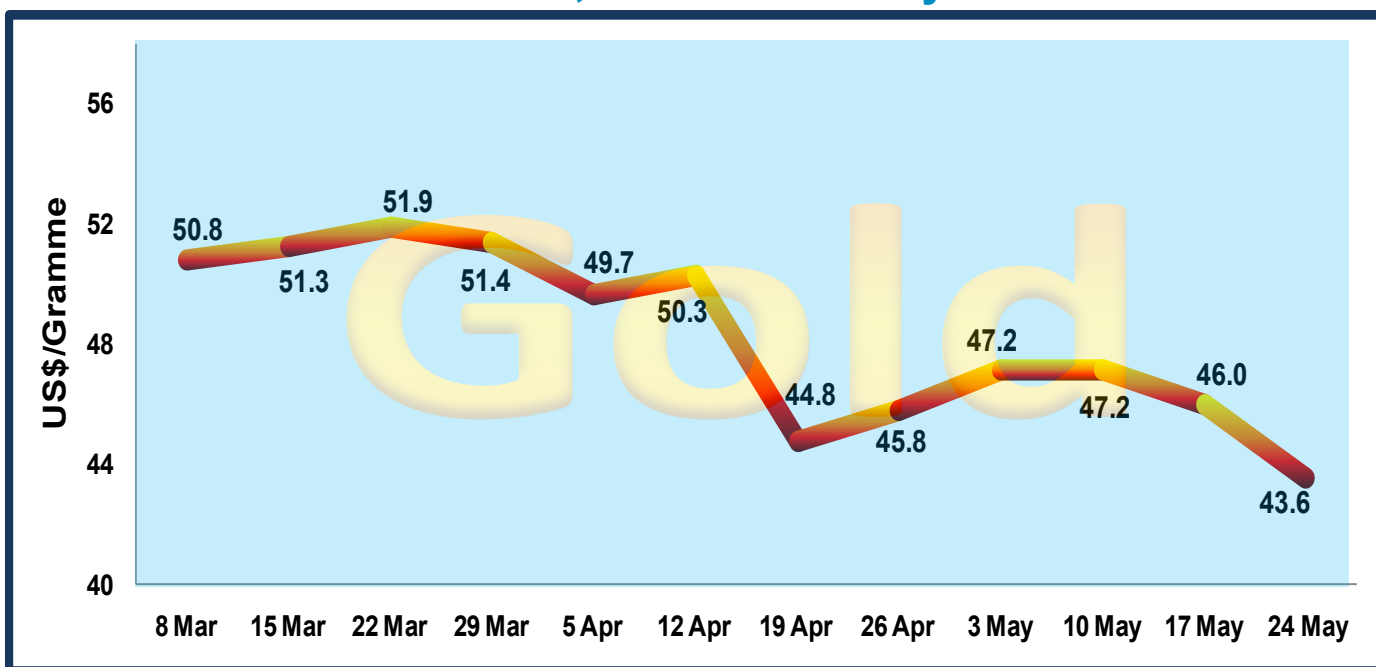
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Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

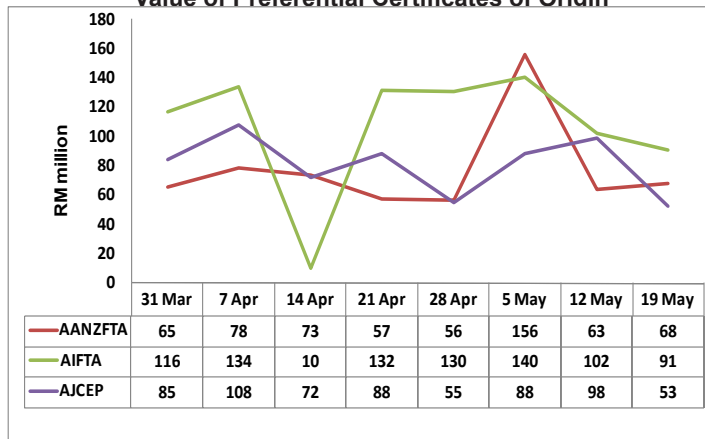
Gold Price, 8 March - 24 May 2013



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Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

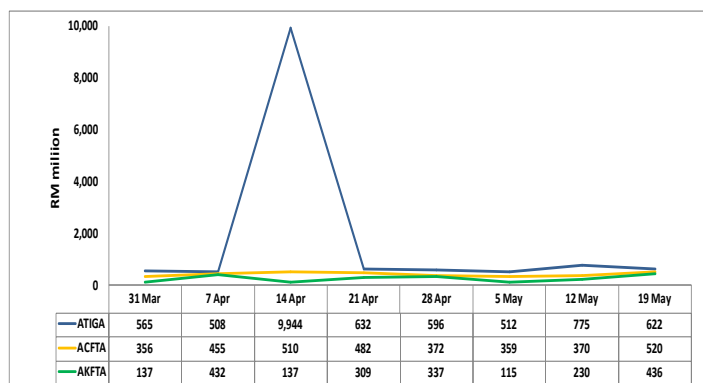
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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19 May	17	0	68	361

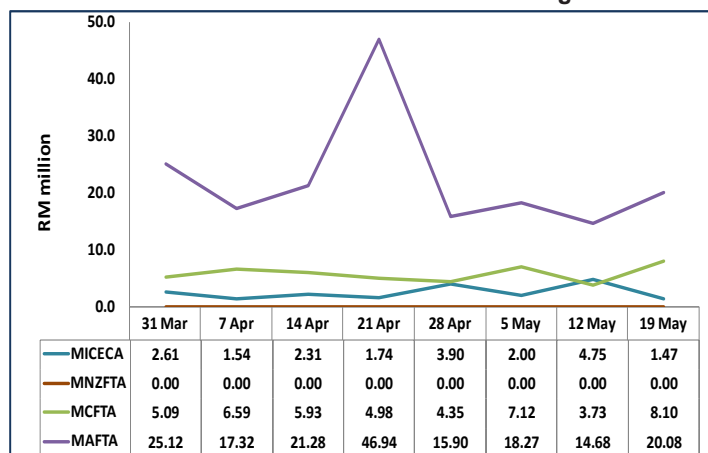
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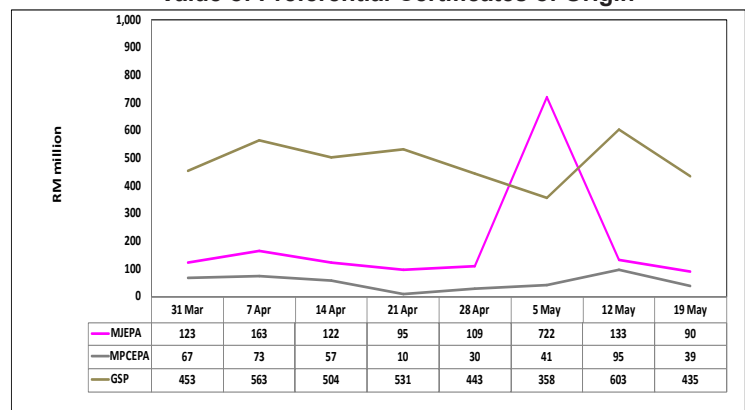
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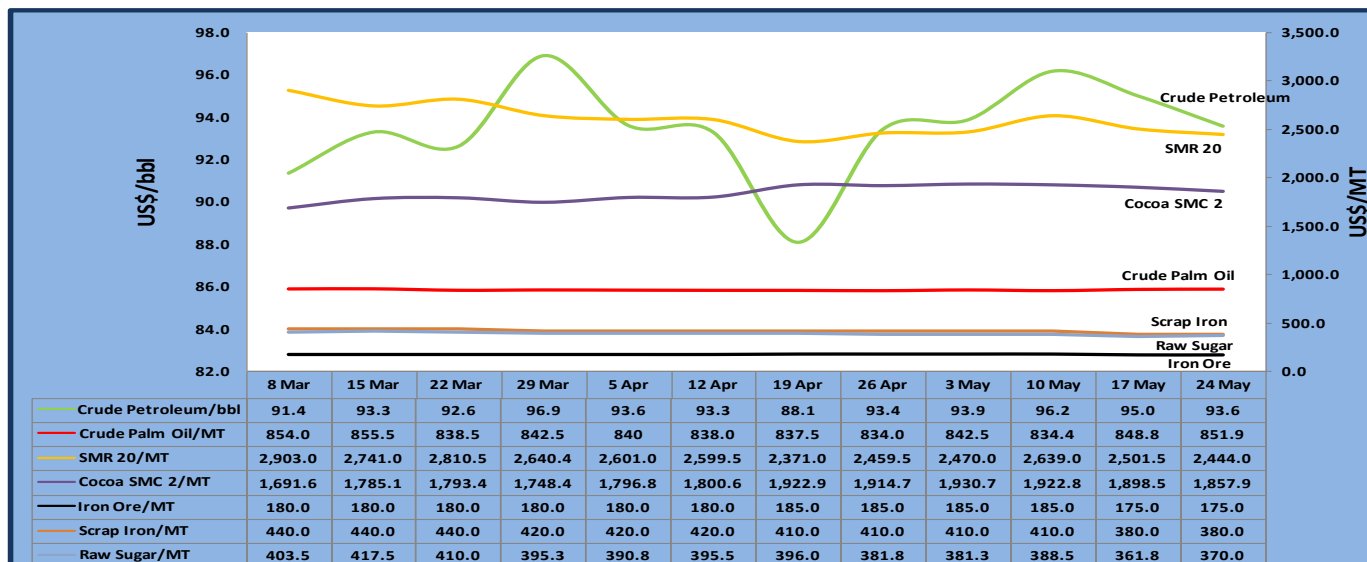
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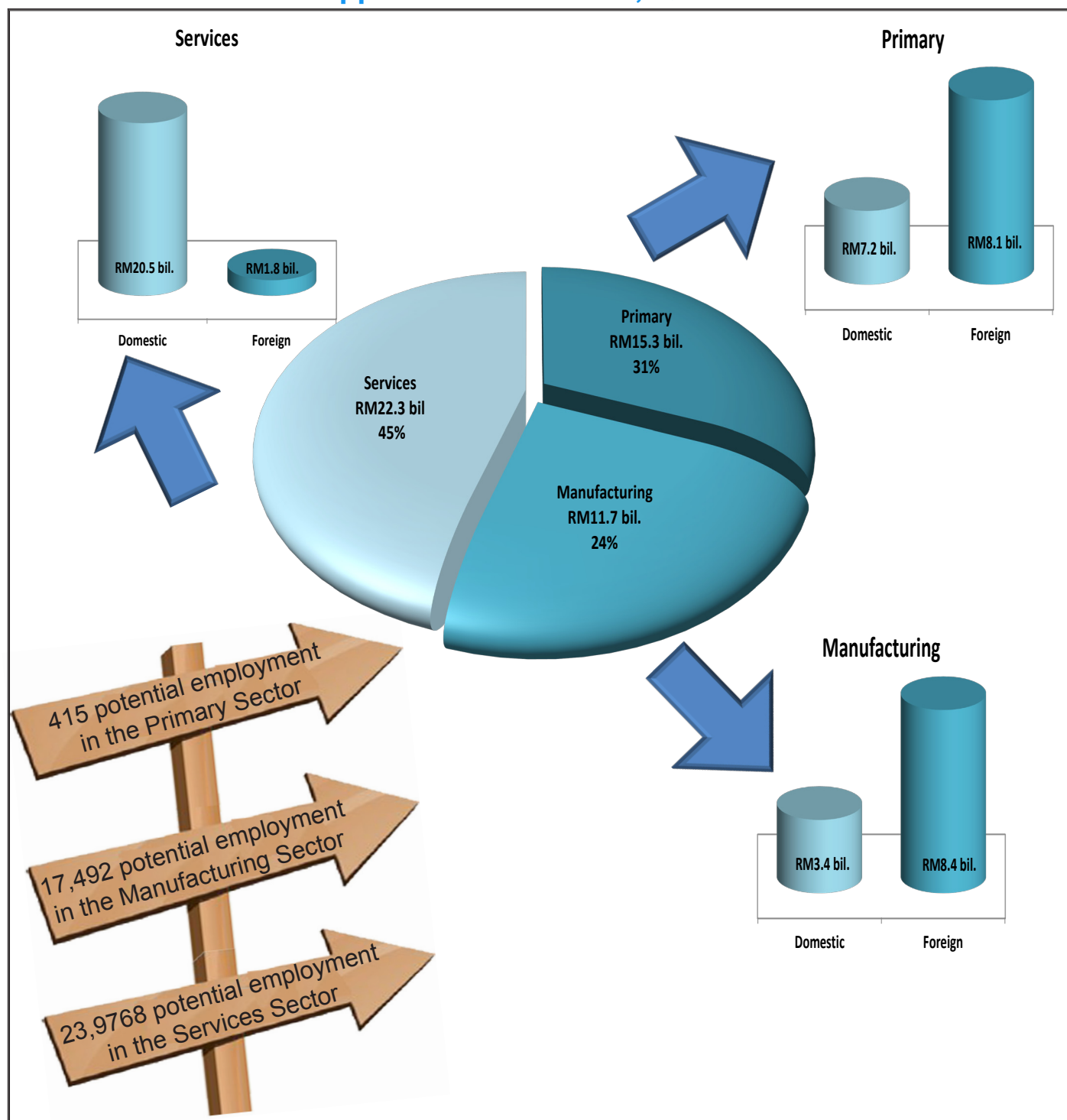
Volume 242



05 June 2013

MALAYSIA

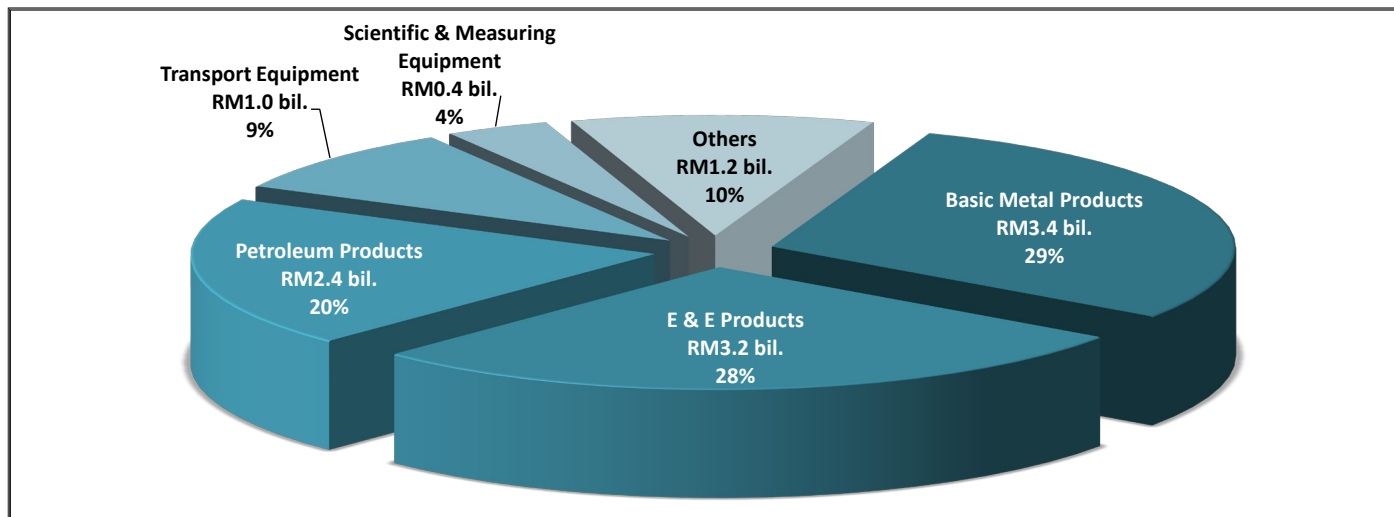
Approved Investments, Q1 2013



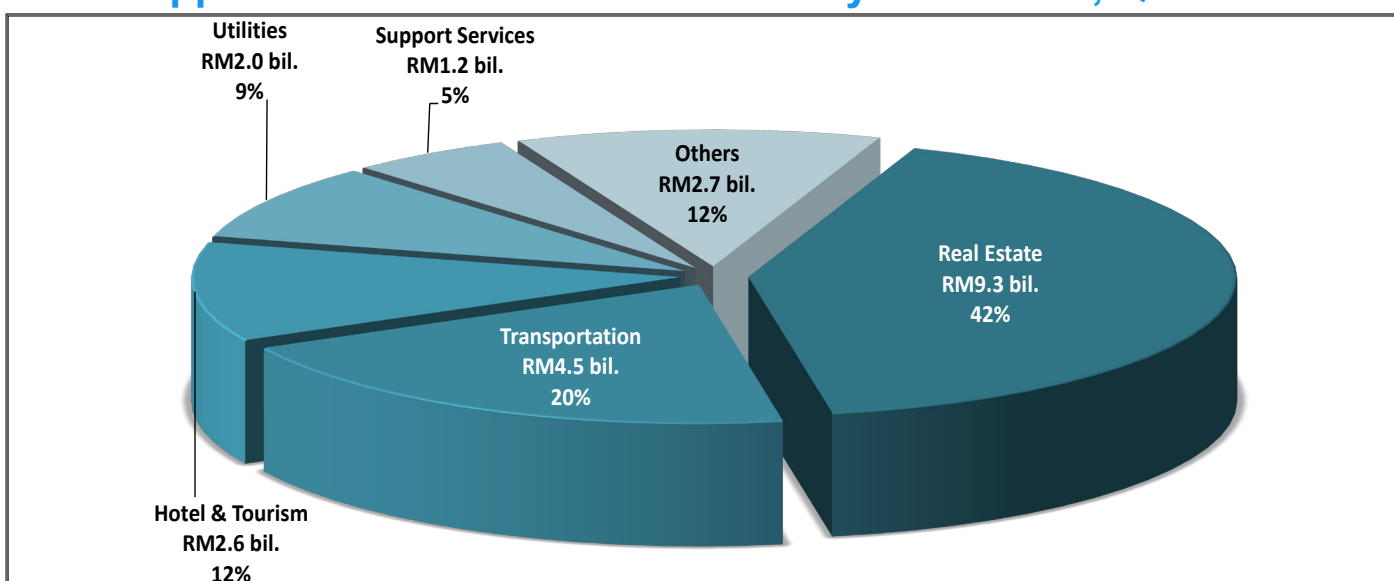
“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Source : MIDA

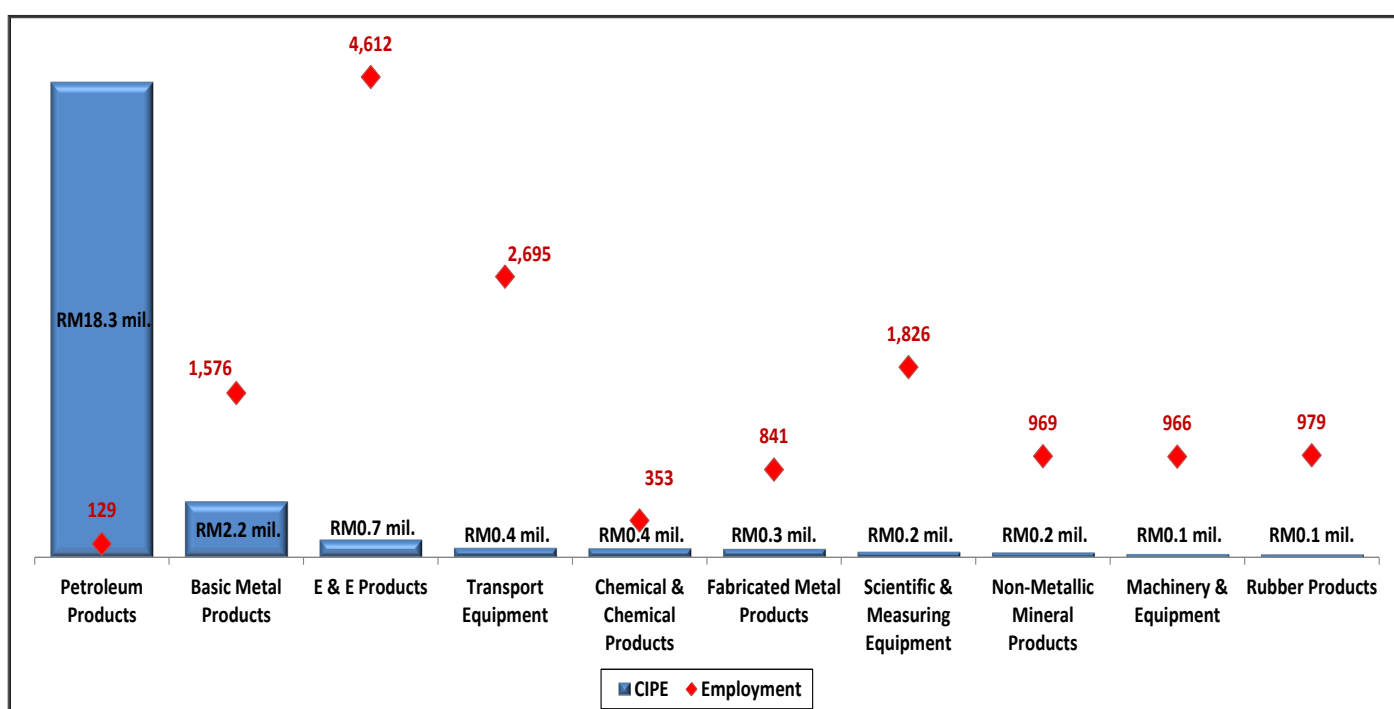
Approved Investments in Manufacturing by Sub-sector, Q1 2013



Approved Investments in Services by Sub-sector, Q1 2013



Potential Employment and CIPE* in Manufacturing by Sub-sector, Q1 2013



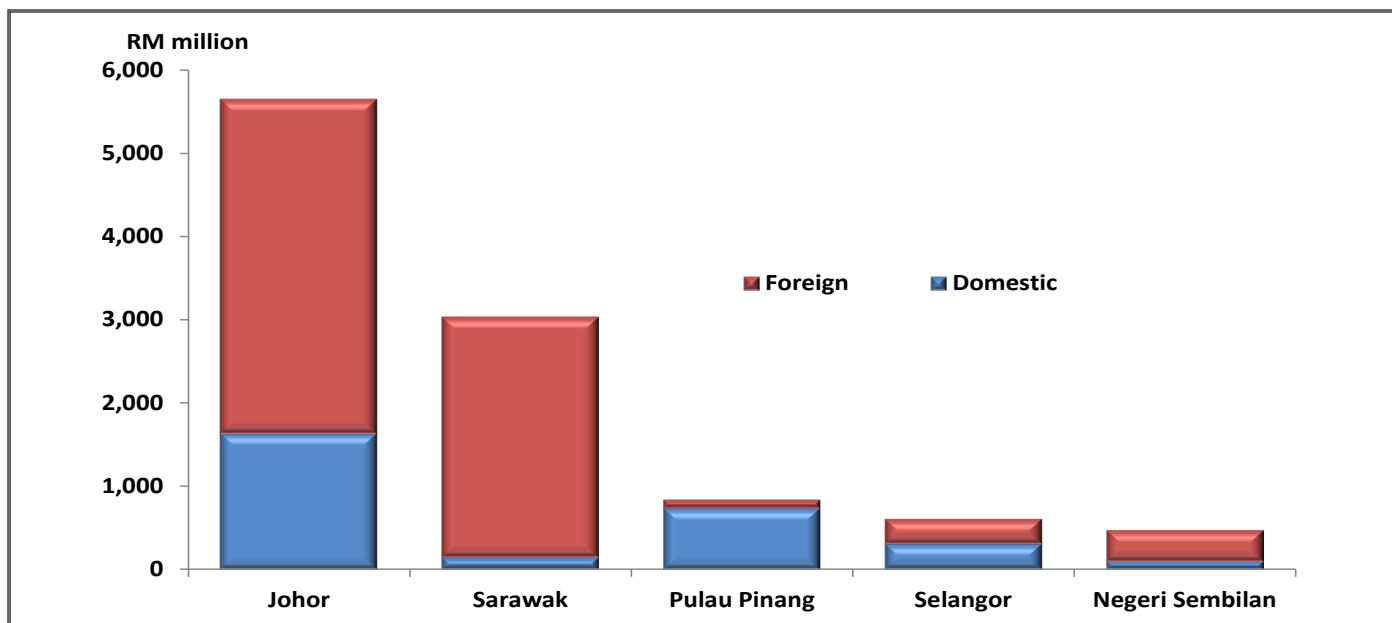
Note : *CIPE = Capital Investment per Employee

Source : MIDA

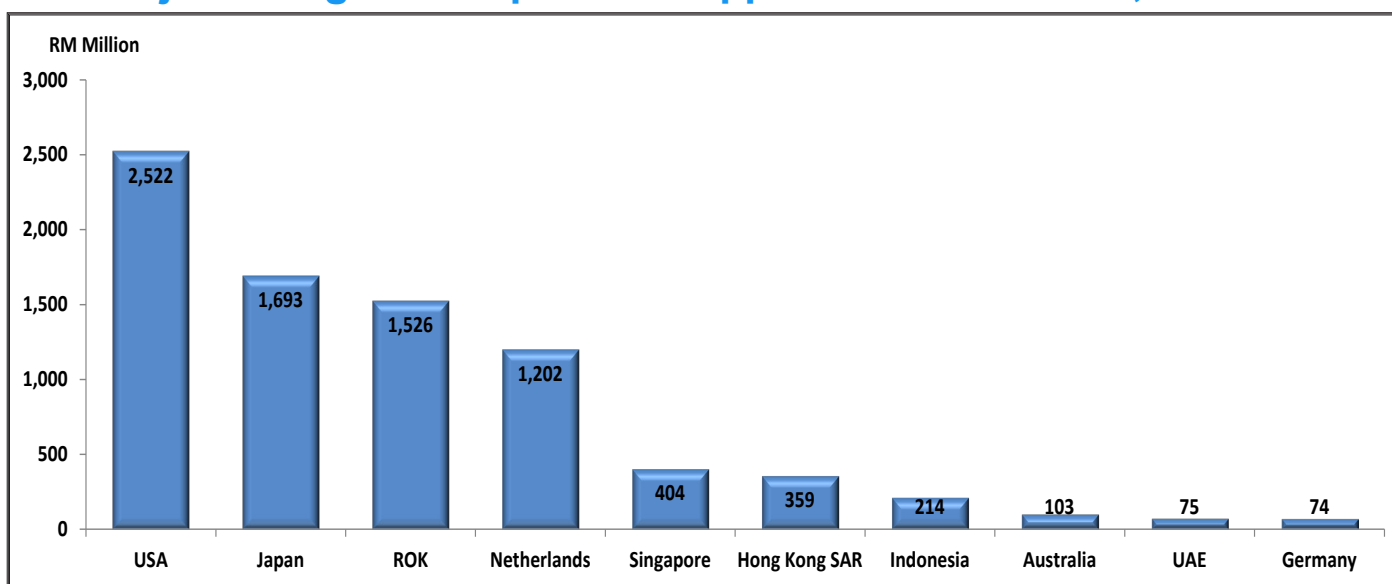
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Approved Investments by Major State, Q1 2013

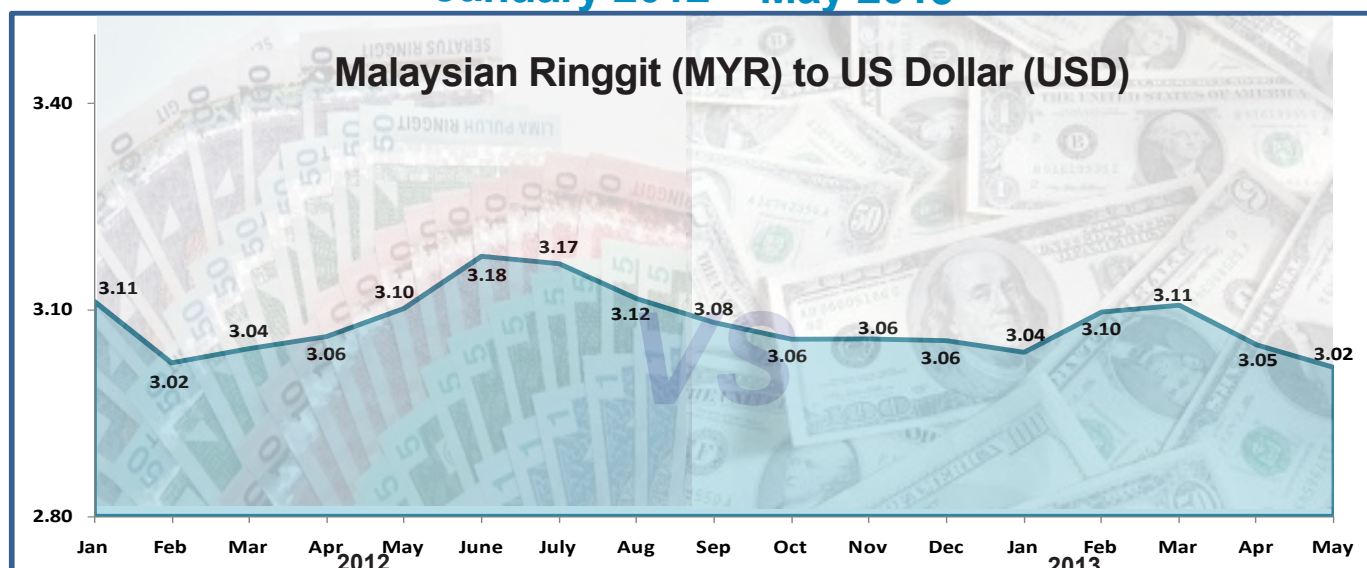


Major Foreign Participation in Approved Investments, Q1 2013

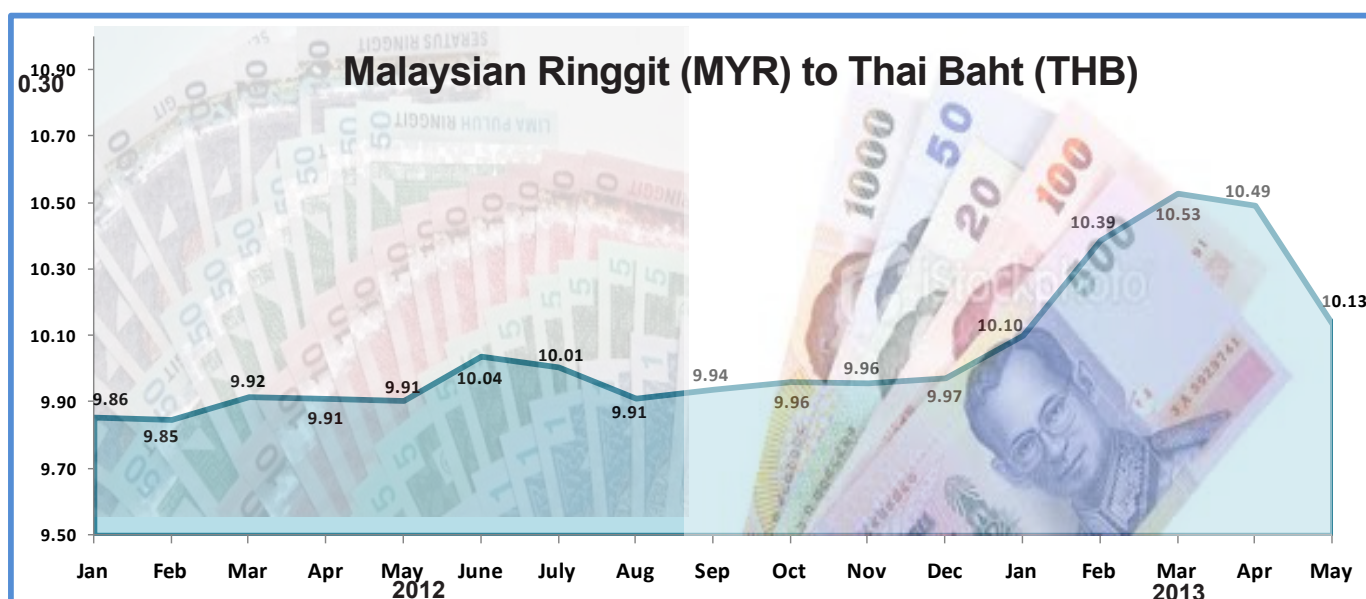
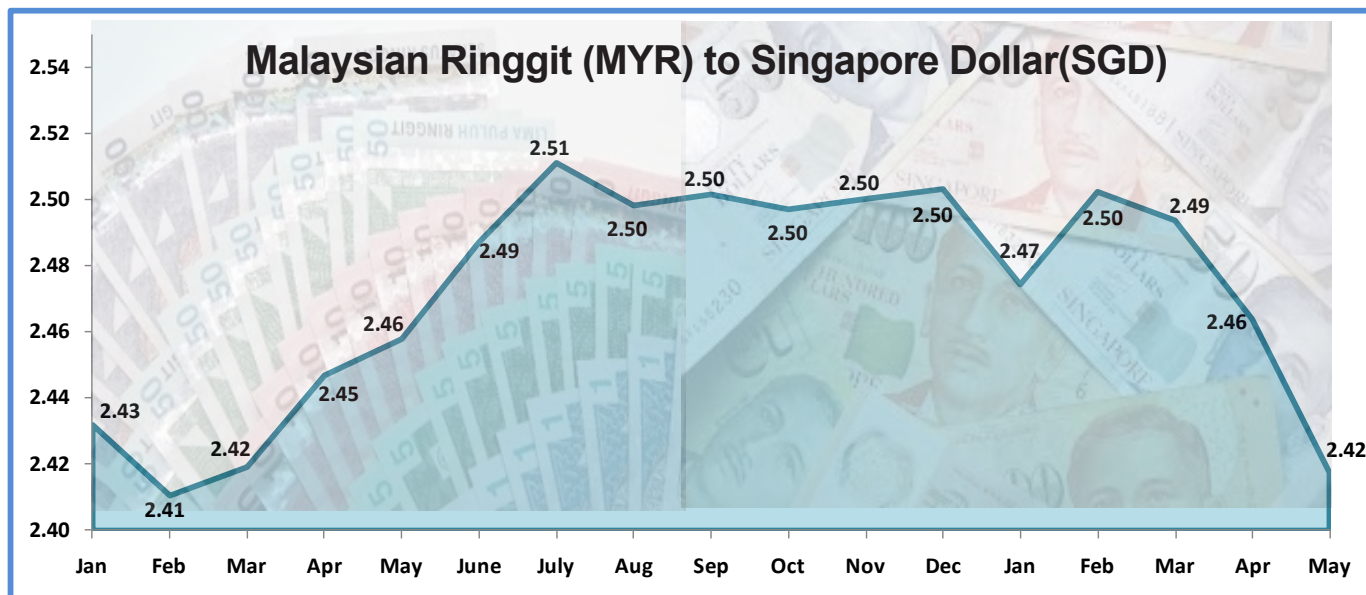


Source : MIDA

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate With Selected Countries, January 2012 - May 2013

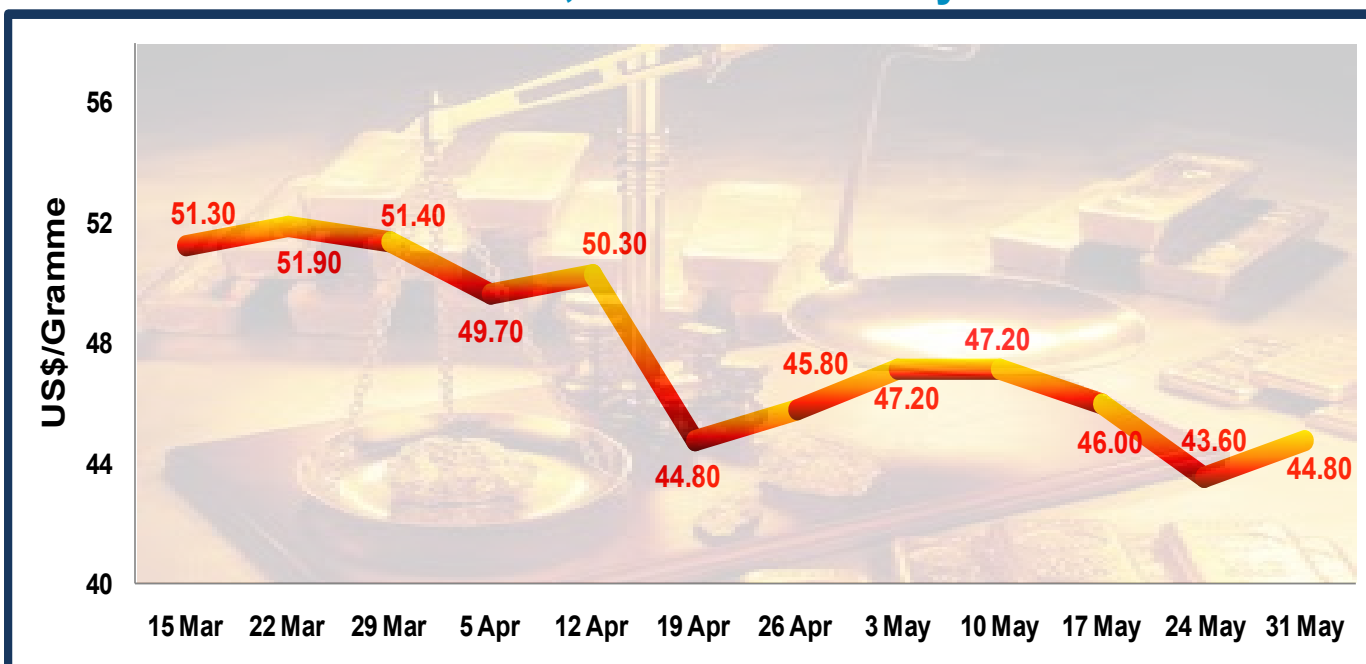


Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia



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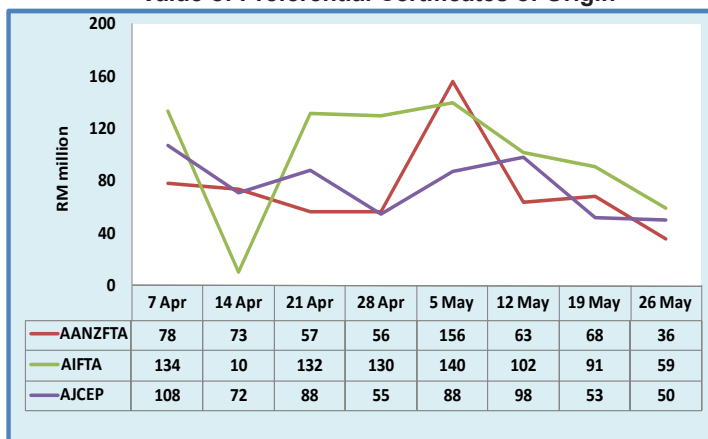
Gold Price, 15 March - 31 May 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

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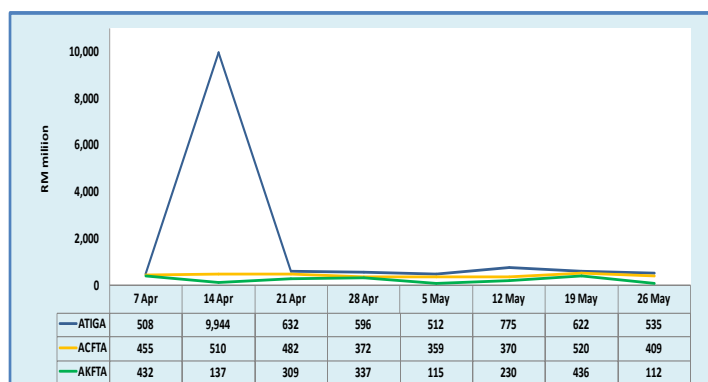
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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26 May	23	20	100	321

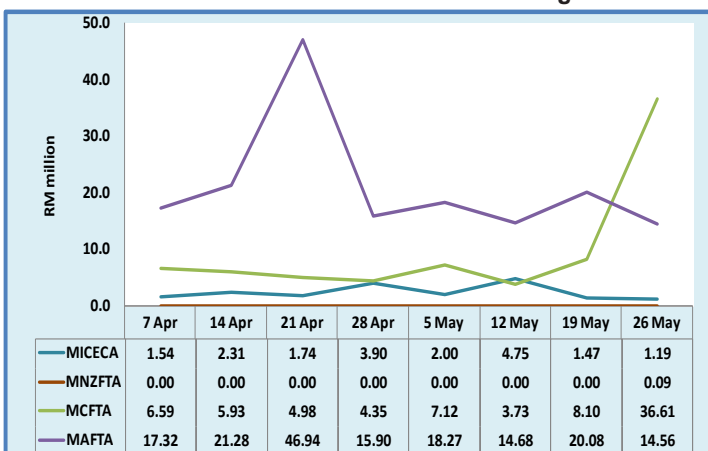
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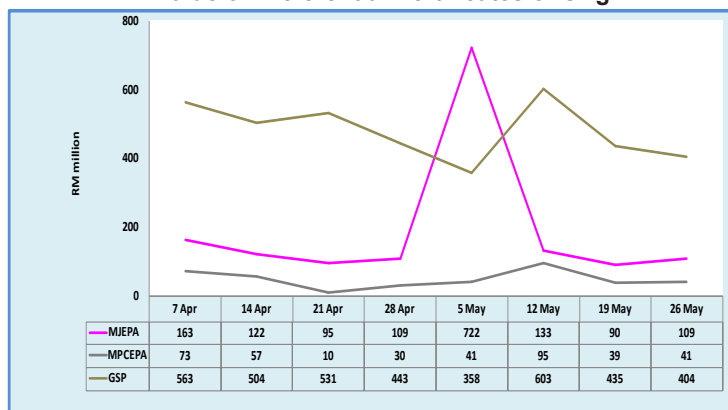
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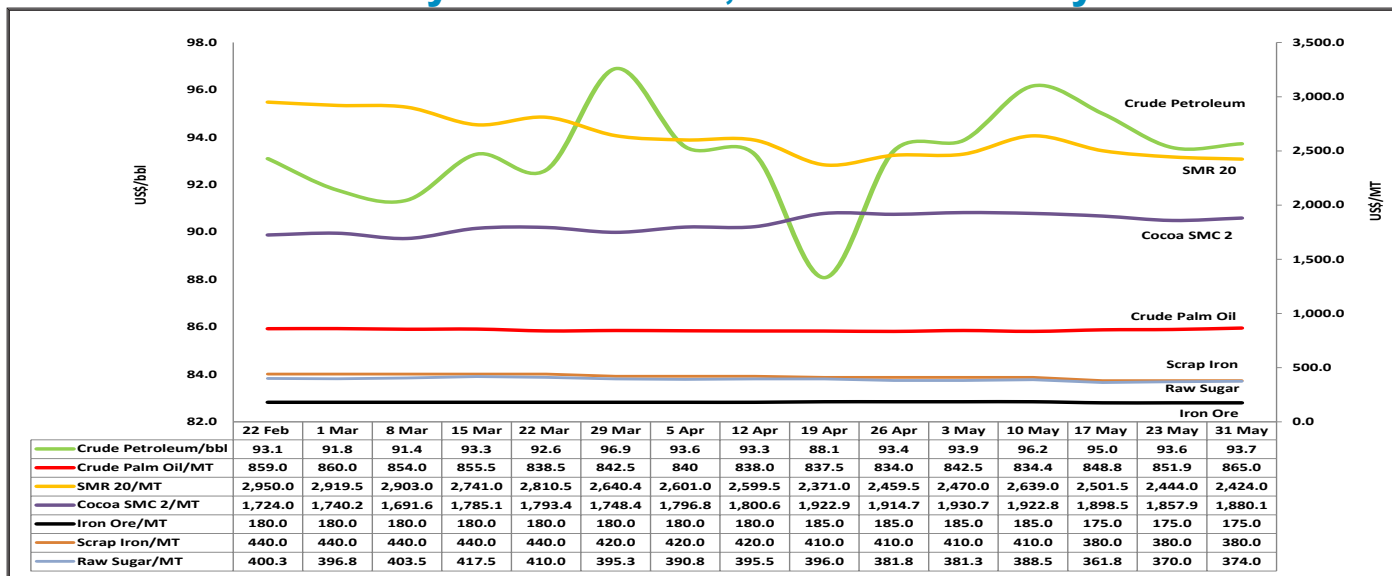
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 8 March - 31 May 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Crude Petroleum
(31 May 2013)
US\$93.7 per bbl



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
31 Jan 2013: 98.0
24 Feb 2012: 109.5



Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Crude Palm Oil
(31 May 2013)
US\$865.0 per MT



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
1 March: 860.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3



Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	31 May 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	93.7	↑ 0.1	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	865.0	↑ 1.5	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Rw Sugar (per MT)	374.0	↑ 1.1	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,424.0	↓ 0.8	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	1,880.1	↑ 1.2	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	380.0 (High) 370.0 (Low)	Unchanged Unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

17 May 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,720 – RM1,780
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,150 – RM2,250

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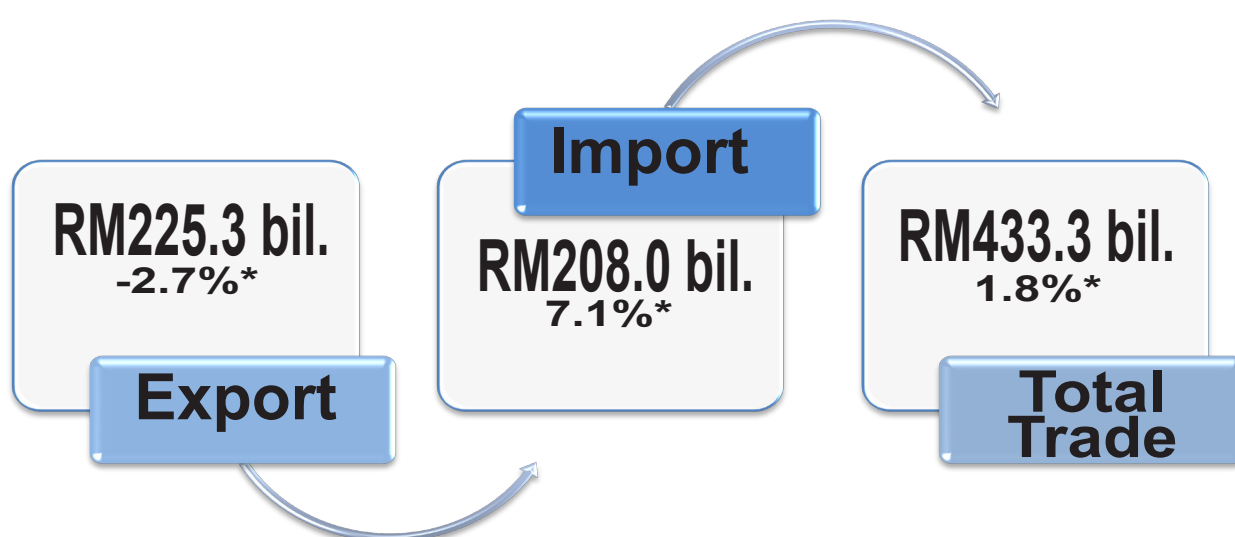
Volume 243



11 June 2013

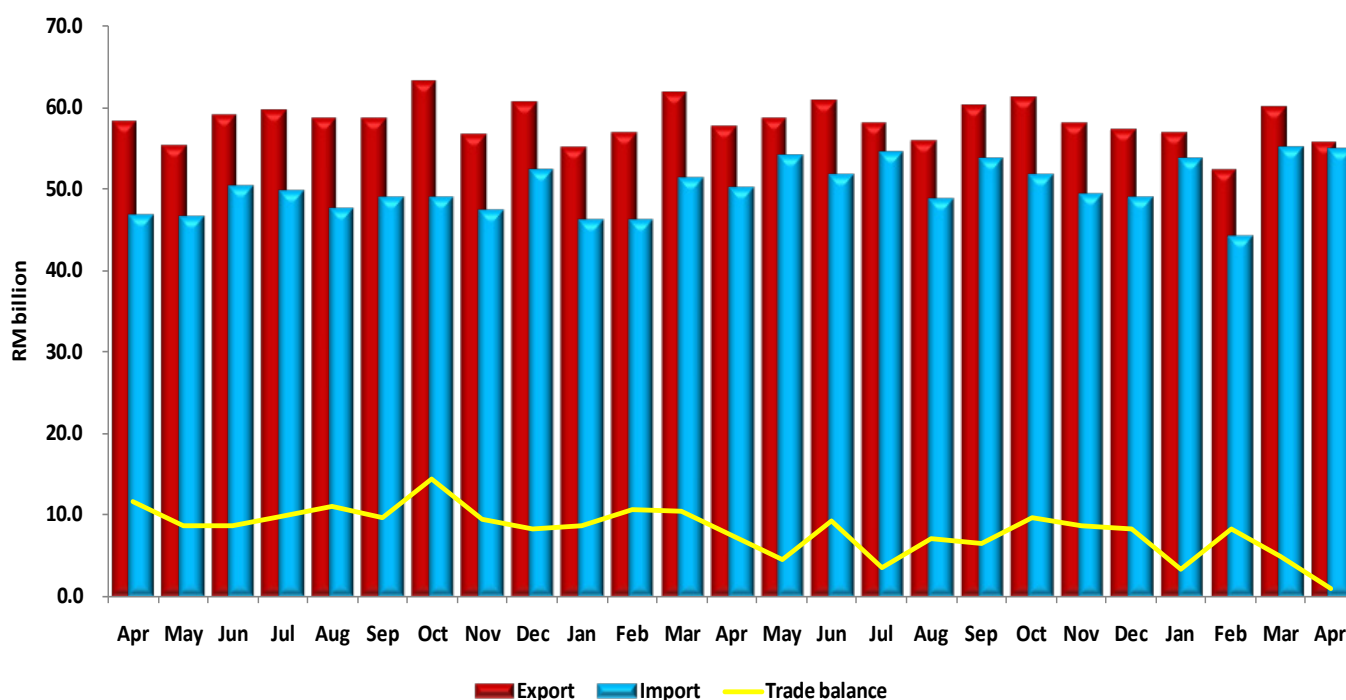
MALAYSIA

Trade Performance, January to April 2013



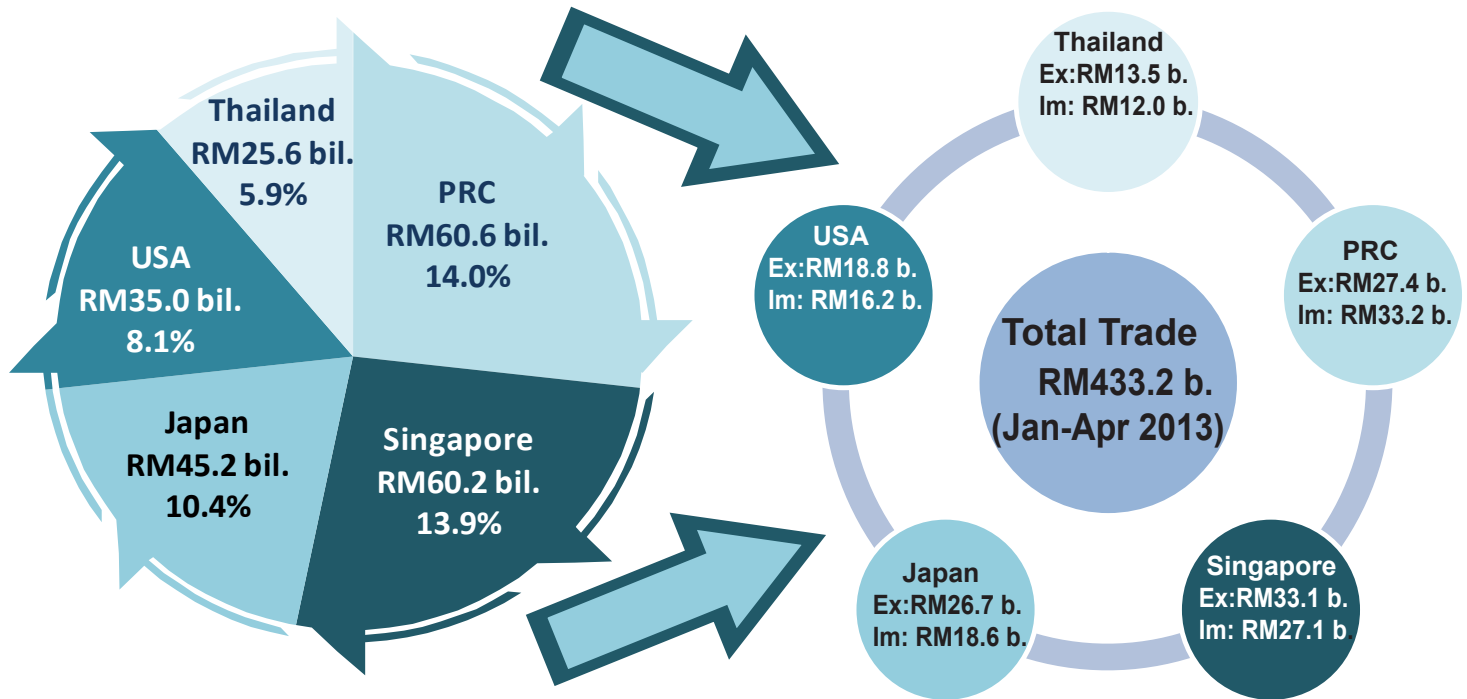
Note: * % change Jan-Apr 2013/2012
Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

Monthly Trade Performance, April 2011 to April 2013



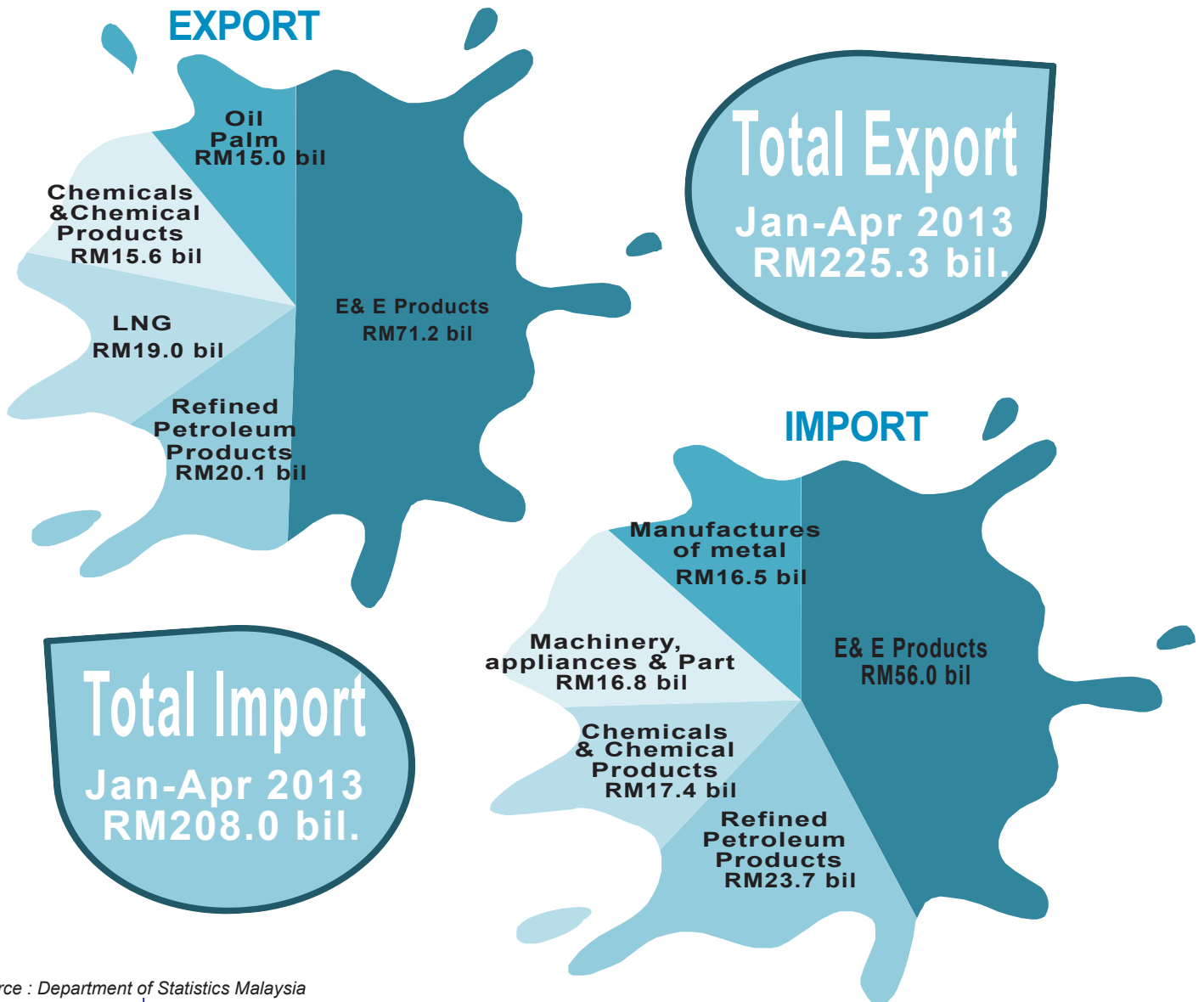
“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Top Five Trading Partners, January to April 2013



Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

Top Five Export and Import Products, January to April 2013



Export by Sectors and Destinations, January to April 2013

Sector

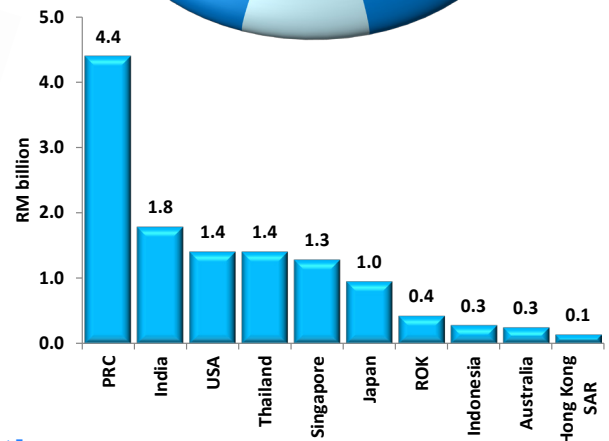
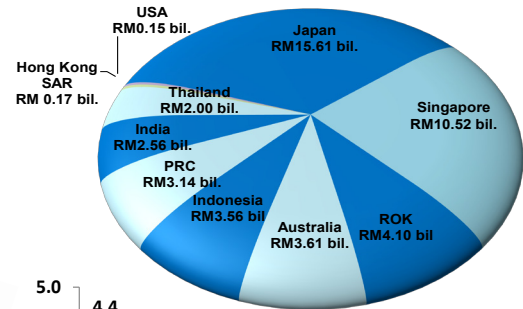
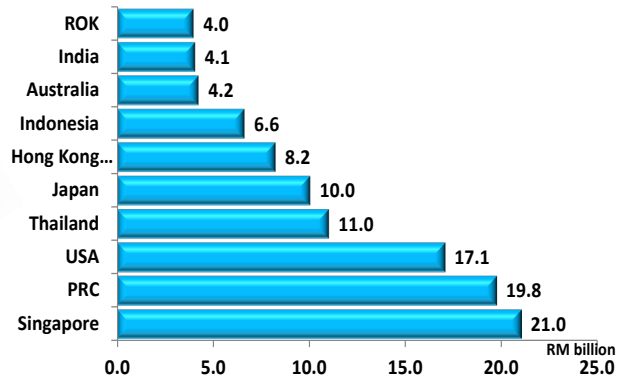
Manufactured Goods
RM149.0 bil., 66.0%

Mining Goods
RM52.0 bil., 23.1%

Agricultural Goods
RM23.0 bil., 10.0%

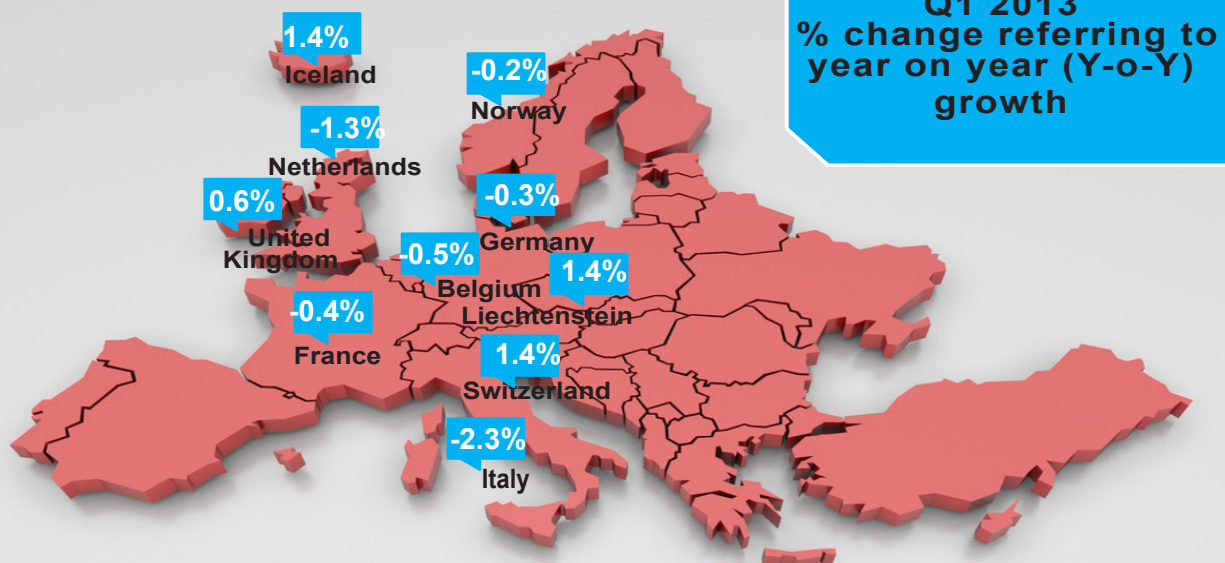
Others
RM2.0 bil., 0.8%

Destination



Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

GDP Growth for Selected Western Europe Countries, Q1 2013



Q1 2013
% change referring to year on year (Y-o-Y) growth

Source : <http://www.oecd.org/statistics> and Statistic Norway

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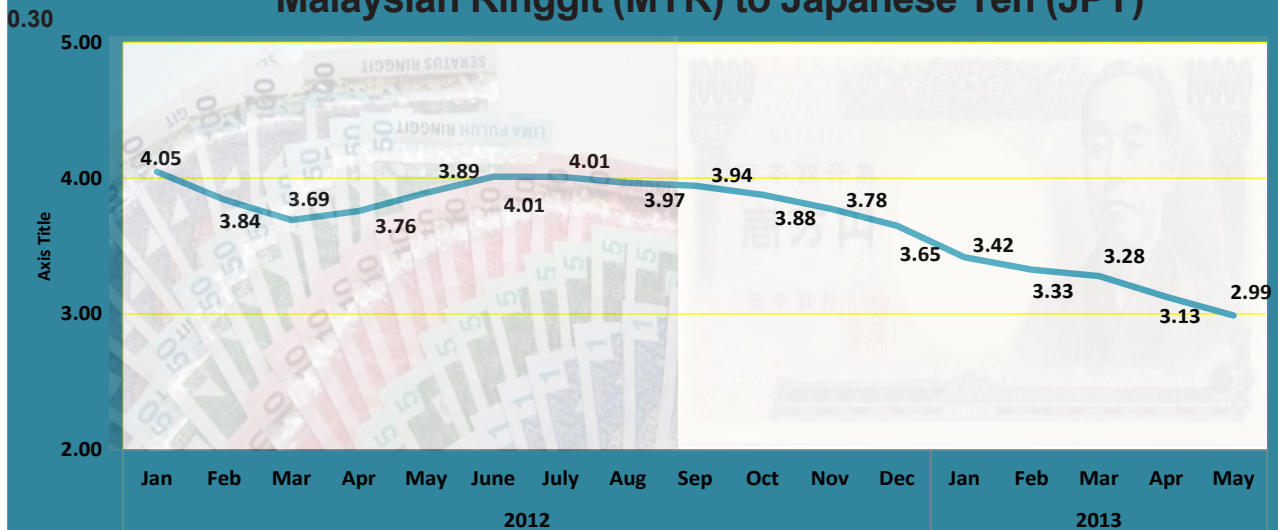


Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate With Euro Dollar and Japanese Yen, January 2012 - May 2013

Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) to Euro (EUR)

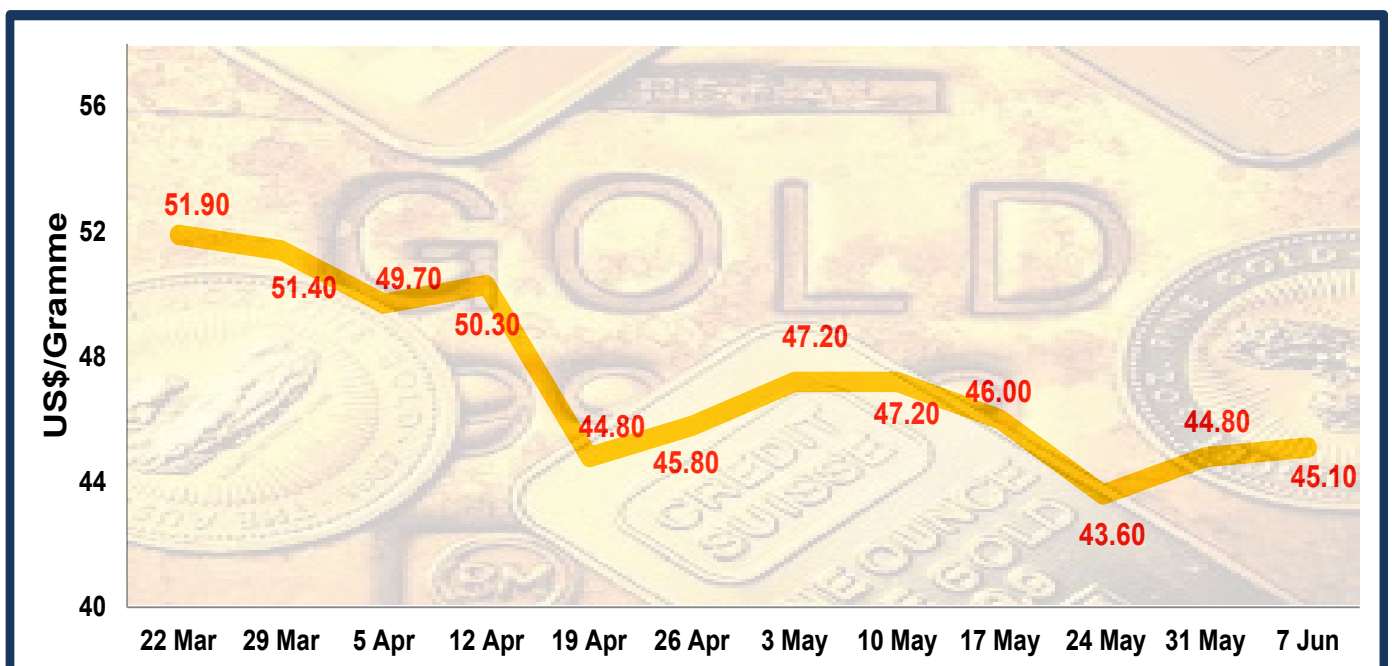


Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) to Japanese Yen (JPY)



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

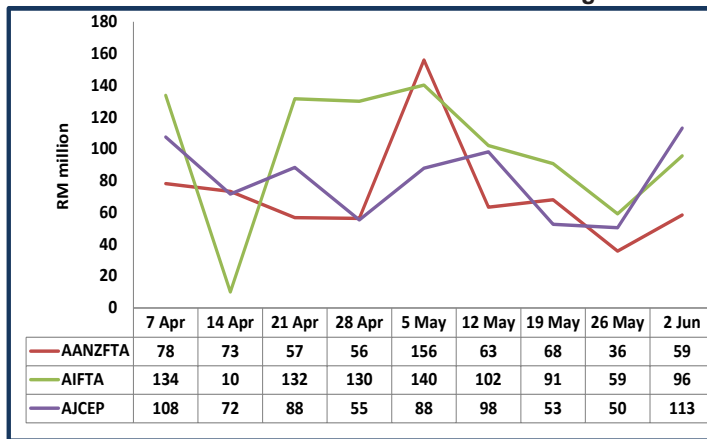
Gold Price, 22 March - 7 May 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

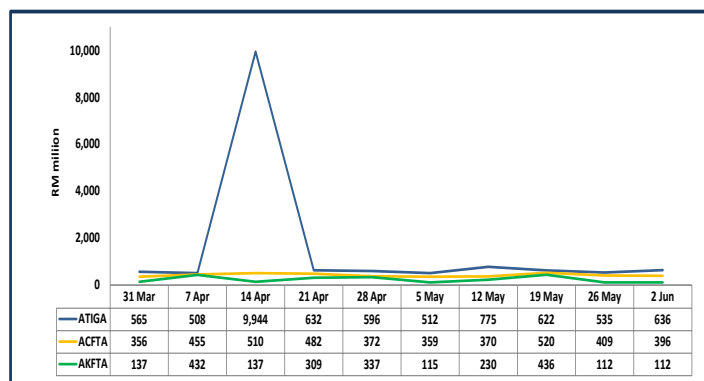
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



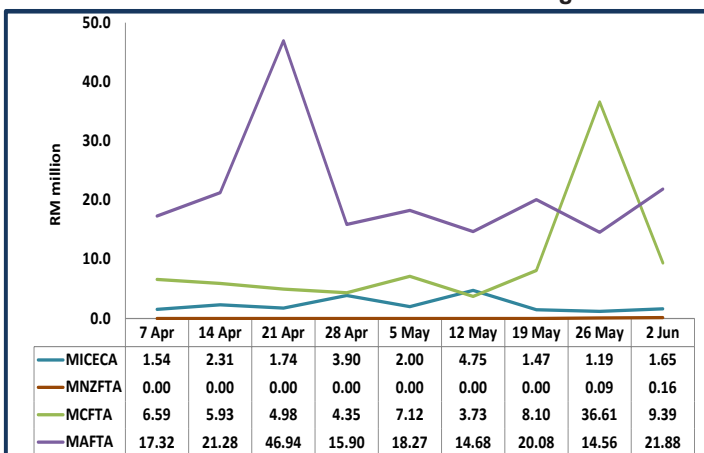
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




Number of Certificates

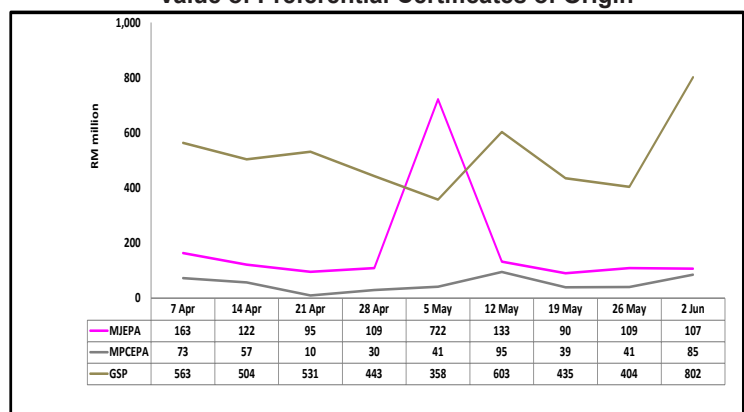
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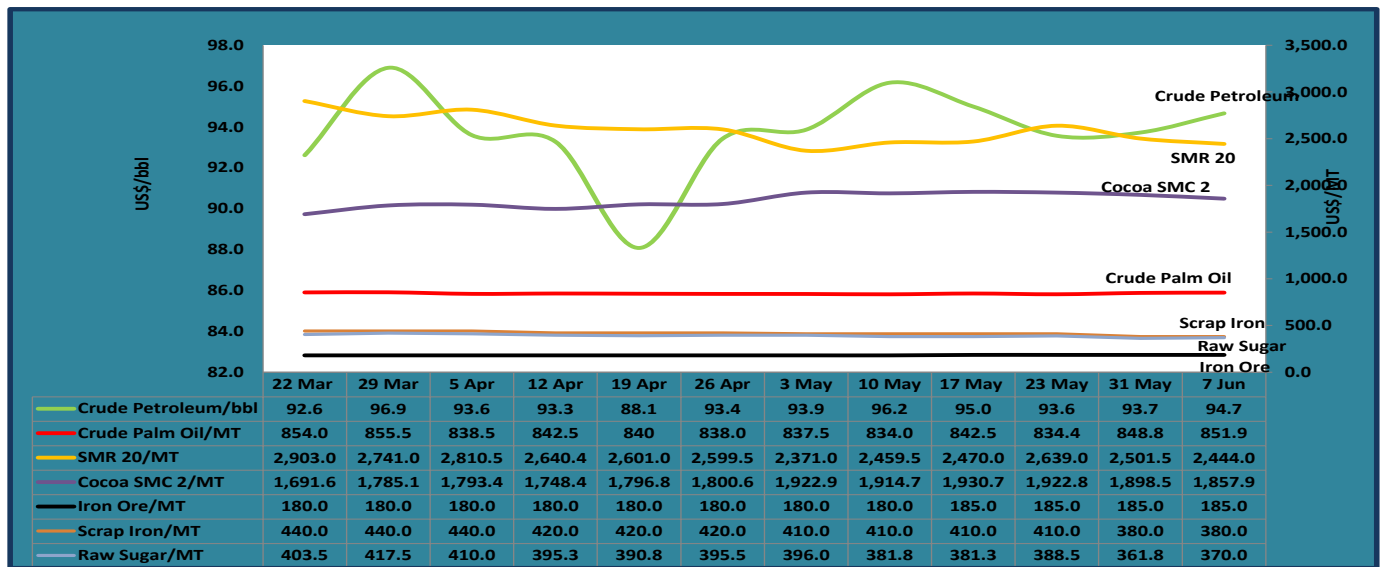
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Commodity Price Trends, 22 March - 7 June 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Crude Petroleum
(7 Jun 2013)
US\$94.7 per bbl



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
31 Jan 2013: 98.0
24 Feb 2012: 109.5



Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Crude Palm Oil
(7 Jun 2013)
US\$854.5 per MT



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
1 March: 860.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3



Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	7 Jun 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	94.7	↑1.0	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	854.5	↓1.2	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Rw Sugar (per MT)	363.8	↓2.7	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,377.5	↓1.9	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	1,947.1	↑3.9	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	380.0 (High) 370.0 (Low)	Unchanged Unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

17 May 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,720 – RM1,780
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,150 – RM2,250

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 244



18 June 2013

MALAYSIA

Manufacturing Sector Performance, January to April 2013

Export
RM148.8 bil.
-4.2%
growth y-o-y

RM198.0 bil.
-3.9%
growth y-o-y
Sales

IPI*
21.4
1.7%
growth y-o-y

1.04 mil.
workers employed
1.3%
growth y-o-y
Employment

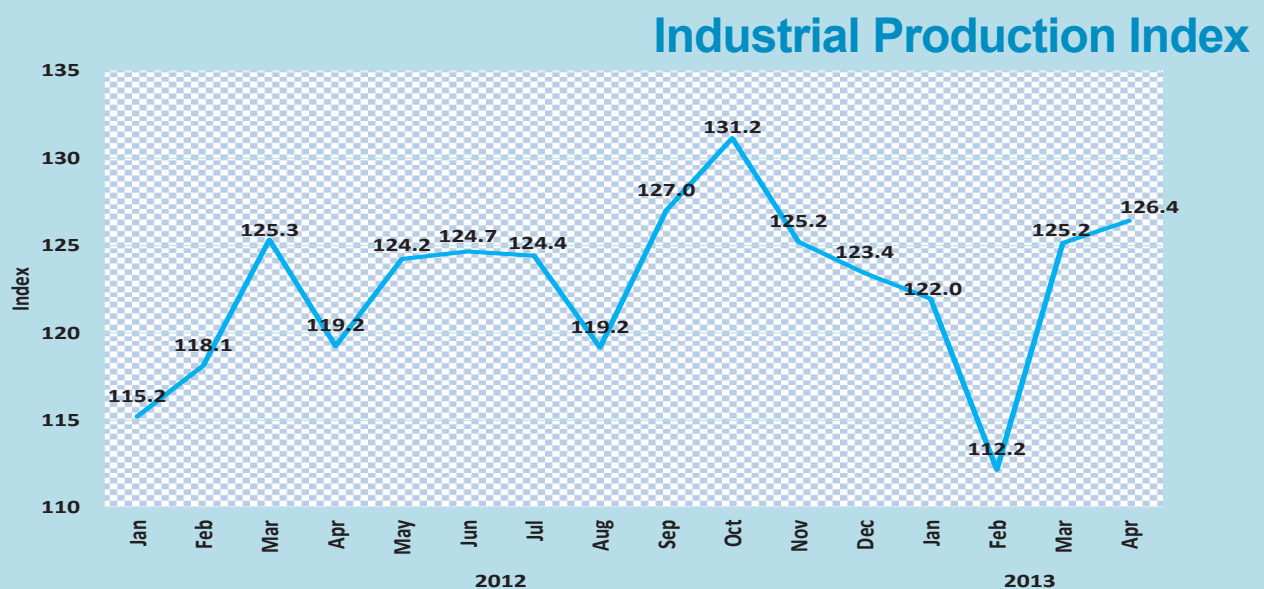
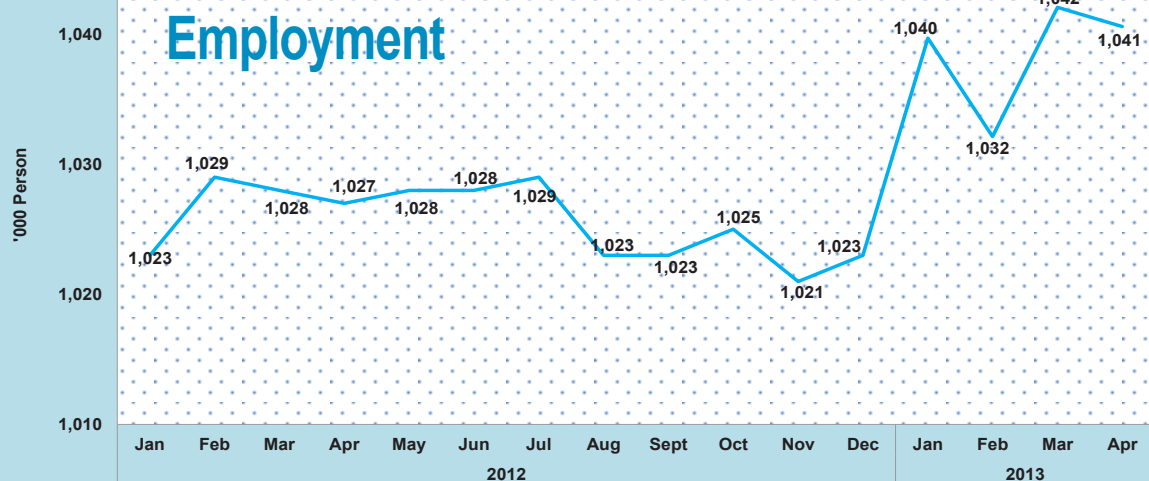
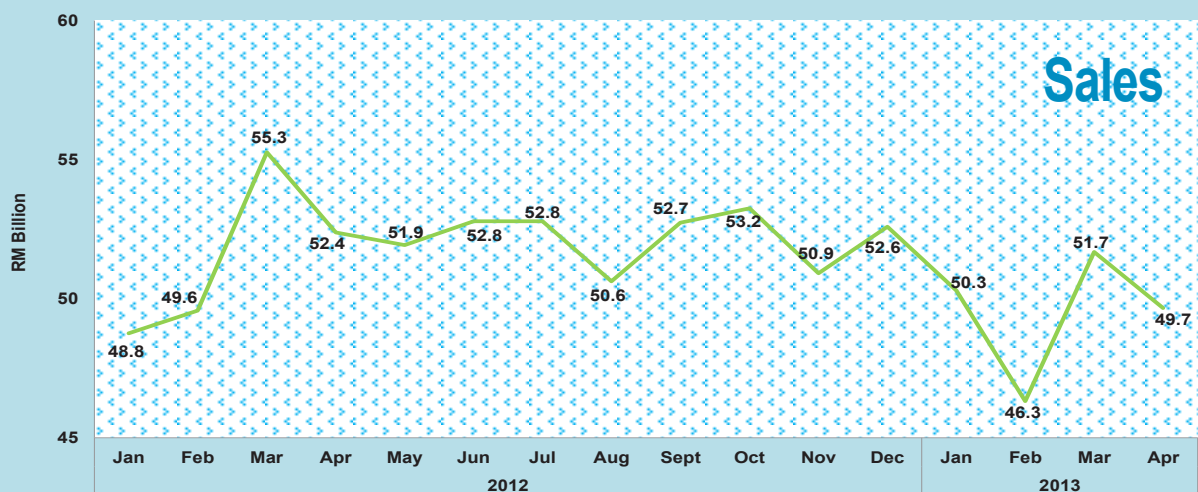
Note: IPI* = Industrial Production Index
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Monthly Export , 2012 - April 2013

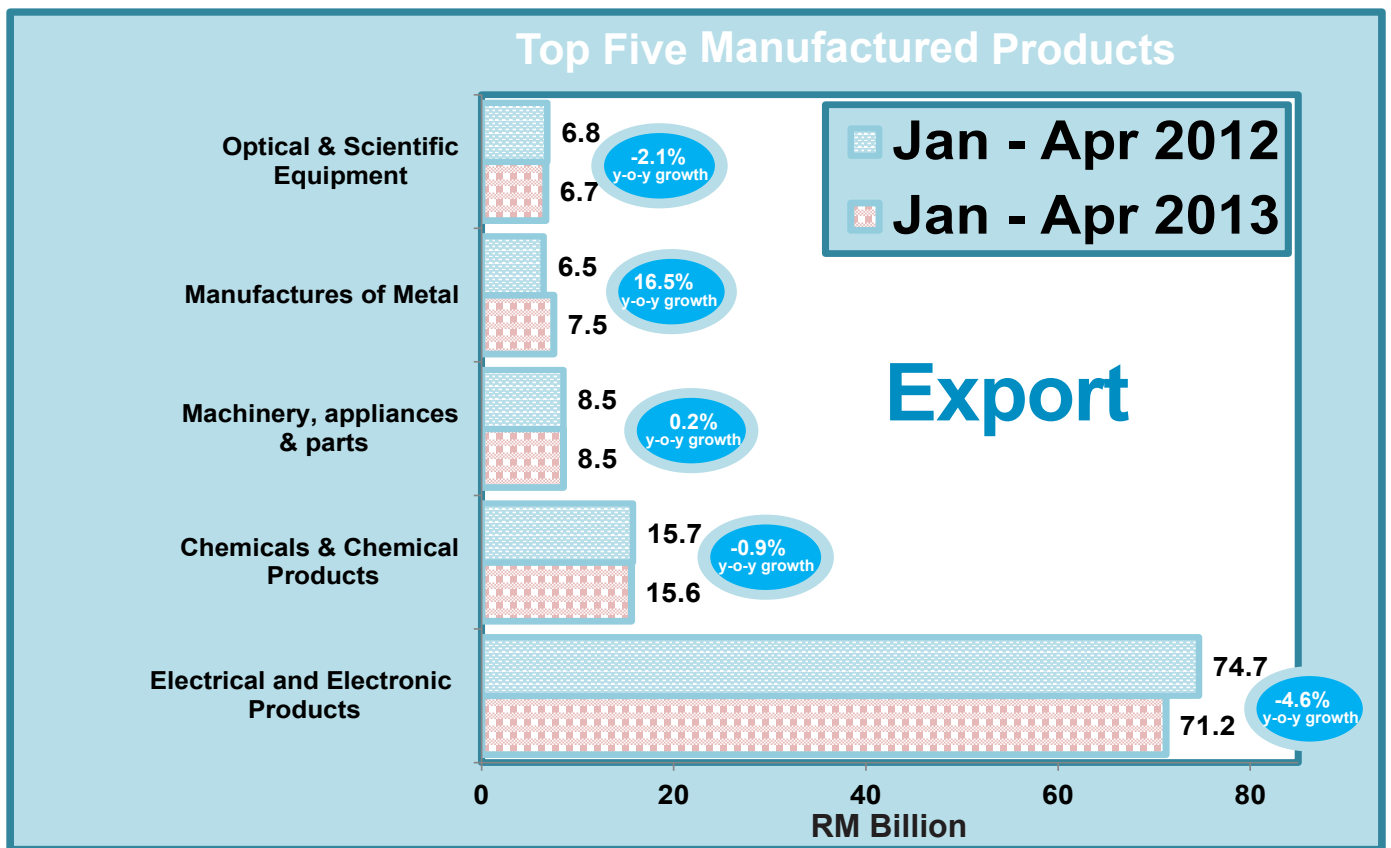


"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

Monthly Sales, Employment and IPI 2012 - April 2013

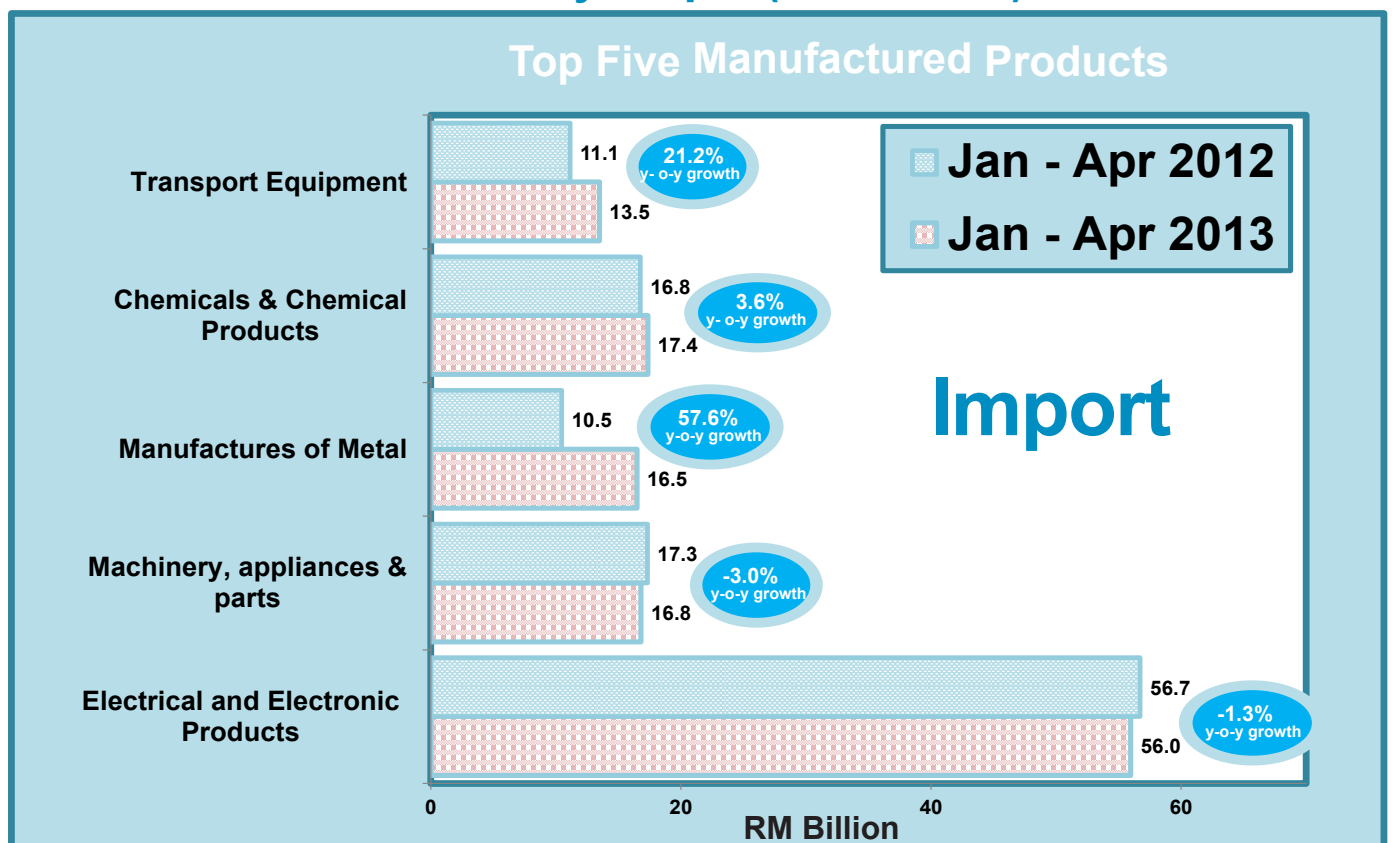


Export of Manufactured Products, January to April (2012 & 2013)



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Import of Manufactured Products, January to April (2012 & 2013)



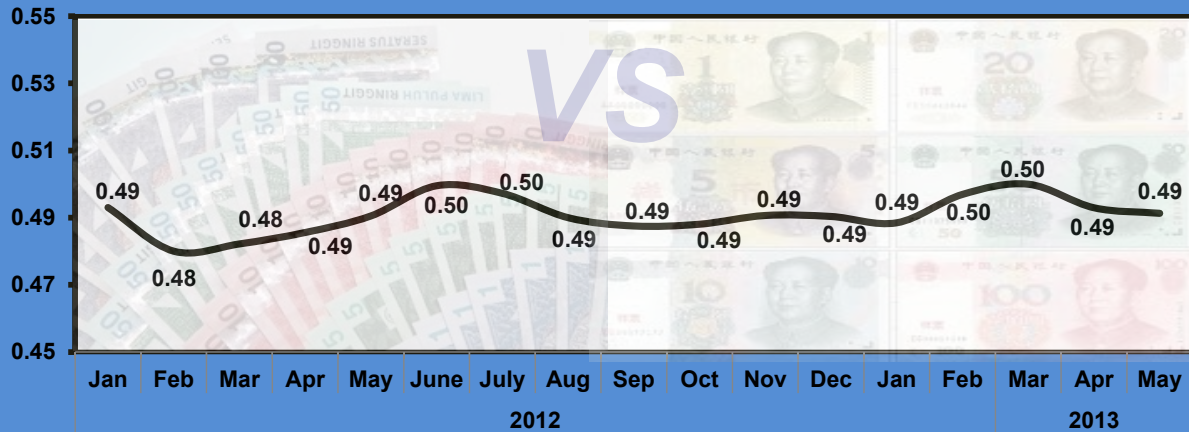
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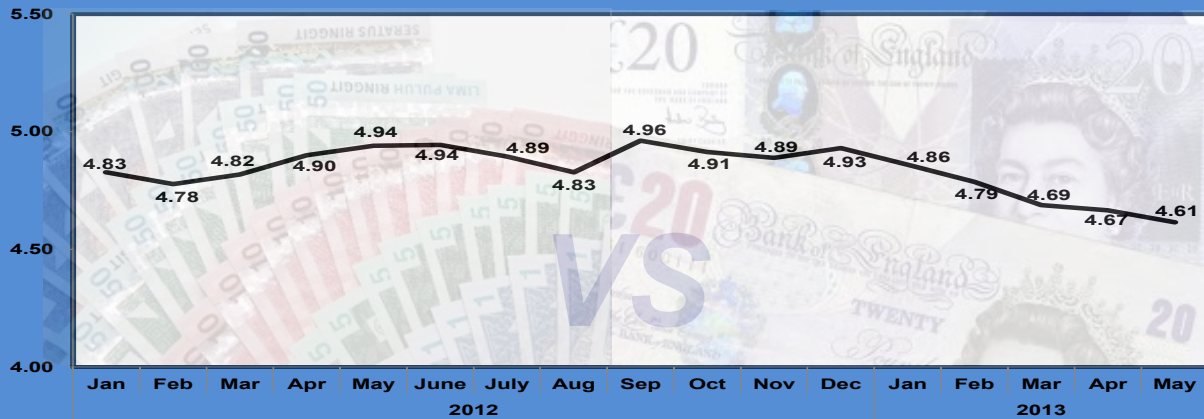


Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate With Chinese Yuan Renminbi and British Pound, January 2012 - May 2013

Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) to Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY)

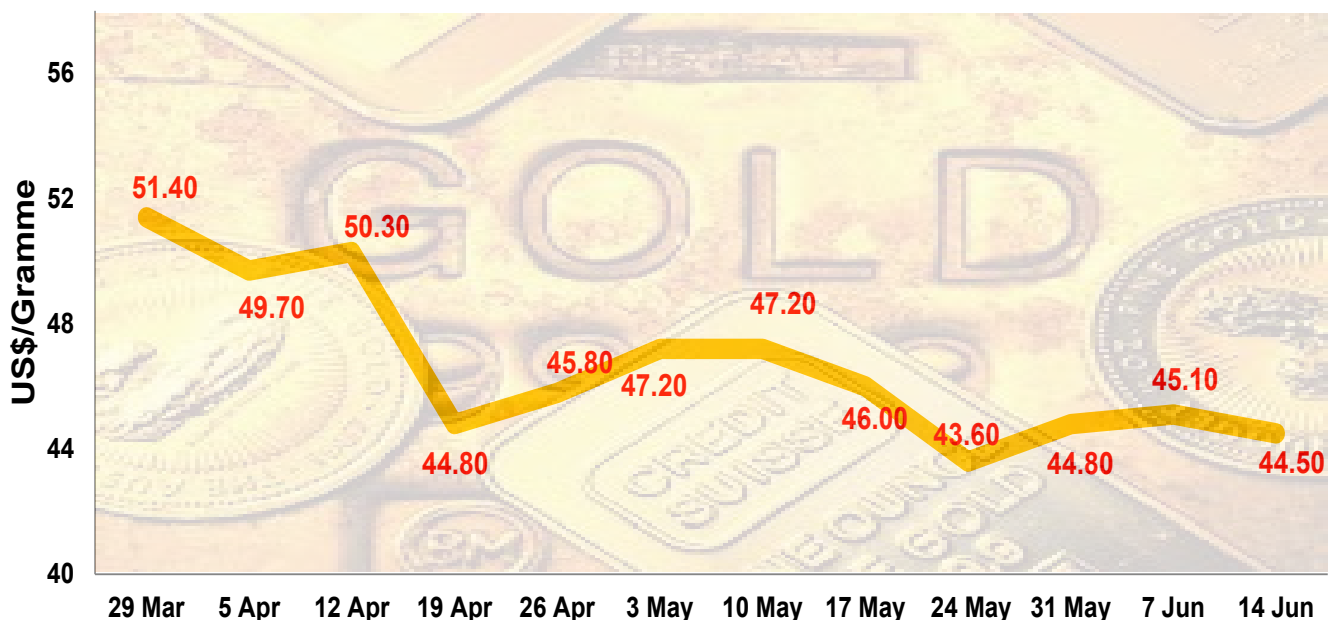


Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) to British Pound (GBP)



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

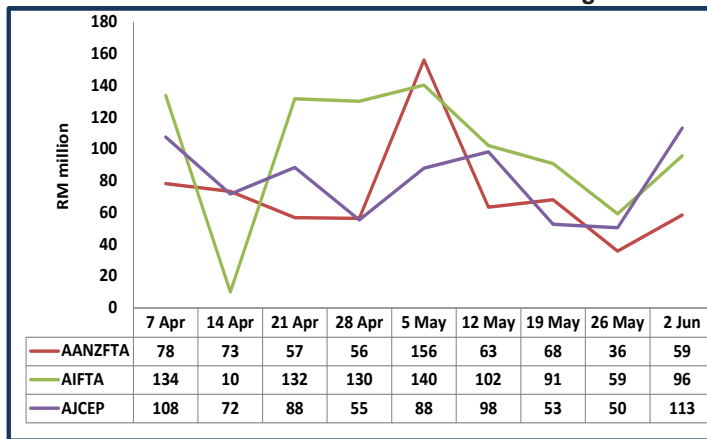
Gold Price, 29 March - 14 June 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

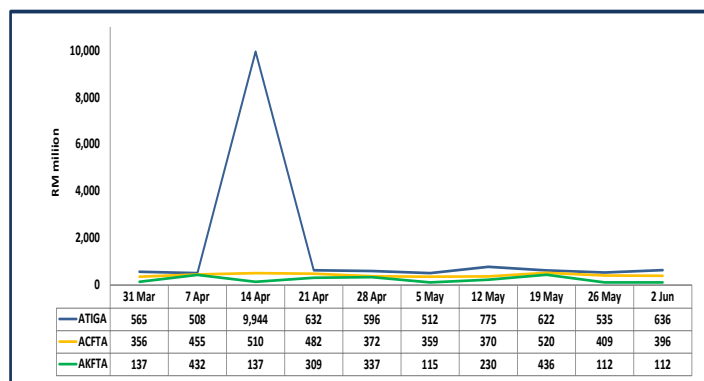
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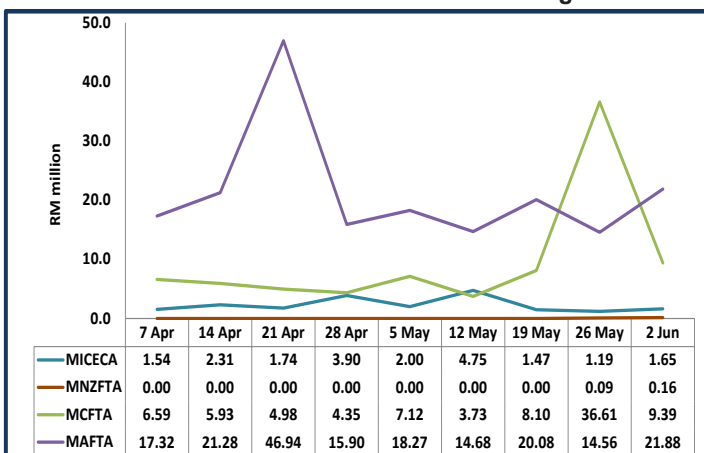
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




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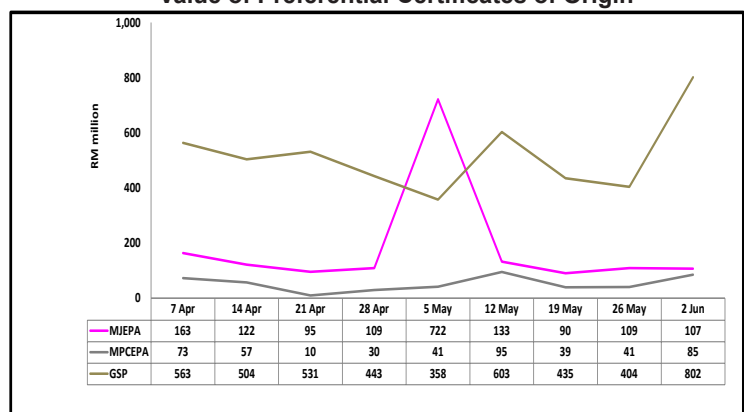
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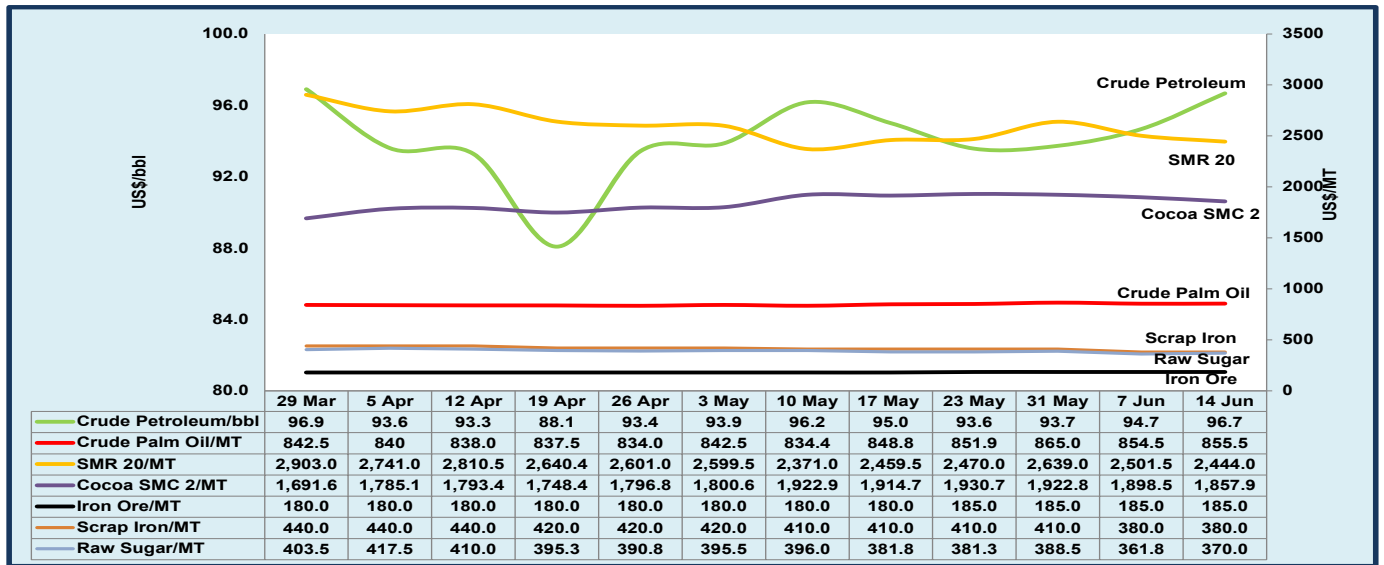
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Commodity Price Trends, 29 March - 14 June 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
31 Jan 2013: 98.0
24 Feb 2012: 109.5



Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
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29 June 2012: 77.7



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
1 March: 860.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3



Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	14 June 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	96.7	↑ 2.1	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	855.5	↑ 0.1	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Rw Sugar (per MT)	360.7	↓ 0.8	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,301.5	↓ 3.2	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	2,012.0	↑ 3.3	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	365.0 (High) 355.0 (Low)	↓ 3.9 ↓ 4.1	444.7	491.0	393.1

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Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

14 June 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 - RM1,720
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 - RM2,200



Selamat Bersara



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Name : Shafiah Waridi
Designation : Administrative Assistant
Service Commencement Date : 03 May 1976
Retirement Date : 02 August 2013

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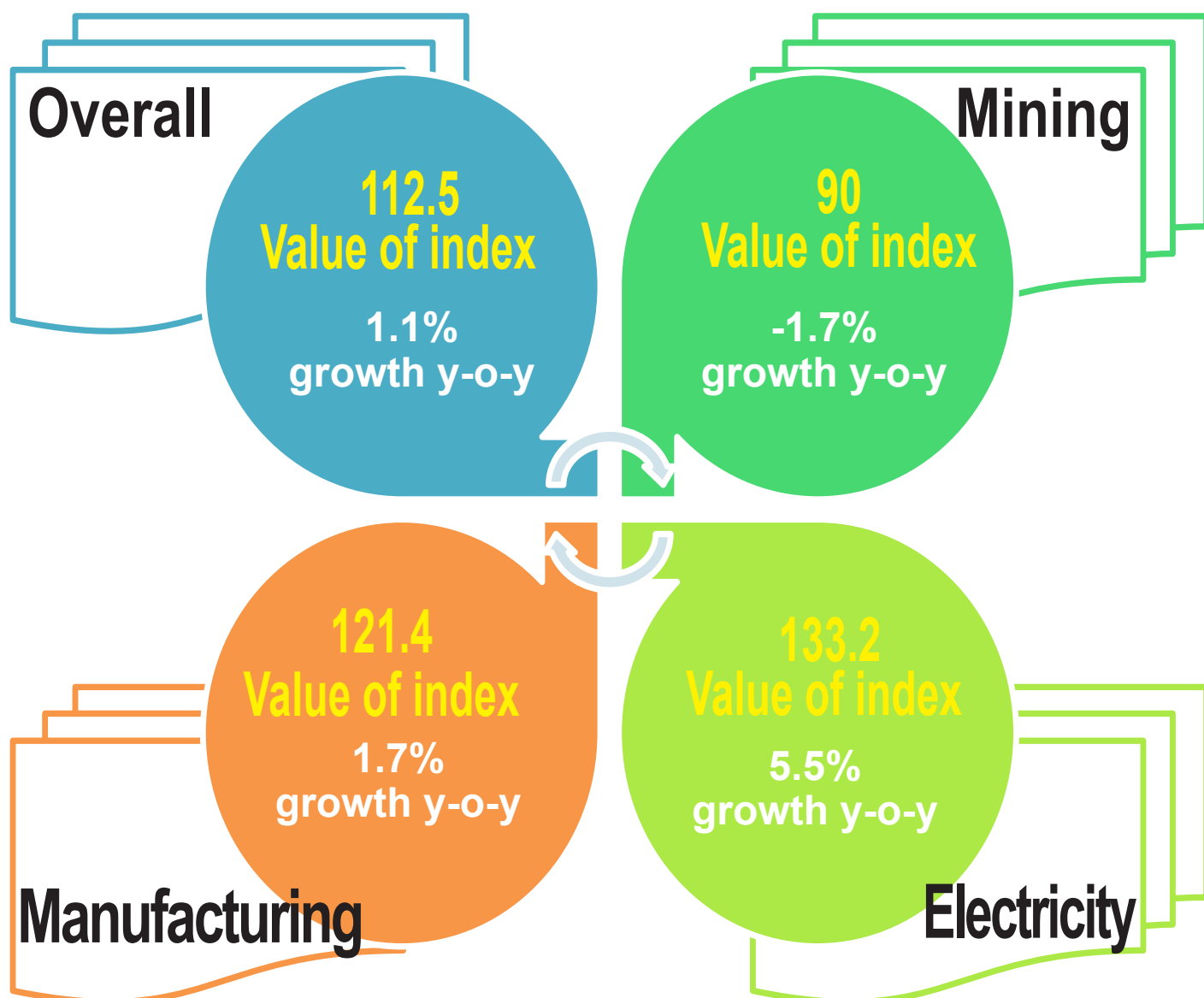
Volume 245

25 June 2013

MALAYSIA

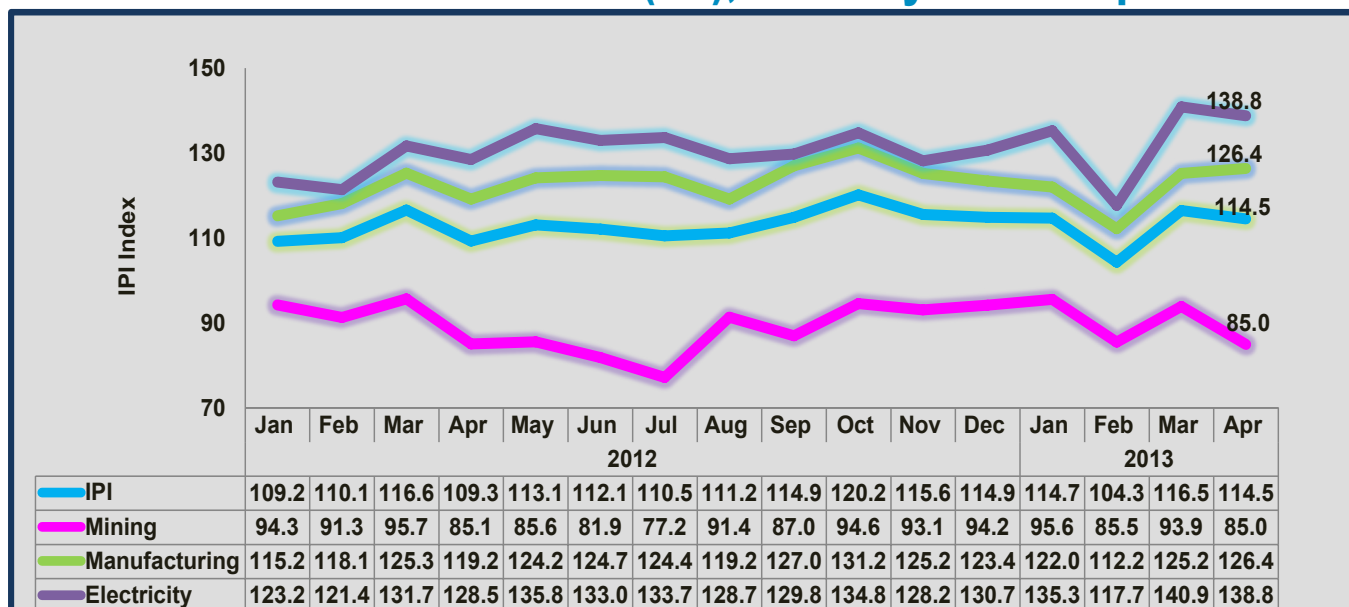


Industrial Production Index (IPI), January to April 2013

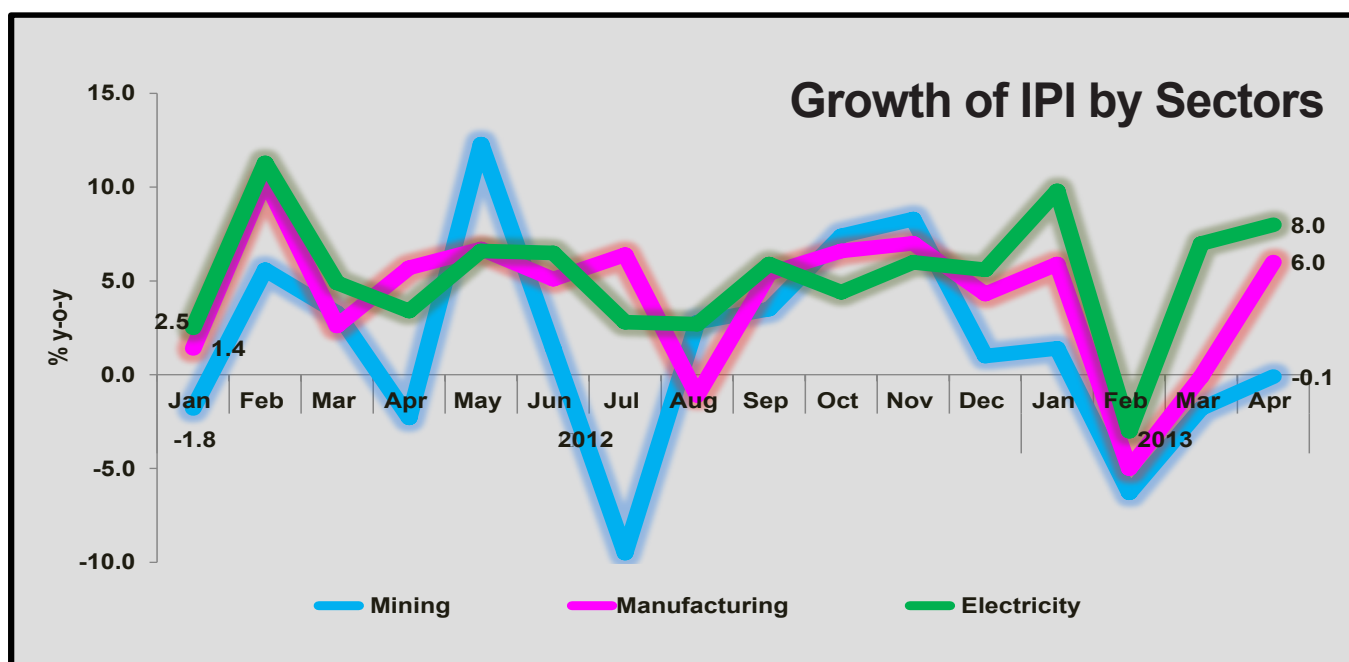


“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Industrial Production Index (IPI), January 2012 - April 2013



Growth of IPI and IPI by Sectors, January 2012 - April 2013



Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Indonesian Rupiah and Australian Dollar, January 2012 - May 2013

Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) to Indonesian Rupiah (IDR)



Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) to Australian Dollar (AUD)



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

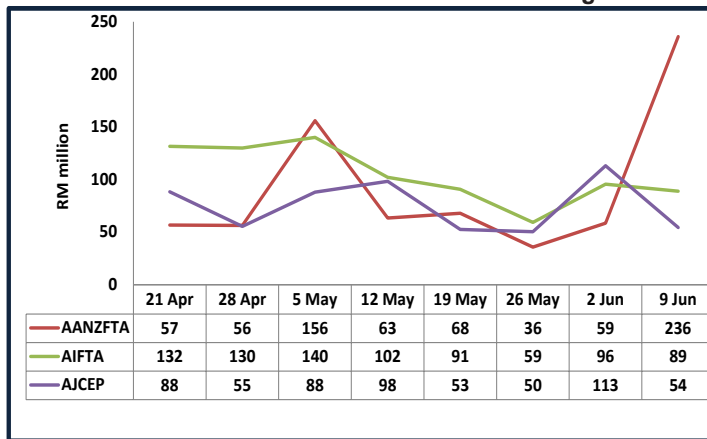
Gold Price, 5 April - 21 June 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

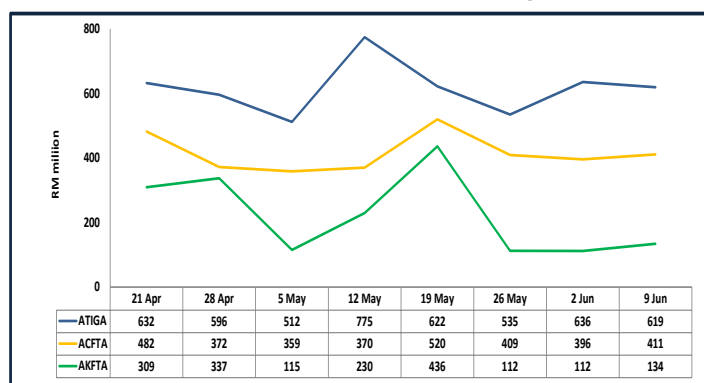
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



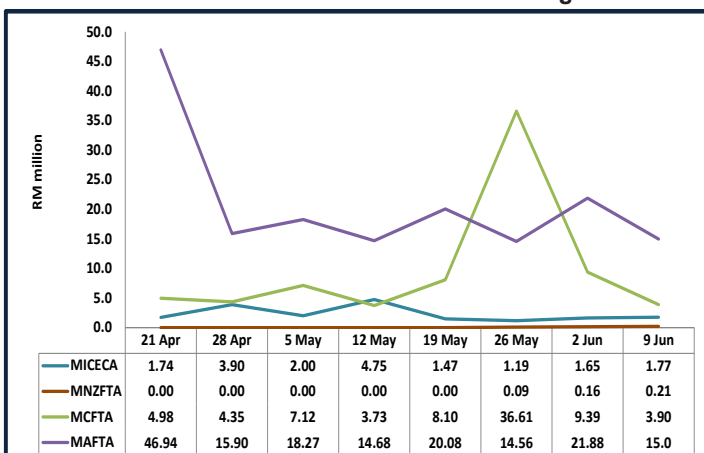
Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
21 Apr	1,060	751	213	6,430	1,276	754
28 Apr	1,328	777	212	5,958	1,240	835
5 May	1,477	663	262	5,328	1,350	686
12 May	1,456	752	233	5,529	1,391	6897
19 May	1,170	672	202	6,408	1,491	742
26 May	613	436	96	5,143	1,243	738
2 Jun	1,461	614	278	6,466	1,591	786
9 Jun	1,257	542	195	6,602	1,543	653

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




Number of Certificates

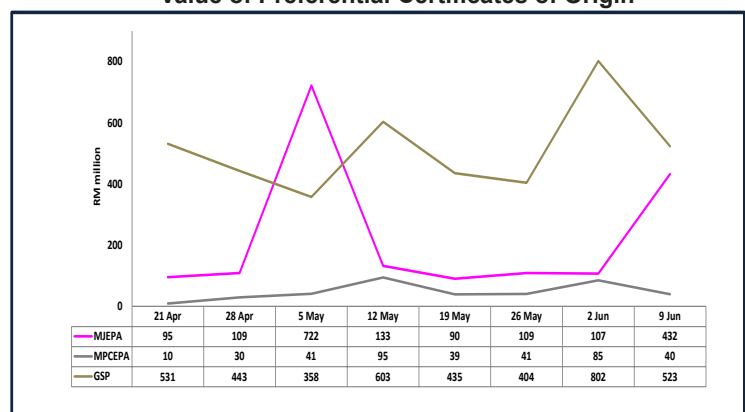
	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
21 Apr	1,067	119	5,985
28 Apr	1,170	132	6,334
5 May	1,133	120	4,578
12 May	1,079	173	5,539
19 May	930	104	4,924
26 May	1,086	117	5,780
2 Jun	1,346	147	4,588
9 Jun	979	131	5,696

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

 MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Entry into force since 13 July 2006)

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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2006)





Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
21 Apr	23	0	99	433
28 Apr	16	0	91	277
5 May	29	0	49	467
12 May	22	0	31	270
19 May	17	0	68	361
26 May	23	20	100	321
2 Jun	23	3	72	459
9 Jun	24	14	67	333

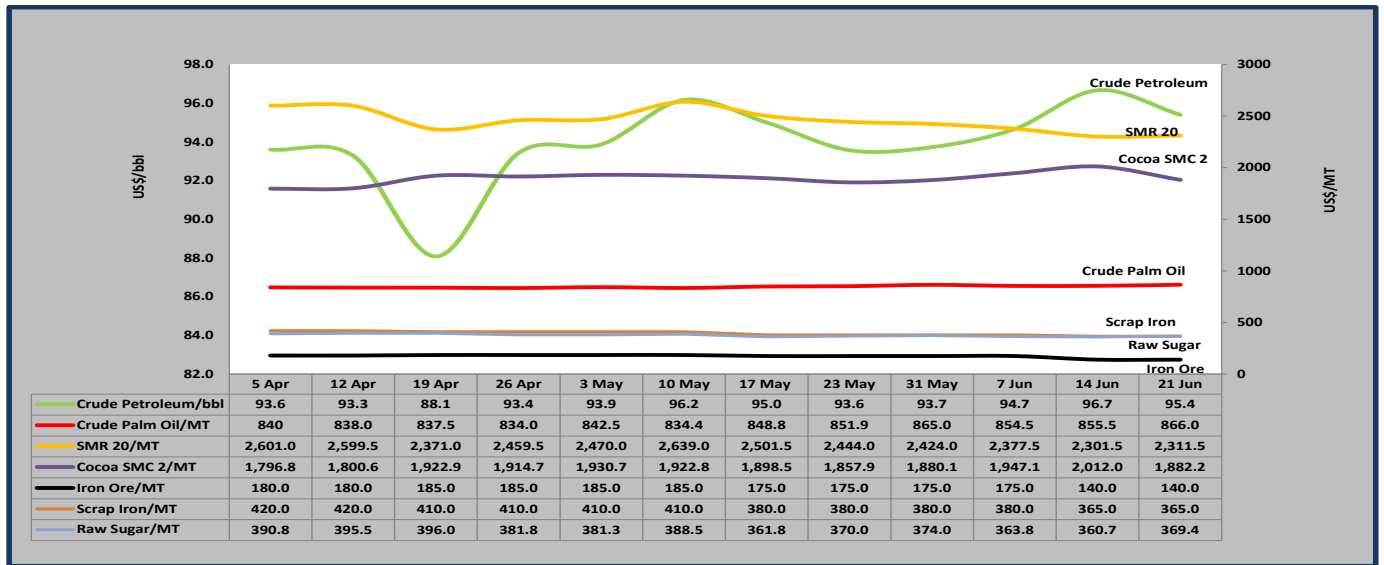
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 MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 25 February 2012)

 MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 January 2013)

Commodity Price Trends, 5 April - 21 June 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Crude Petroleum
(21 June 2013)
US\$95.4 per bbl



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
31 Jan 2013: 98.0
24 Feb 2012: 109.5



Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Crude Palm Oil
(21 June 2013)
US\$855.5 per MT



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
1 March: 860.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3



Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	21 June 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	96.7	↓ 1.3	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	866.0	↑ 1.2	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	369.4	↑ 2.4	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,311.5	↑ 0.4	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	1,882.2	↓ 6.5	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	365.0 (High) 355.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

14 June 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 – RM1,720
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 – RM2,200

Comments & Suggestions

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http://www.miti.gov.my/cms_matrix/form.jsp?formId=c1148fbf-c0a81573-3a2f3a2f-1380042c



MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 246



2 July 2013

MALAYSIA

Consumer Price Index (CPI), May 2013

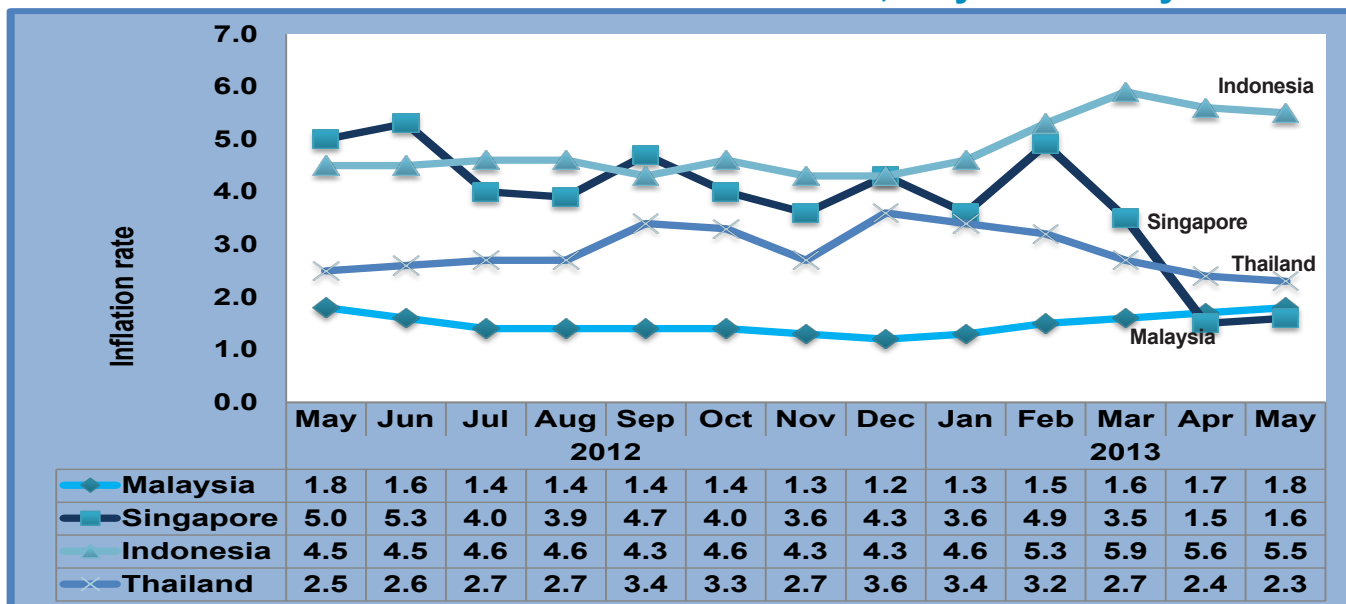
Index For Main Groups And Percentage Change

Group	Index Numbers			% Change	
	2012	2013		y-o-y	m-o-m
	May	May	April		
Overall CPI	104.7	106.6	106.3	1.8 inflation rate	0.3
Restaurants and Hotels	108.8	111.3	111.1	2.3	0.2
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	107.1	110.8	110.4	3.5	0.4
Education	104.8	107.2	107.0	2.3	0.2
Health	104.5	106.8	106.6	2.2	0.2
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	104.7	106.7	106.7	1.9	0.0
Transport	105.3	105.7	105.8	0.4	-0.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	103.2	105.3	104.3	2.0	1.0
Furnishings, Household Equip. & Routine Household Maintenance	103.7	105.3	105.4	1.5	-0.1
Recreation Services & Culture	103.2	103.0	103.1	-0.2	-0.1
Clothing and Footwear	99.5	98.8	98.8	-0.7	0.0
Communication	99.2	98.5	98.5	-0.7	0.0
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	103.9	104.3	104.9	0.4	-0.6

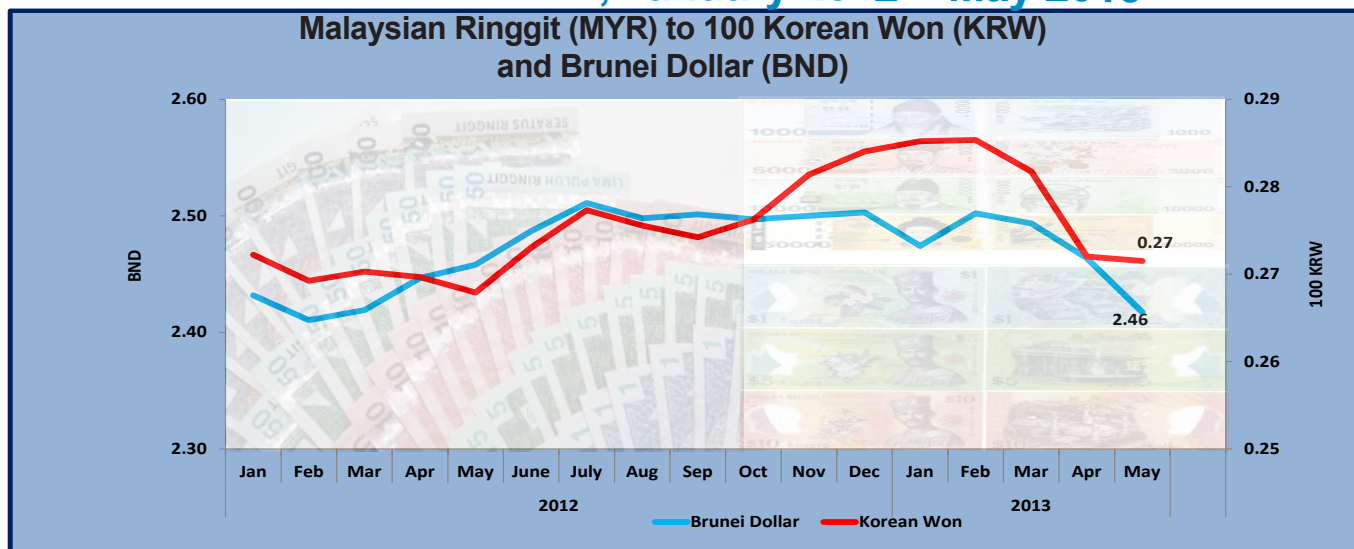
"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

Note : The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population in a specified time period

Inflation Rate for Selected ASEAN Countries, May 2012 - May 2013



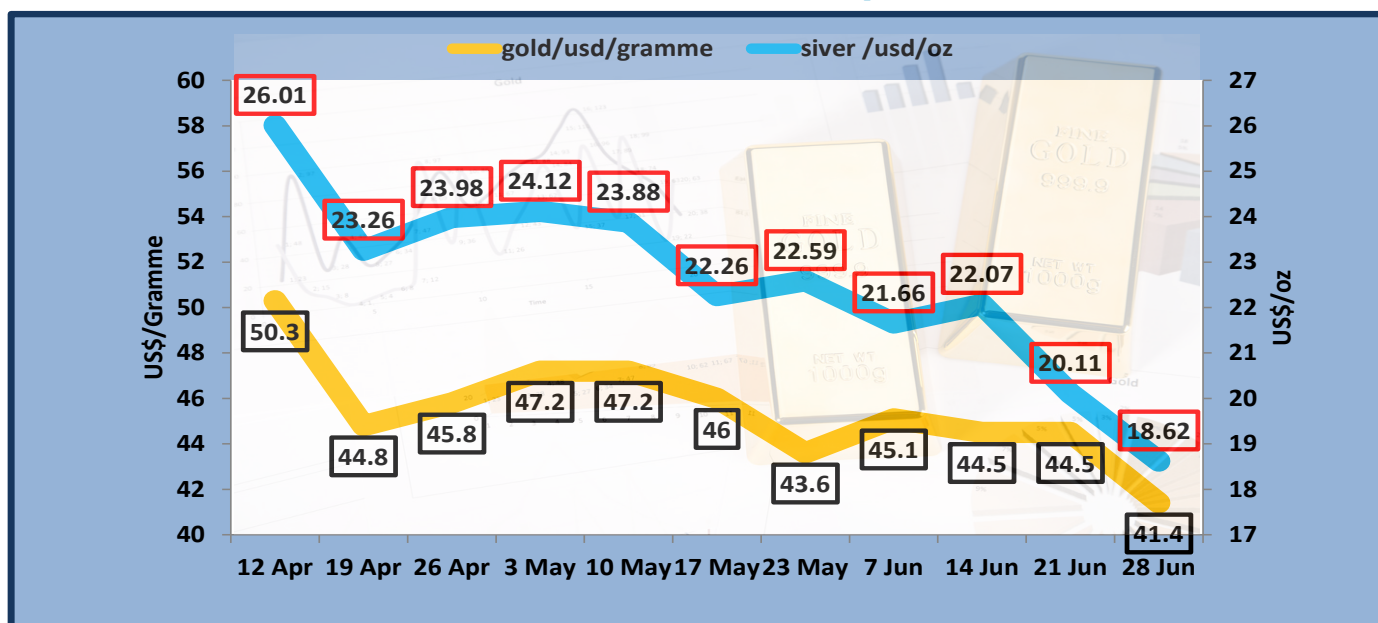
Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Korean Won and Brunei Dollar, January 2012 - May 2013



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

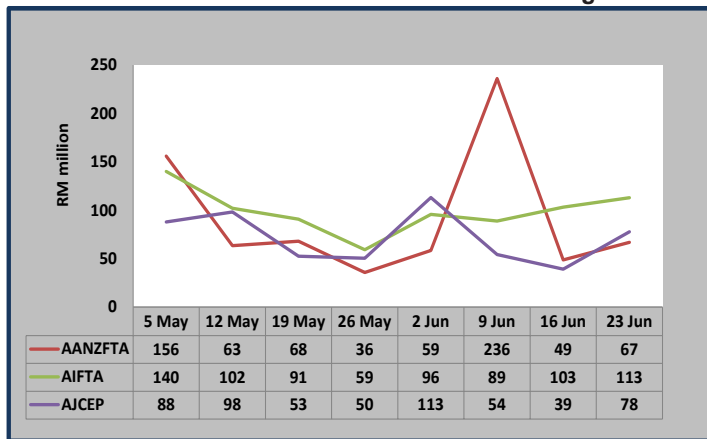
Gold and Silver Prices, 12 April - 28 June 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

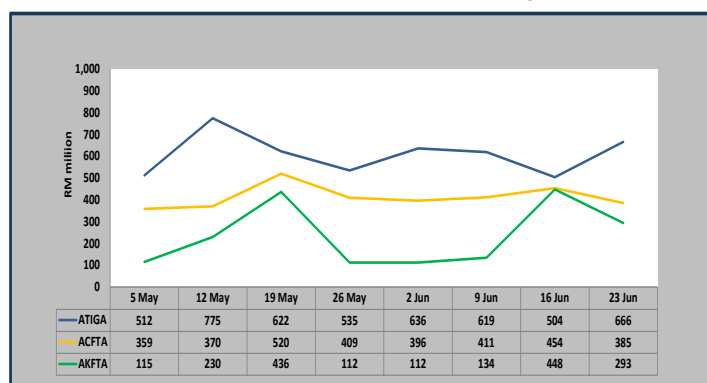
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
5 May	1,477	663	262	5,328	1,350	686
12 May	1,456	752	233	5,529	1,391	6897
19 May	1,170	672	202	6,408	1,491	742
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9 Jun	1,257	542	195	6,602	1,543	653
16 Jun	1,106	539	180	5,669	1,252	777
23 Jun	1,409	693	191	6,494	1,571	653

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 January 2010)

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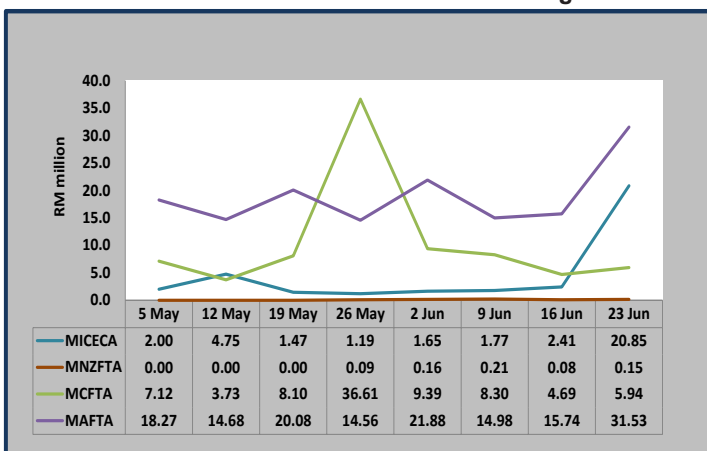
ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2003)

AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2006)



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
5 May	29	0	49	467
12 May	22	0	31	270
19 May	17	0	68	361
26 May	23	20	100	321
2 Jun	23	3	72	459
9 Jun	24	14	67	333
16 Jun	16	12	75	275
23 Jun	29	10	62	390

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Number of Certificates

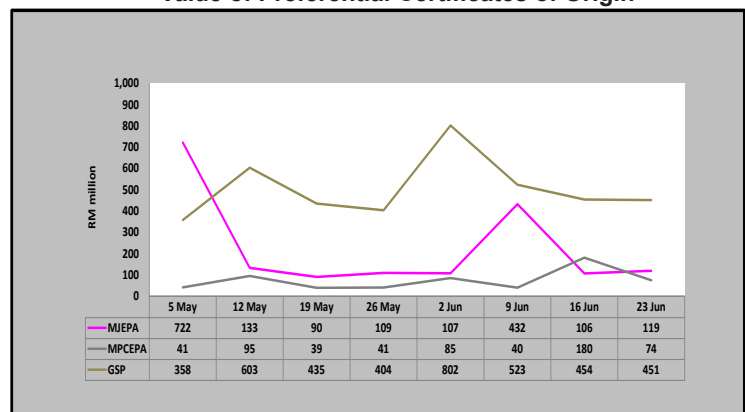
	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
5 May	1,133	120	4,578
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19 May	930	104	4,924
26 May	1,086	117	5,780
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9 Jun	979	131	5,696
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23 Jun	1,213	137	5,725

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

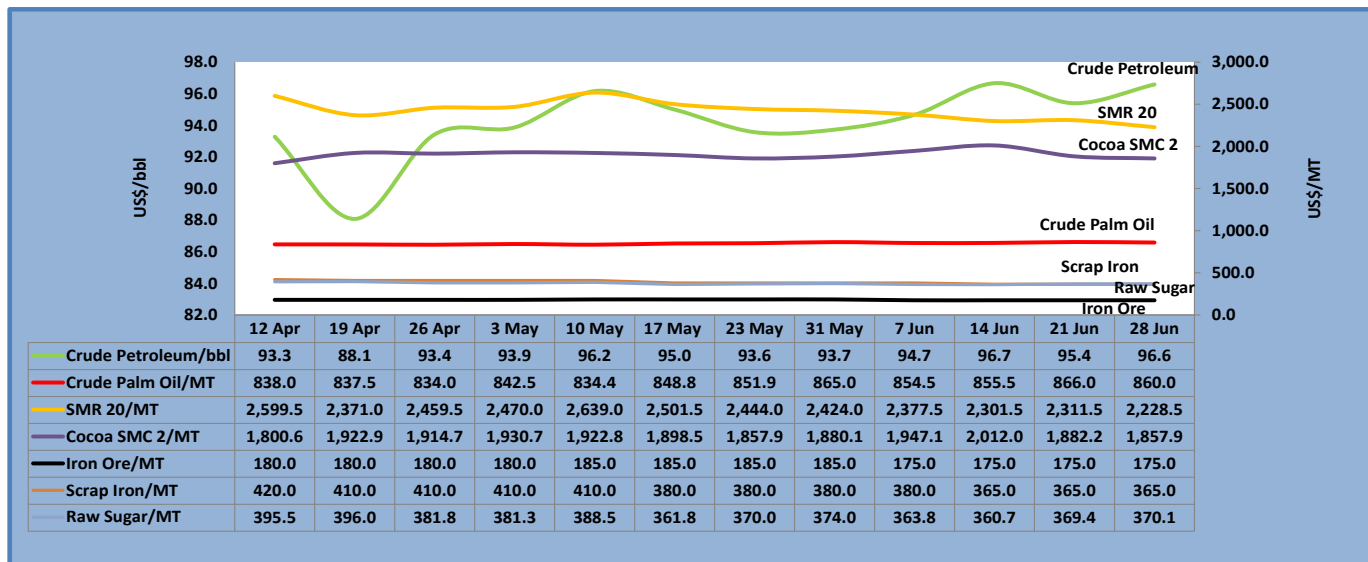
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 12 April - 28 June 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Crude Petroleum
(28 June 2013)
US\$96.6 per bbl



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
31 Jan 2013: 98.0
24 Feb 2012: 109.5



Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Crude Palm Oil
(28 June 2013)
US\$860.0 per MT



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
1 March: 860.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3



Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	28 June 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	96.6	↑ 1.2	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	860.0	↓ 0.7	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	370.1	↑ 0.2	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,228.5	↓ 3.6	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	1,857.9	↓ 1.5	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	365.0 (High) 355.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

14 June 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 – RM1,720
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 – RM2,200

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group



Name : Seriah Ismail
Designation : Administrative Assistant
Division : Trade Practices
Duration of Service : 34 years

ANNOUNCEMENT

- i) On 1 July 2013, Croatia became the 28th Member State of the European Union
- ii) Financial Services Act 2013 (FSA) and Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (IFSA) came into force on 30 June 2013

Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 247



9 July 2013

MALAYSIA

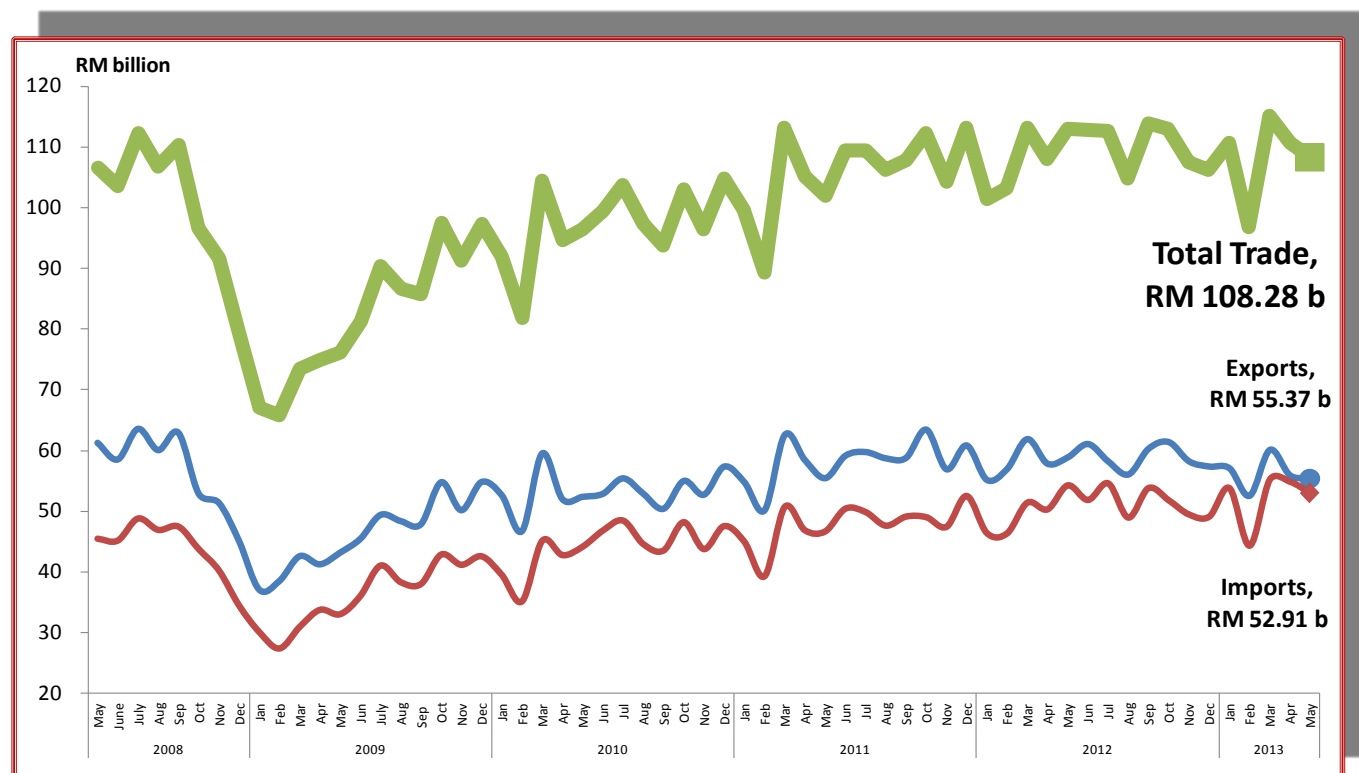
Trade Performance, May 2013

	RM billion			% change (m-o-m)	% change (y-o-y)
	May 2013	Apr 2013	May 2012		
Exports	55.4	55.8	58.8	-0.8	-5.8
Imports	52.9	54.8	54.2	-3.4	-2.3
Trade Balance	2.5	1.0	4.6	136.1	-46.7
Total Trade	108.3	110.6	113.0	-2.1	-4.1



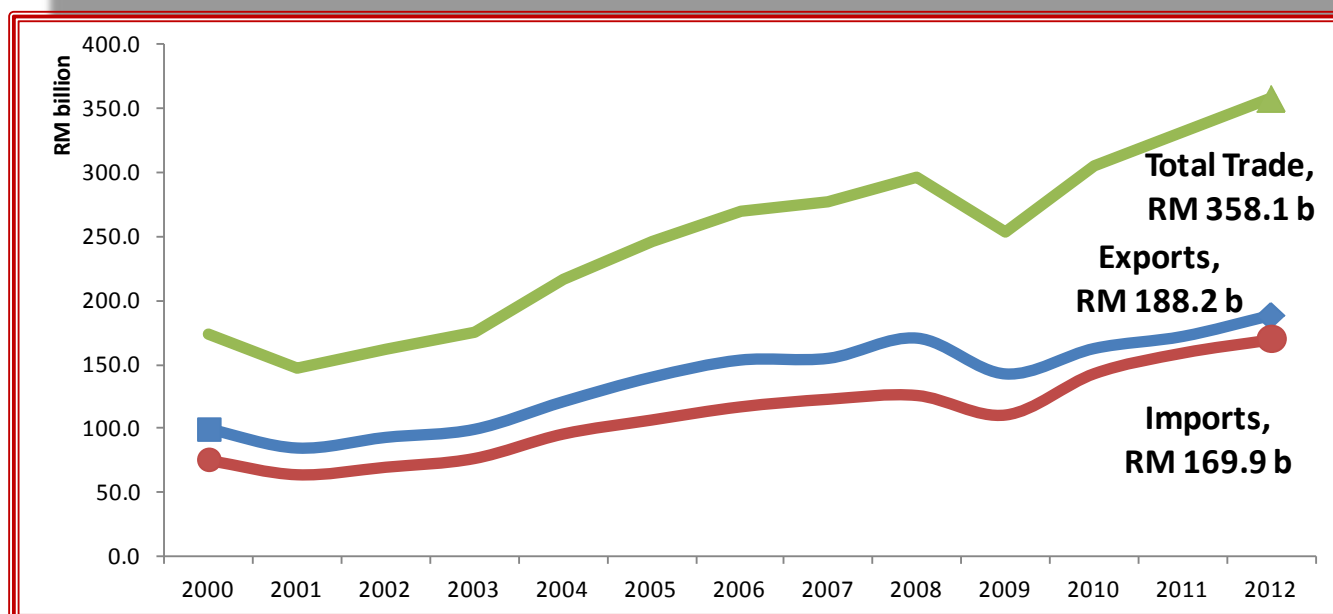
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade Performance, May 2008 - May 2013



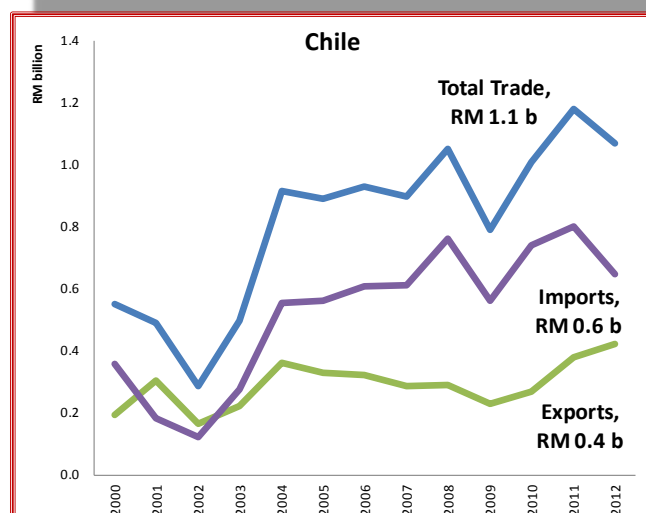
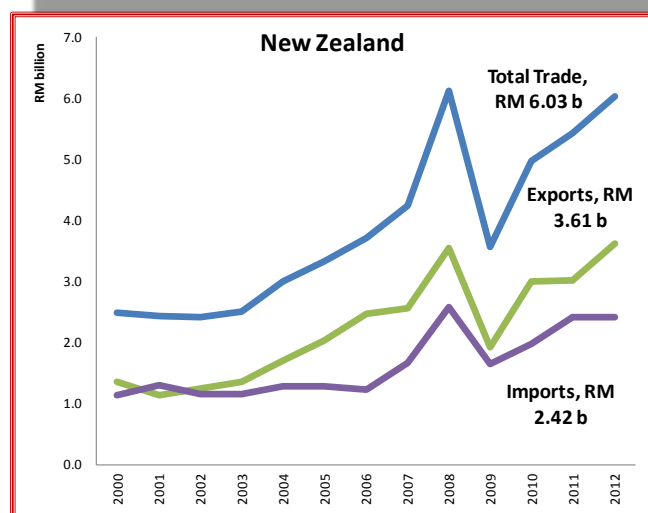
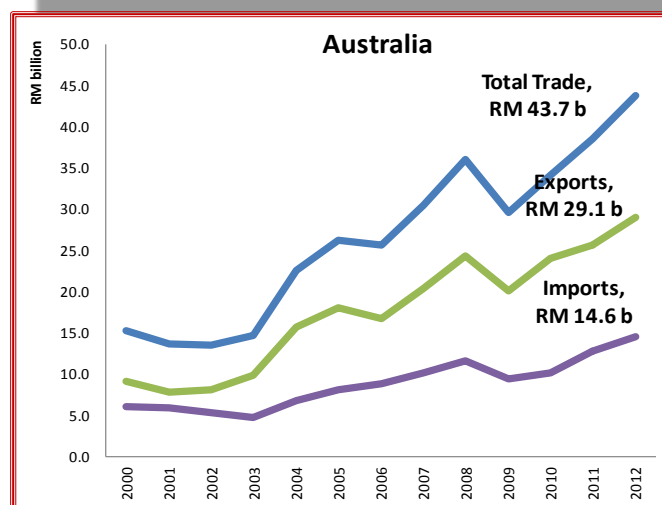
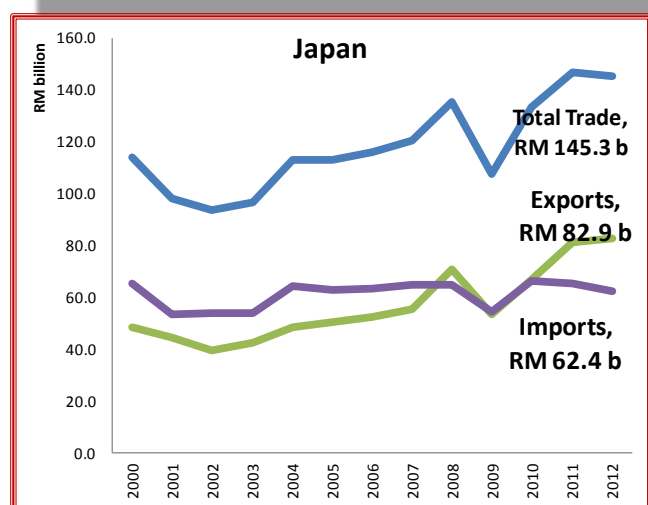
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Trade with ASEAN, 2000 - 2012



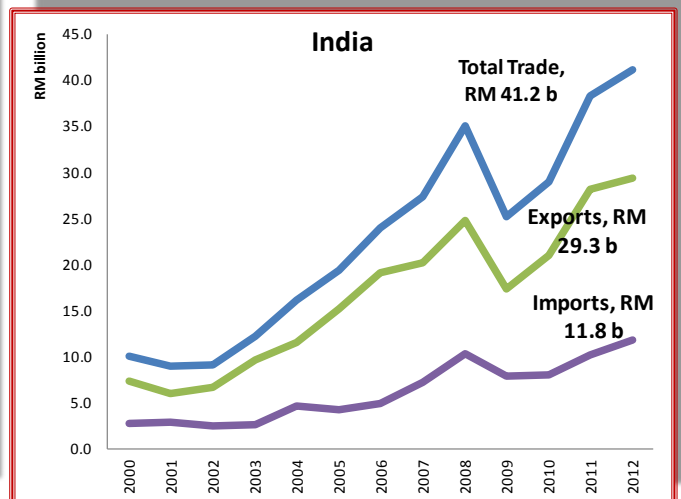
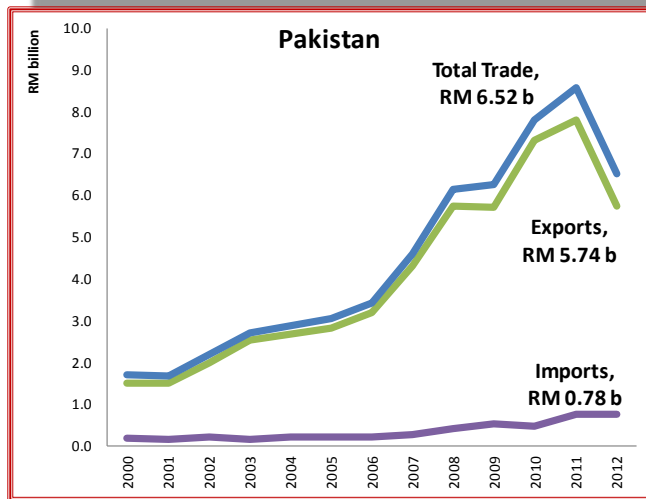
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade with Select Countries, 2000 - 2012



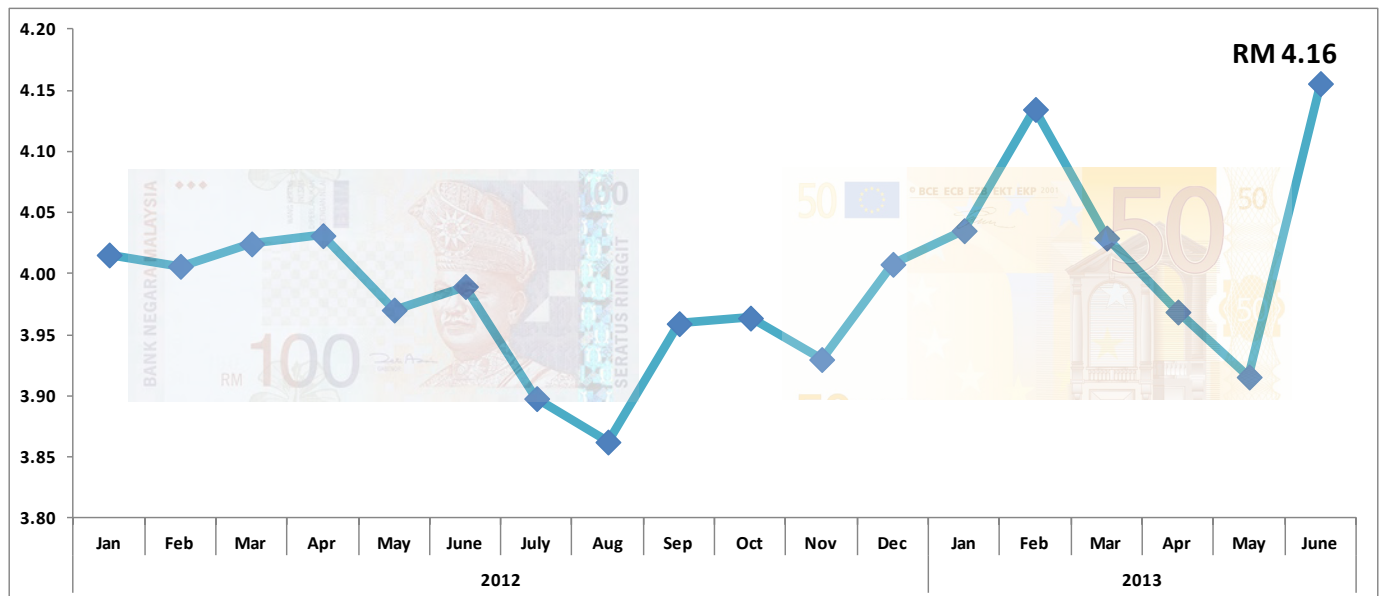
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade with Select Countries, 2000 - 2012 (cont'd)



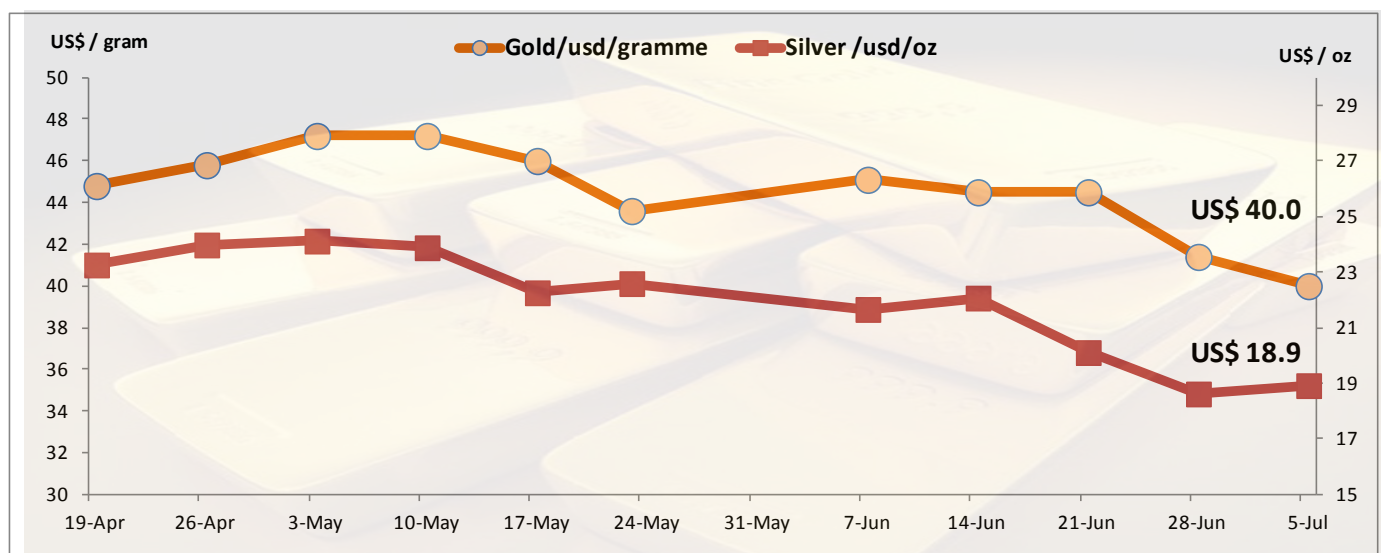
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Euro, Jan 2012 - June 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

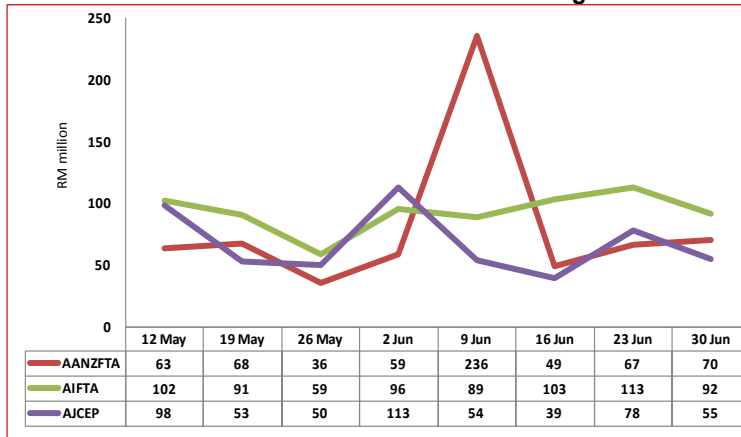
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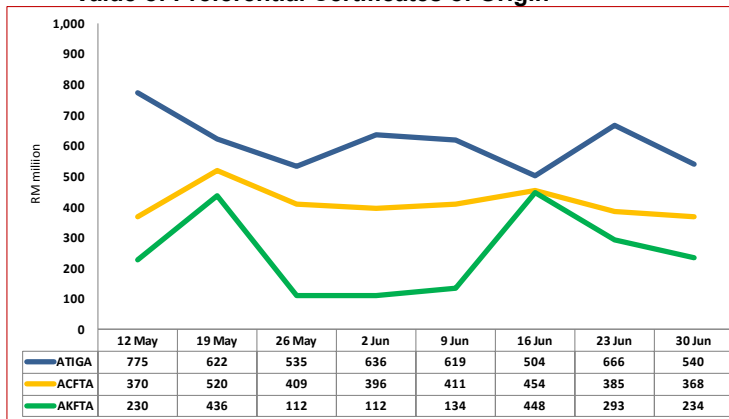
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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2 Jun	1,461	614	278	6,466	1,591	786
9 Jun	1,257	542	195	6,602	1,543	653
16 Jun	1,106	539	180	5,669	1,252	777
23 Jun	1,409	693	191	6,494	1,571	881
30 Jun	1,058	576	136	6,199	1,464	664

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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30 Jun	21	10	49	392

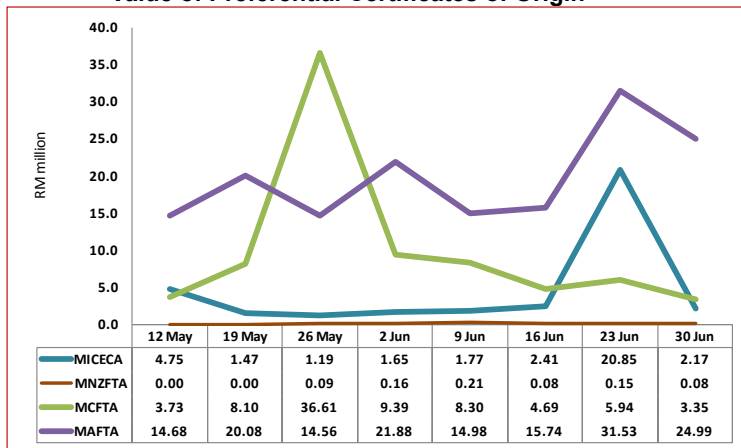
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

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9 Jun	979	131	5,696
16 Jun	1,229	266	4,921
23 Jun	1,213	137	5,725
30 Jun	1,215	175	5,870

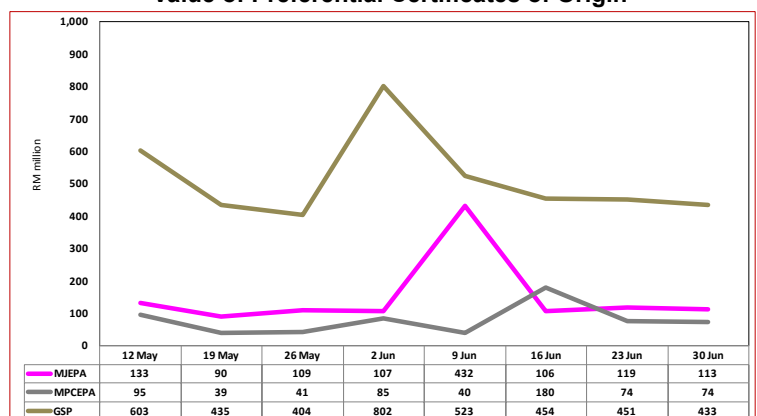
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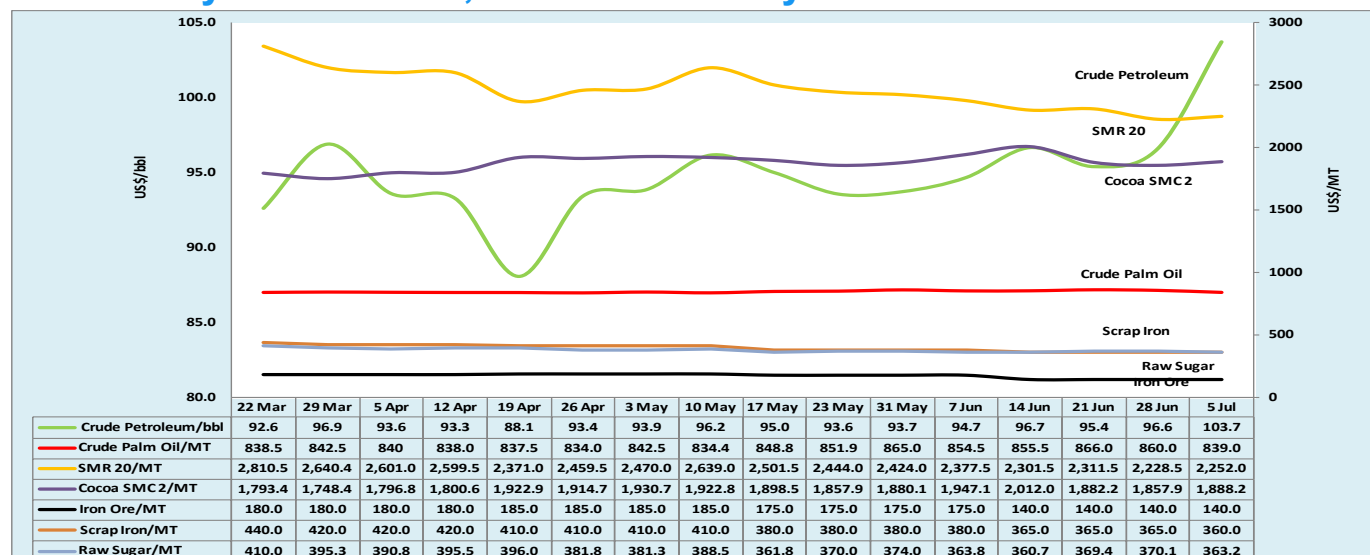


MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 22 March - 5 July 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
5 Jul 2013: 103.7
24 Feb 2012: 109.5

Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
31 May 2013: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3

Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	5 July 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	103.7	↑ 7.4	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	839	↓ 2.4	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	363.2	↓ 1.9	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,252	↑ 1.1	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	1,888.2	↑ 1.6	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	360.0 (High) 350.0 (Low)	↓ 1.4 ↓ 1.4	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

14 June 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 – RM1,720
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Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

MITI Weekly Bulletin | www.miti.gov.my



Name : Norosyatiwahida Yusof
Designation : Assistant Statistical Officer
Division : Strategic Planning
Duration of Service : 5 years

ANNOUNCEMENT



Dear All,



We are pleased to inform that the Malaysia International Trade and Industry (MITI) Report 2012: Driving Transformation, Powering Growth has been launched on 24 June 2013.

The online reports (English & Bahasa Malaysia) are available on MITI's website at http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/content.jsp?id=com.tms.cms.section.Section_4fb01b6c-c0a81573-8c608c60-a9b4b63e . Please forward this link to your colleagues, friends or any of your contacts in the related industry, as it may benefit them.

We hope you will enjoy reading this report.

Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 248

16 July 2013



MALAYSIA

Key Economic Data for Malaysia and Major Trading Partners



MALAYSIA

Inflation	: 1.8% (May 2013)
GDP	: 4.1% (Q1 2013)
GDP Per Capita	: US\$9,989 (2012)
Population (person)	: 29.8 mil. (2012)
Trade (Jan-May 2013)	: Exports; US\$91.6 bil. Imports; US\$85.2 bil.



SINGAPORE

Inflation	: 1.6% (May 2013)
GDP	: 0.2% (Q1 2013)
GDP Per Capita	: US\$51,161 (2012)
Population (person)	: 5.4 mil. (2012)
Trade (Jan-May 2013)	: Exports; US\$167.2 bil. Imports; US\$153.0 bil.



USA

Inflation	: 1.4% (May 2013)
GDP	: 1.8% (Q1 2013)
GDP Per Capita	: US\$49,922 (2012)
Population (person)	: 314.2 mil. (2012)
Trade (Jan-May 2013)	: Exports; US\$652.4 bil. Imports; US\$953.3 bil.



CHINA

Inflation	: 2.7% (June 2013)
GDP	: 7.7% (Q1 2013)
GDP Per Capita	: US\$6,075 (2012)
Population (person)	: 1,354 mil. (2012)
Trade (Jan-May 2013)	: Exports; US\$878.6 bil. Imports; US\$797.7 bil.



JAPAN

Inflation	: -0.3% (May 2013)
GDP	: 1% (Q1 2013)
GDP Per Capita	: US\$46,735 (2012)
Population (person)	: 127.6 mil. (2012)
Trade (Jan-May 2013)	: Exports; US\$293.0 bil. Imports; US\$342.4 bil.



THAILAND

Inflation	: 2.25% (June 2013)
GDP	: -2.2% (Q1 2013)
GDP Per Capita	: US\$5,678 (2012)
Population (person)	: 64.4 mil. (2012)
Trade (Jan-May 2013)	: Exports; US\$94.2 bil. Imports; US\$108.1 bil.

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), National Statistical Offices and Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Singapore: Advance Growth Estimates for Q2 2013

	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013*
Overall GDP (y-o-y)	2.3	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.2	3.7
Good Producing Industries						
Manufacturing	4.1	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	-6.9	1.1
Construction	11.4	6.7	5.8	8.2	6.8	5.6
Services Producing Industries	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.2	2.7	5.0
Overall GDP (q-o-q)	0.1	-4.6	3.3	1.3	1.8	15.2
Good Producing Industries						
Manufacturing	-1.0	-16.6	3.1	0.1	-12.7	37.6
Construction	15.0	3.2	-3.9	8.2	14.3	9.0
Services Producing Industries	0.1	0.4	2.5	1.2	8.1	9.0

Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore (MTI)- advance official estimates

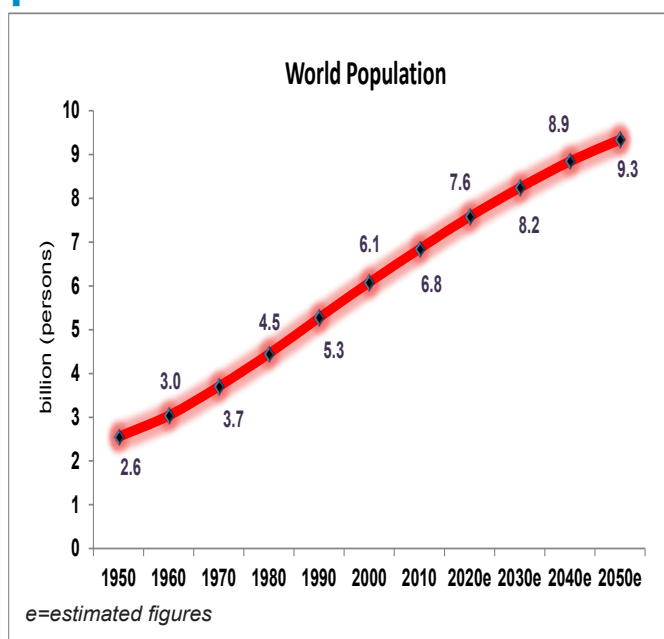
World Population

World population reached 7 billion in 2011 and estimated to reach 7.6 billion in 2020.

Why the increase???

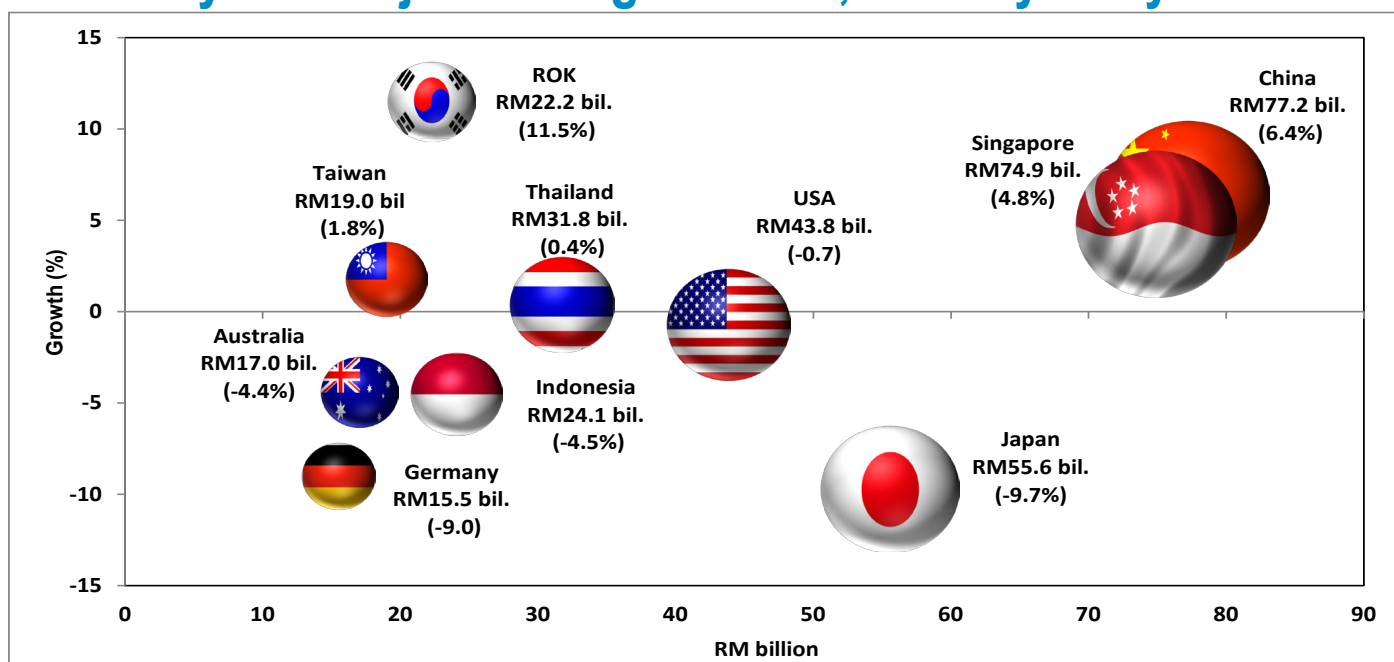
- 1. Fertility rate* in many developing nations is still quite high (2.47%)**
- 2. A total of 360,000 persons are born each day globally and 153,000 pass away.**

* Fertility rate - average number of children that would be born per woman



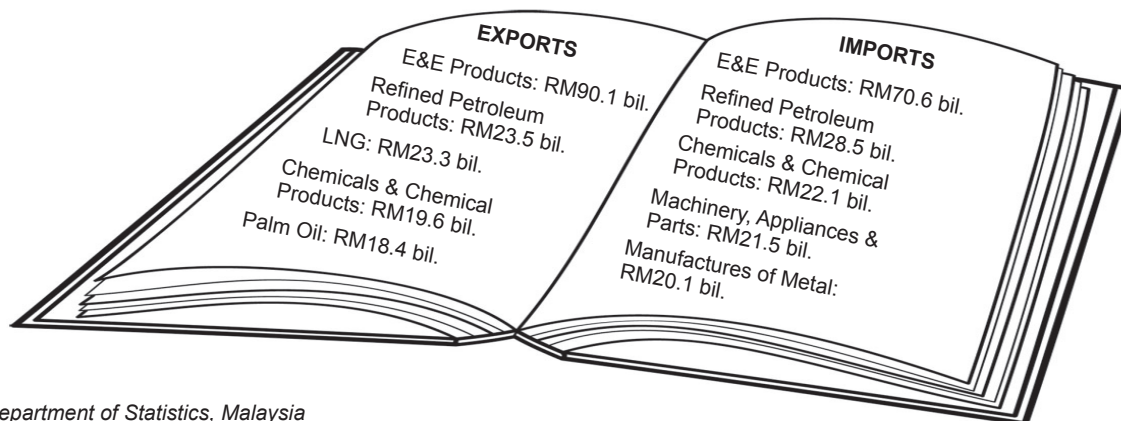
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Database

Malaysia's Major Trading Partners, January - May 2013



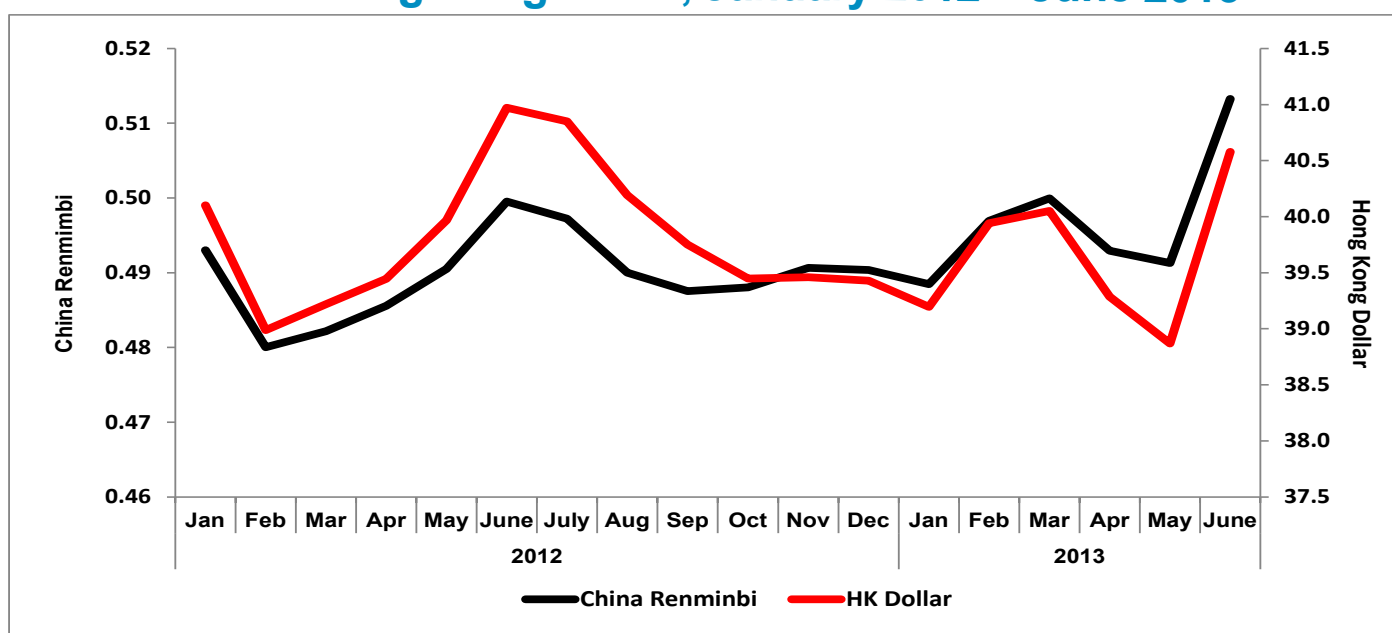
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top Five Export and Import Products, January - May 2013



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

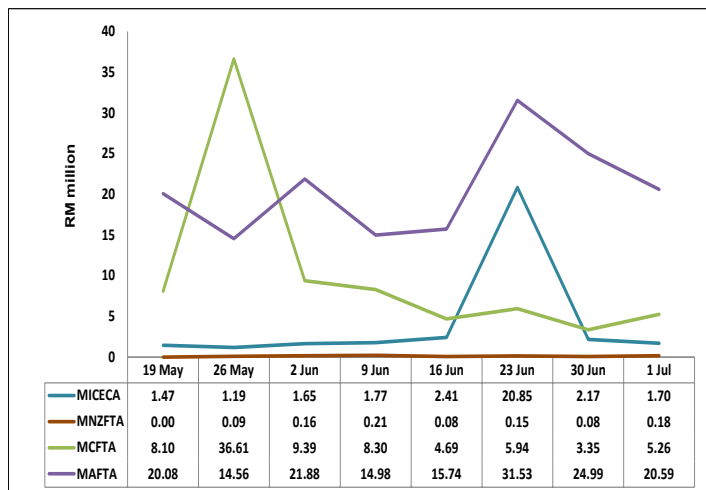
Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with China Renminbi and Hong Kong Dollar, January 2012 - June 2013



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin

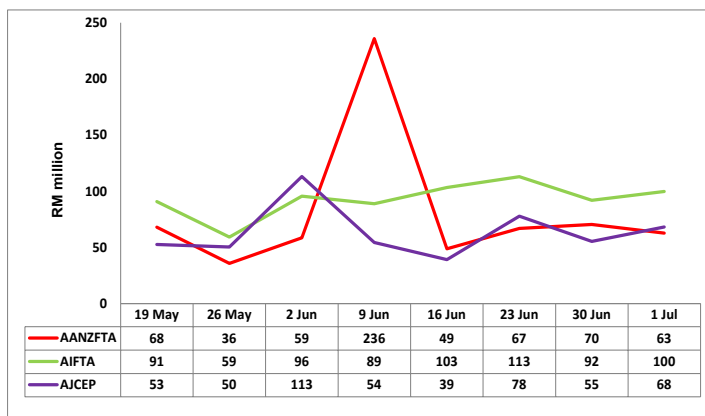


Number of Certificates

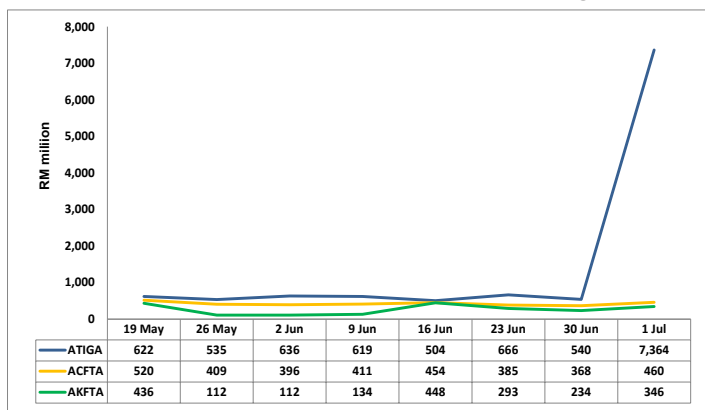
	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
19 May	17	0	68	361
26 May	23	20	100	321
2 Jun	23	3	72	459
9 Jun	24	14	67	333
16 Jun	16	12	75	275
23 Jun	29	10	62	390
30 Jun	21	10	49	392
1 Jul	14	16	63	286

-  MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2011)
-  MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 August 2010)
-  MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 25 February 2012)
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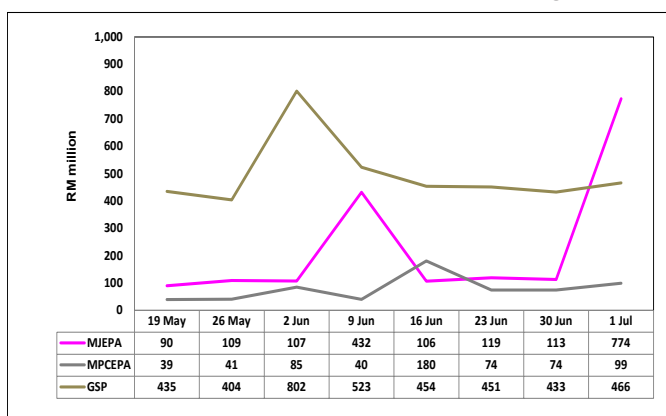
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin





Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



 MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Entry into force since 13 July 2006)

 MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Entry into force since 1 January 2008)

Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
19 May	1,170	672	202	6,408	1,491	742
26 May	613	436	96	5,143	1,243	738
2 Jun	1,461	614	278	6,466	1,591	786
9 Jun	1,257	542	195	6,602	1,543	653
16 Jun	1,106	539	180	5,669	1,252	777
23 Jun	1,409	693	191	6,494	1,571	881
30 Jun	1,058	576	136	6,199	1,464	664
1 Jul	1,437	538	150	6,848	1,712	880

AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 January 2010)

AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 January 2010)

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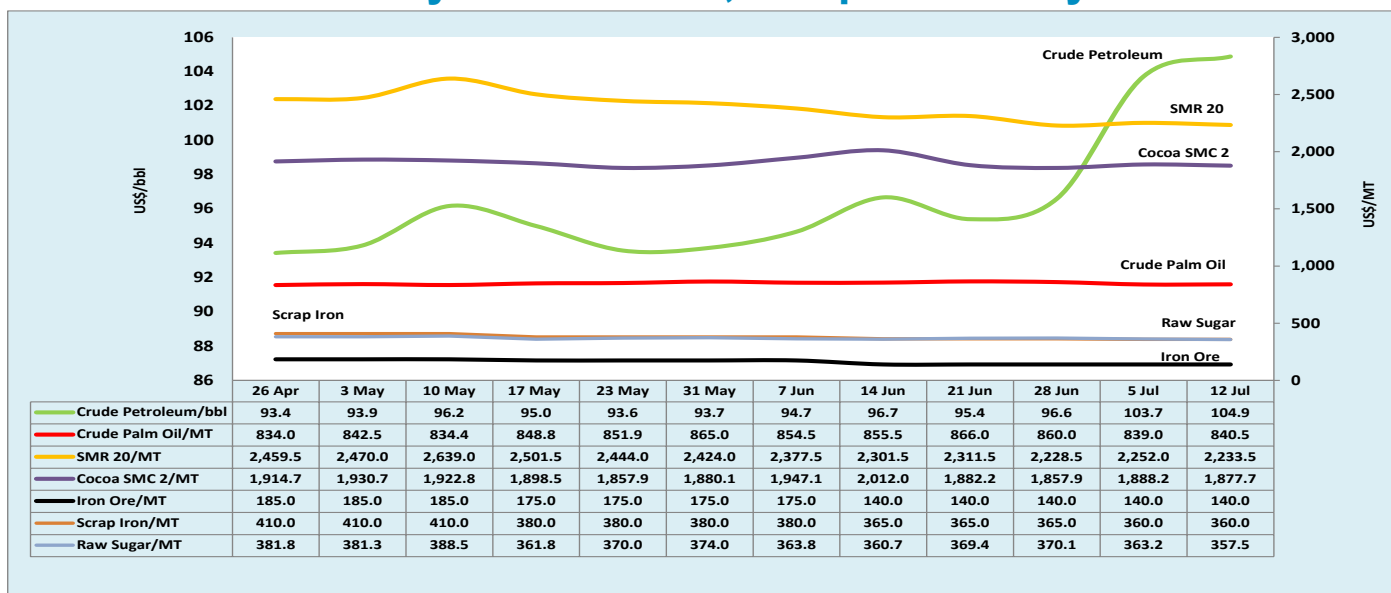


Number of Certificates

	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
19 May	930	104	4,924
26 May	1,086	117	5,780
2 Jun	1,346	147	4,588
9 Jun	979	131	5,696
16 Jun	1,229	266	4,921
23 Jun	1,213	137	5,725
30 Jun	1,215	175	5,870
1 Jul	1,388	169	5,032

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

Commodity Price Trends, 26 April - 12 July 2013



Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Crude Petroleum
(12 July 2013)
US\$104.9 per bbl



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
12 Jul 2013: 104.9
24 Feb 2012: 109.5



Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Crude Palm Oil
(12 July 2013)
US\$840.5 per MT



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
31 May: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3



Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	12 July 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	104.9	↑ 1.2	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	840.5	↑ 0.2	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	357.5	↓ 1.6	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,233.5	↓ 0.8	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	1,877.7	↓ 0.6	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Srap Iron HMS (per MT)	360.0 (High) 350.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

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

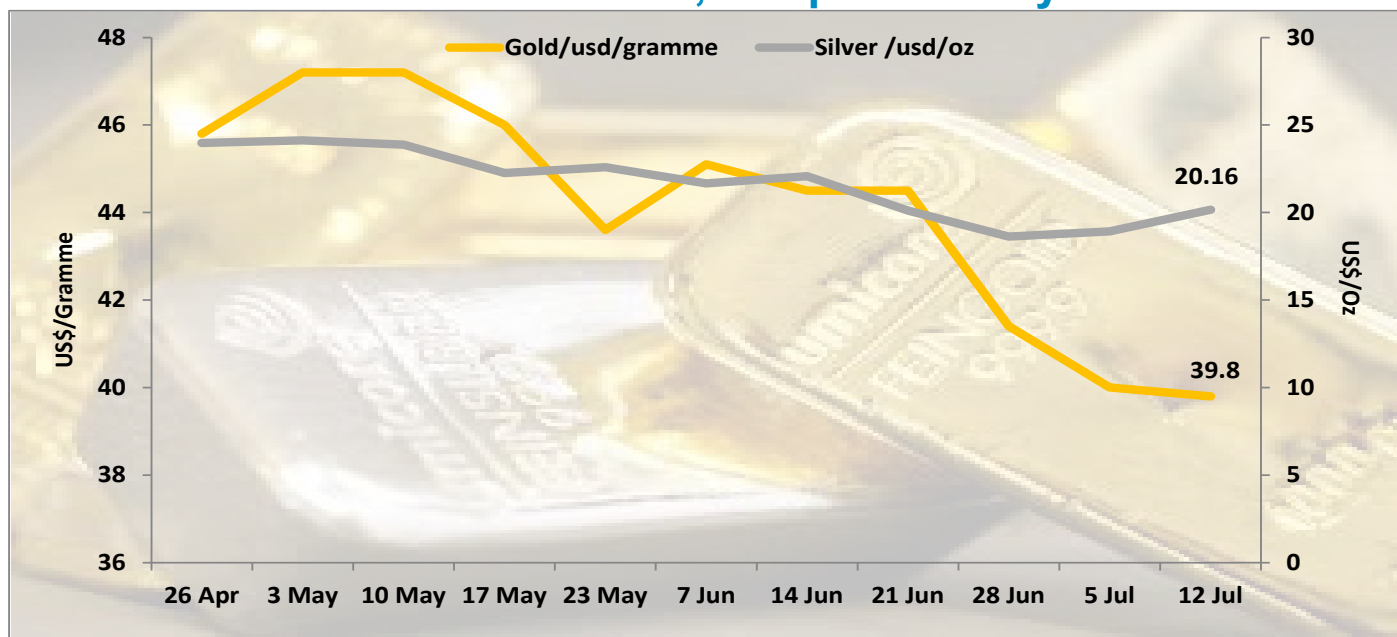
ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

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

14 June 2013 domestic prices for :

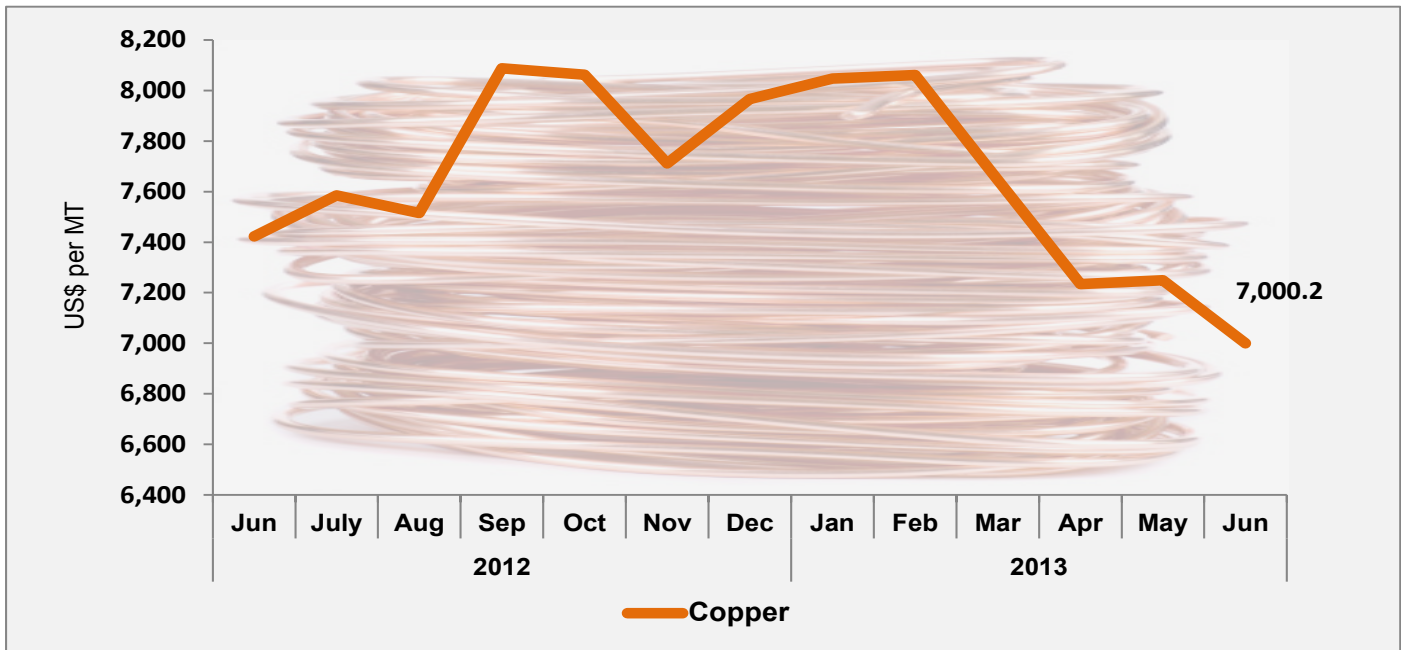
1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 – RM1,720
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 – RM2,200

Gold and Silver Price, 26 April - 12 July 2013



Sources : World Gold Council and Hard Assets Alliance

Copper Price, Jun 2012 - Jun 2013



Source : World Bank



Name : Norrizah Ayub
Designation : Personal Assistant to
 Secretary General of MITI
Years in Service : 35 years

Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 249

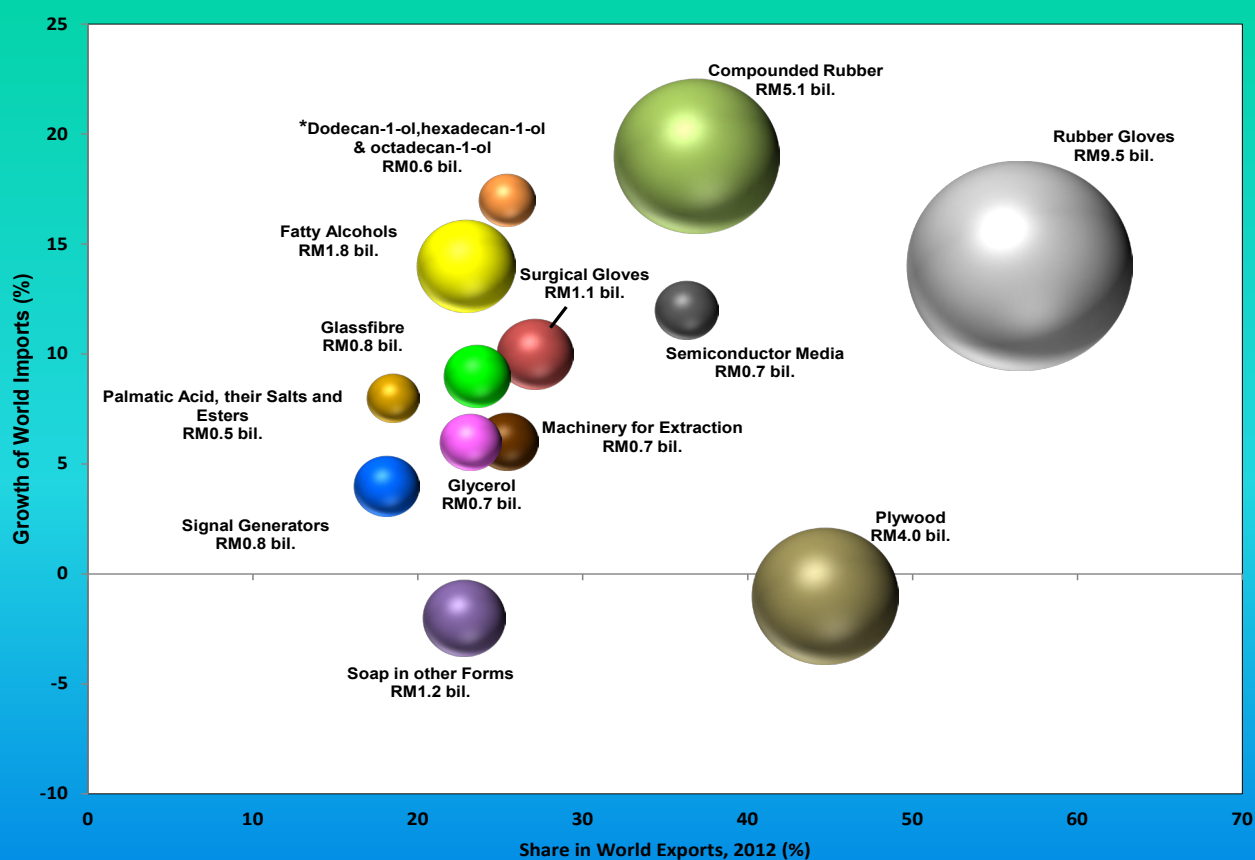


23 July 2013

MALAYSIA

Export of Manufactured Goods, 2012

Malaysia was the largest exporter globally for 26 products under Manufactured Goods in 2012



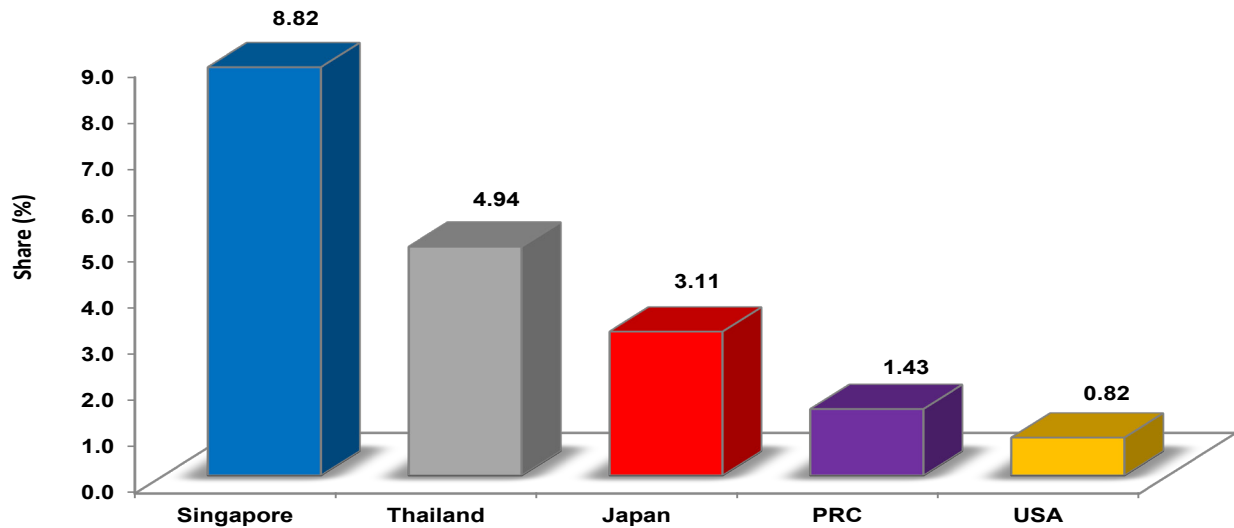
Note: - The 13 products shown above were champion products where Malaysian export of these products grew faster than the world's import growth.

* This product is a simple alcohol, obtained from palm kernel or coconut oil fatty acids and methyl esters by reduction to make surfactants, lubricating oils, pharmaceuticals, in the formation of monolithic polymers and as a flavour enhancing food additive.

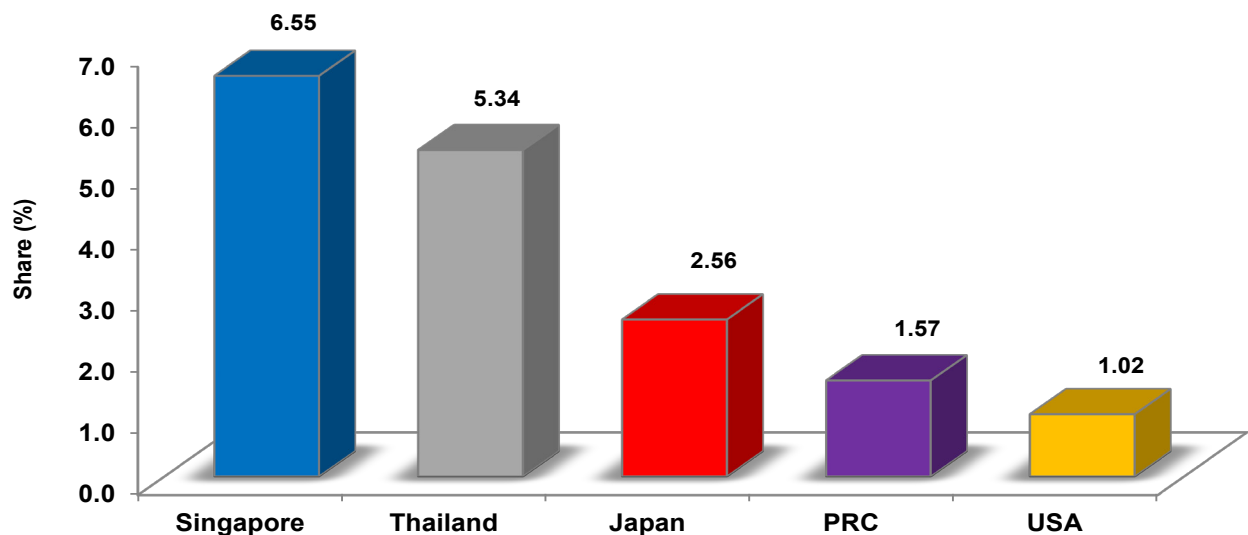
Sources : Department of Statistics, Malaysia and Trade Maps

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Malaysia's Export Share in Major Markets, 2013 (Jan-May)

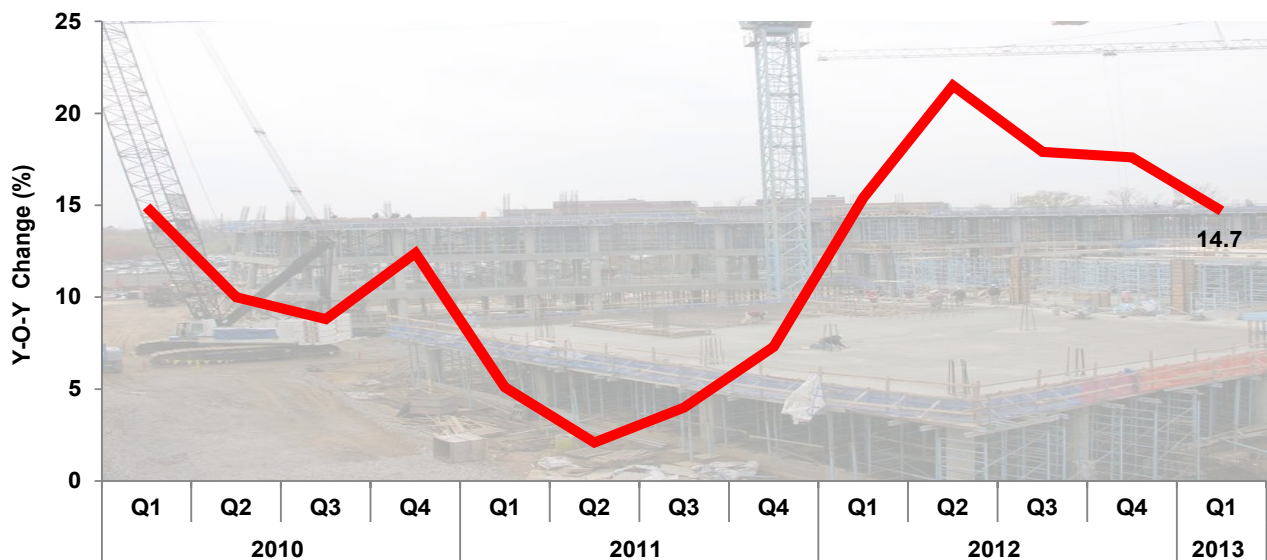


Malaysia's Import Share from Major Sources, 2013 (Jan-May)



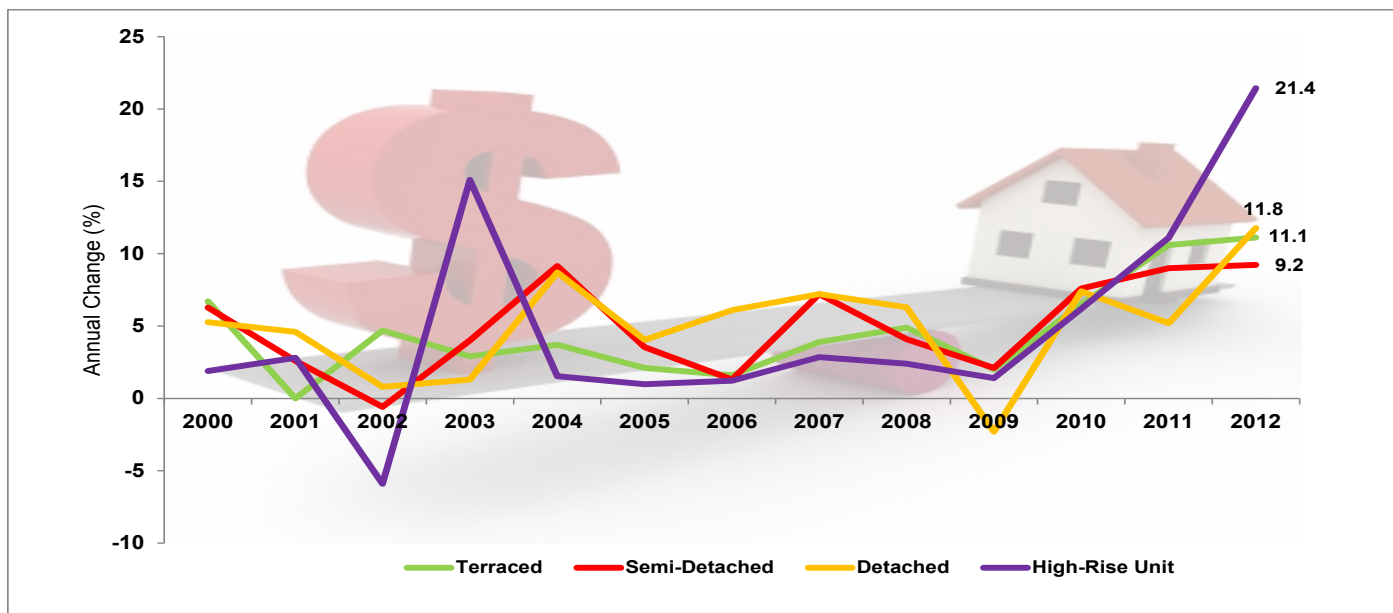
Sources : World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Department of Statistics, Malaysia

GDP in Construction Activity



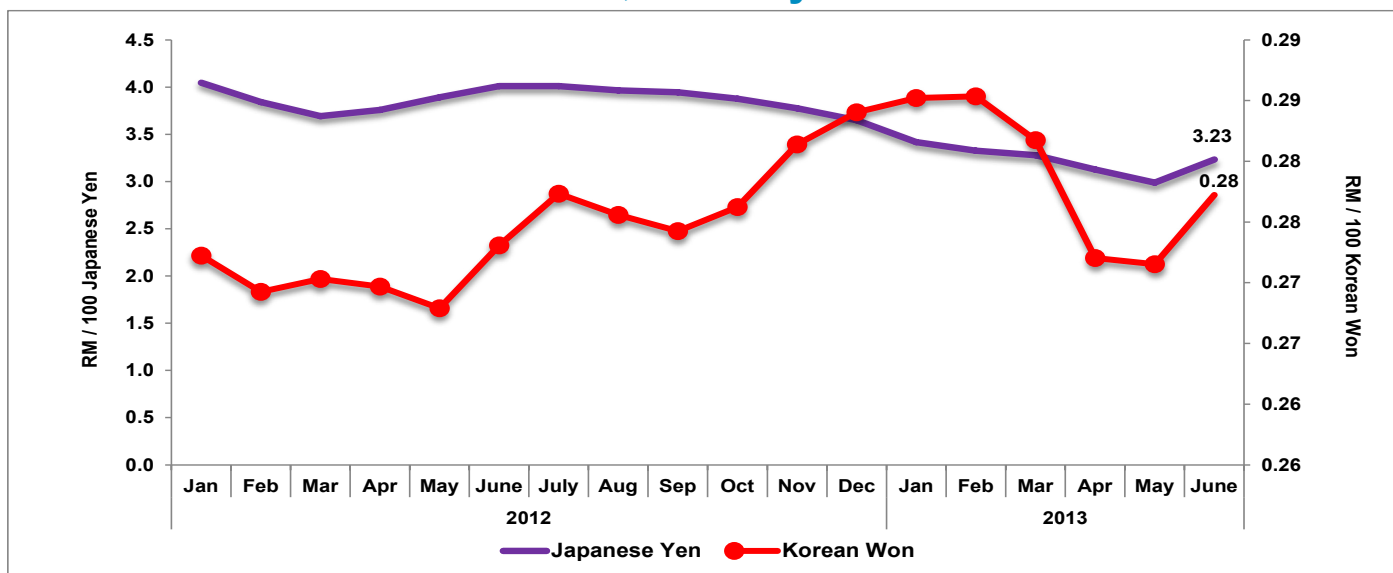
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

House Price Indicators



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

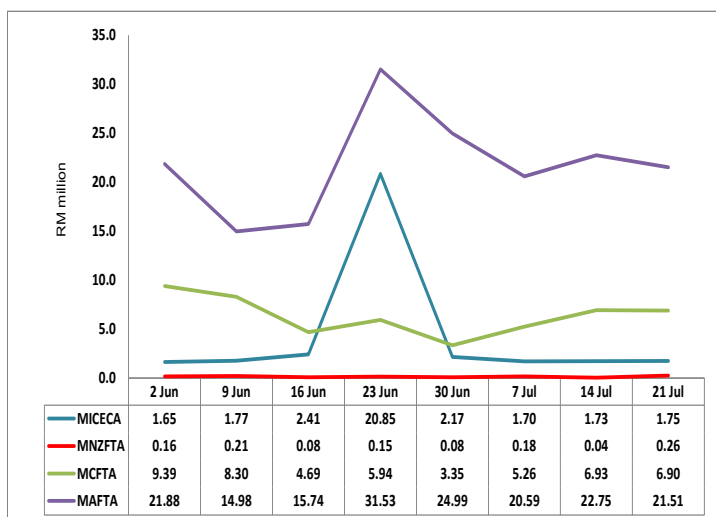
Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Japanese Yen and Korean Won, January 2012 - June 2013



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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin

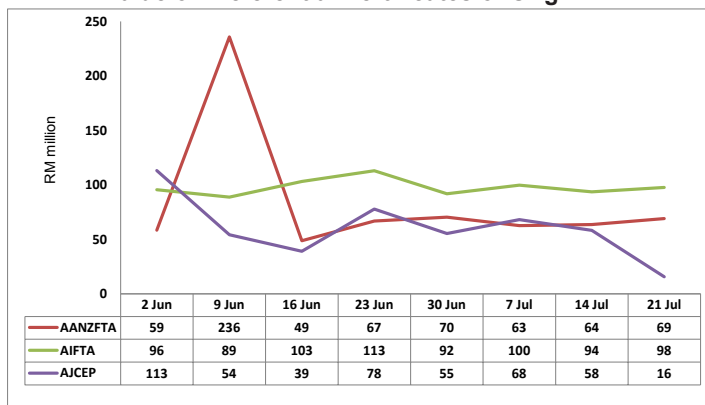


Number of Certificates

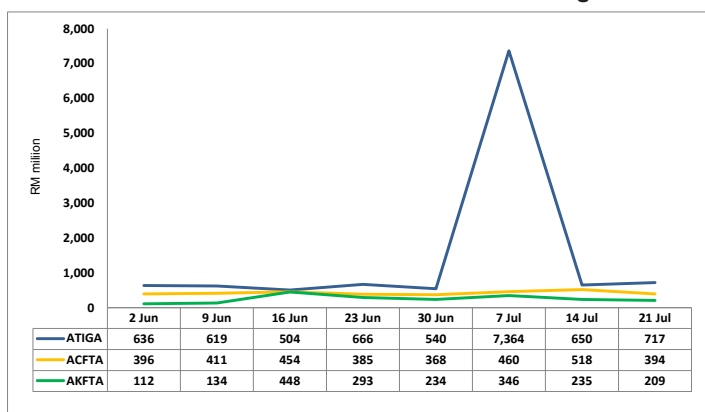
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30 Jun	21	10	49	392
7 Jul	14	16	63	286
14 Jul	32	10	80	396
21 Jul	33	20	93	367

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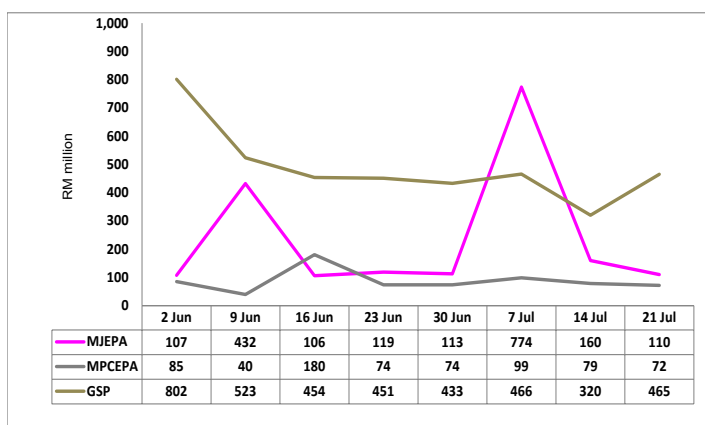
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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7 Jul	1,437	538	150	6,848	1,712	880
14 Jul	1,182	566	160	5,623	1,381	605
21 Jul	1,206	638	70	5,805	1,348	838

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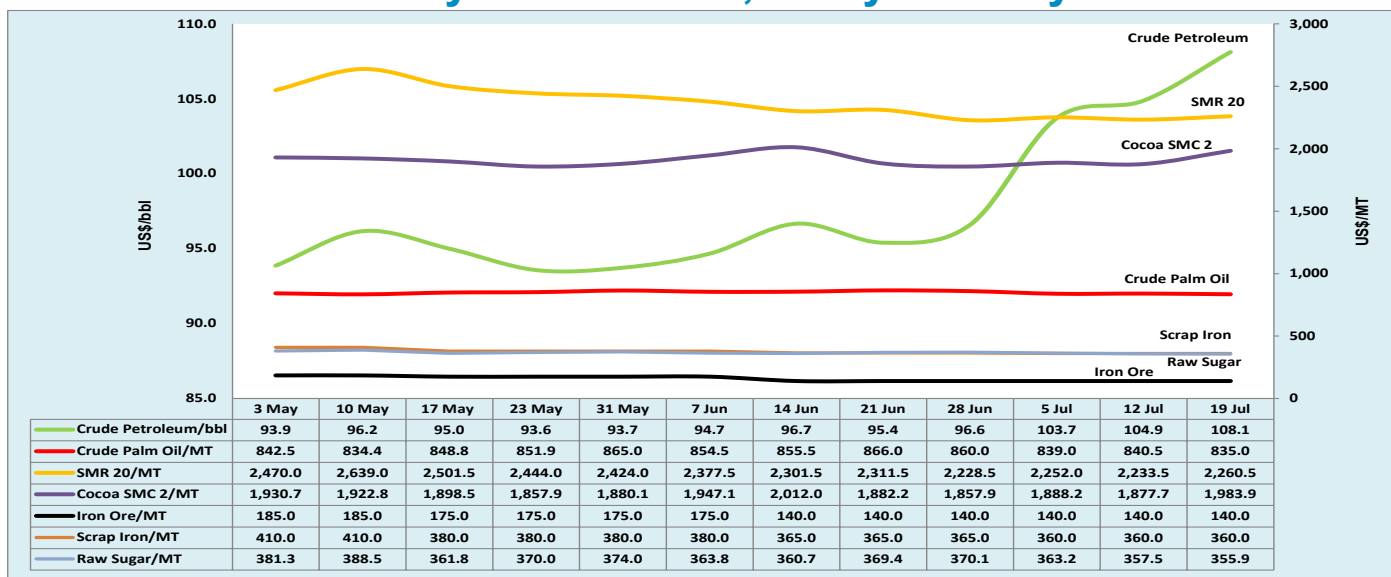


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Commodity Price Trends, 3 May - 19 July 2013



Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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Highest
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24 Feb 2012: 109.5



Lowest
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Crude Palm Oil
(19 July 2013)
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Highest
(US\$ per MT)
31 May: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3



Lowest
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4 Jan 2013: 800.0
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Weekly Commodity Watch

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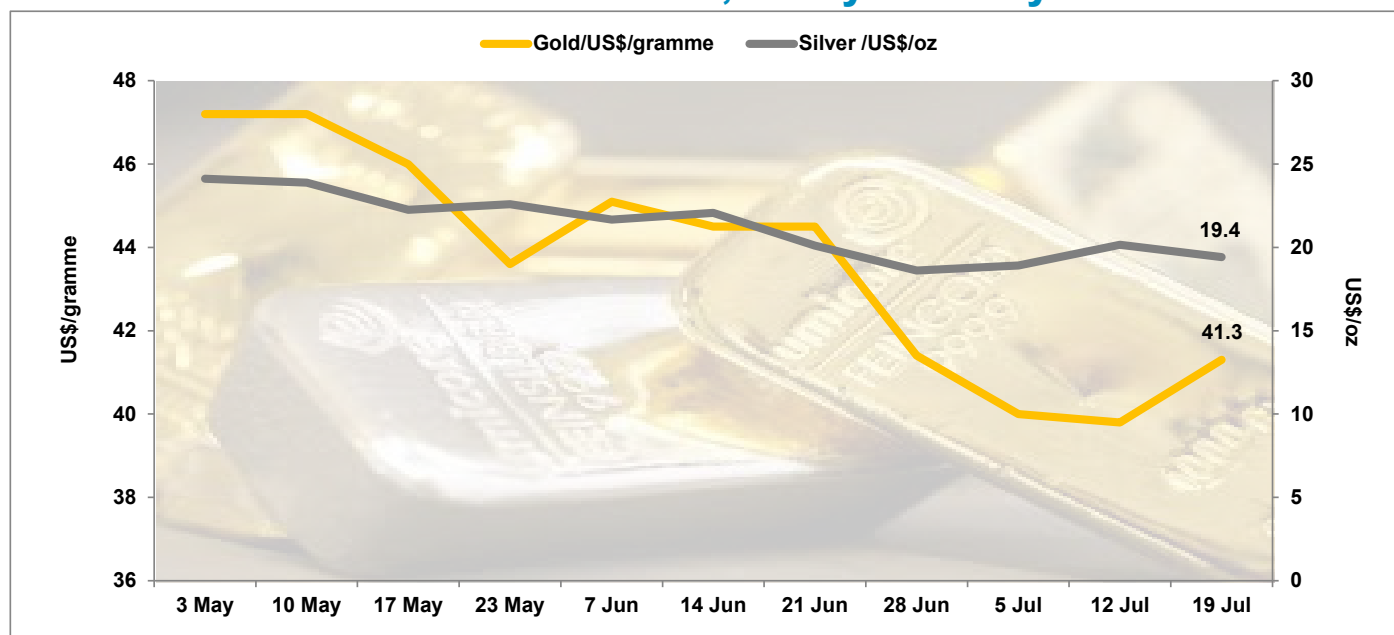
Sources : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

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“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Gold and Silver Prices, 3 May - 19 July 2013



Sources : World Gold Council and Hard Assets Alliance



Name : Azhar b. Jaafar

Designation : Office Assistant in the office of
the Secretary General of MITI

Years in Service : 23 years

Telephone : 03 - 6200 0028



TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP (TPP) OPEN DAY

Date : 1 August 2013

Time : 9.00am - 1.00pm

Venue : MATRADE Exhibition and
Convention Centre (MECC)

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is pleased to invite you to attend the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Open Day which will be held on 1 August 2013 from 9.00am to 1.00pm at MATRADE Exhibition and Convention Centre. We hope to:

- update you on the 18th round of negotiations held here in Malaysia;
- clear some misconceptions about the TPP;
- explain the rationale for Malaysia's participation; and
- hear the concerns of the public towards the TPP.

The event will be officiated by the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Y.B. Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, accompanied by the TPP negotiating team from the various Ministries and Agencies.

For those who are interested, please visit the MITI Webpage (www.miti.gov.my) for more information.

Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 250



30 July 2013



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“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP (TPP) ROUND 18

15 - 25 JULY 2013, KOTA KINABALU, SABAH

The 18th Round of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations which started on 15 July, ended on 25 July 2013. This Round witnessed the participation of more than 650 officials from Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States and Vietnam.

On 23 July, we welcomed Japan as the 12th member of the TPP negotiations. Members briefed Japan on the state of play in the negotiations. Japan participated actively in the negotiations, demonstrating its readiness to integrate quickly into the negotiating process. Japan's participation in the TPP creates a market of 790 million people with a combined GDP of US\$ 27 trillion, accounting for one third of global trade.

Thirteen negotiating groups met in this Round to discuss investment, non-conforming measures, competition, market access, rules of origin, technical barriers to trade, financial services, e-commerce, temporary entry, IPR, environment, government procurement and legal and institutional issues.

We continued to make good progress in resolving more technical issues in most of the groups, including by taking up issues that were advanced inter-sessionally. We were also able to narrow differences in the more difficult issues, paving the way for possible early closure on some of these issues. On the more challenging subjects

of intellectual property, environment and state-owned enterprise, negotiators are exploring further options to advance work in the negotiating groups.

With regard to market access for industrial, agriculture, textiles and apparel products, negotiators agreed on a work programme to accelerate negotiations to achieve the goal of comprehensive liberalisation.

Although significant progress was made during the 18th Round, there are still a number of issues that require further work. We are now entering a stage where negotiators have to deal with the more difficult and sensitive issues. With a clear plan for inter-sessional work on all outstanding issues, we are hopeful that more issues can be closed in the next round.

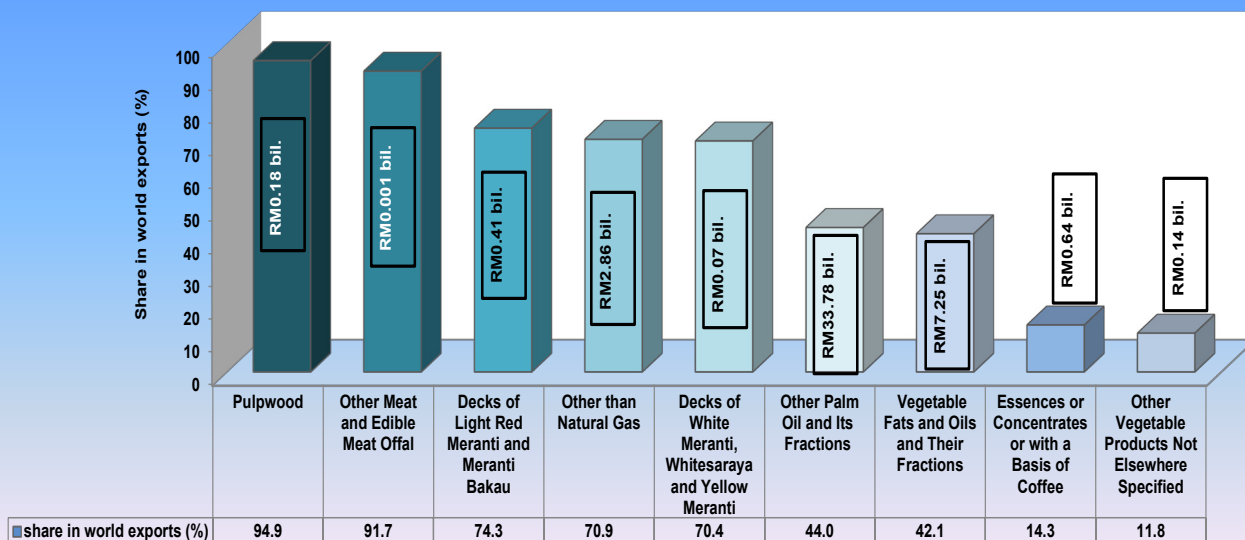
Despite the hectic negotiating schedule, negotiators were able to engage with stakeholders. A Forum for stakeholders was held on 20 July 2013. More than 200 stakeholders participated with 44 of them presenting papers on a wide range of issues of interest and concern to industry, non-governmental organisations, academia and specific interest groups. Chief negotiators also briefed stakeholders on the status of the negotiations and responded to specific questions raised.

The 19th Round of the TPP negotiations is scheduled to be held from 22 – 30 August 2013 in Brunei.

MALAYSIA

Export of Agricultural and Mining Goods, 2012

Malaysia was ranked as number **one** in exports for **nine** products under Agricultural and Mining Goods

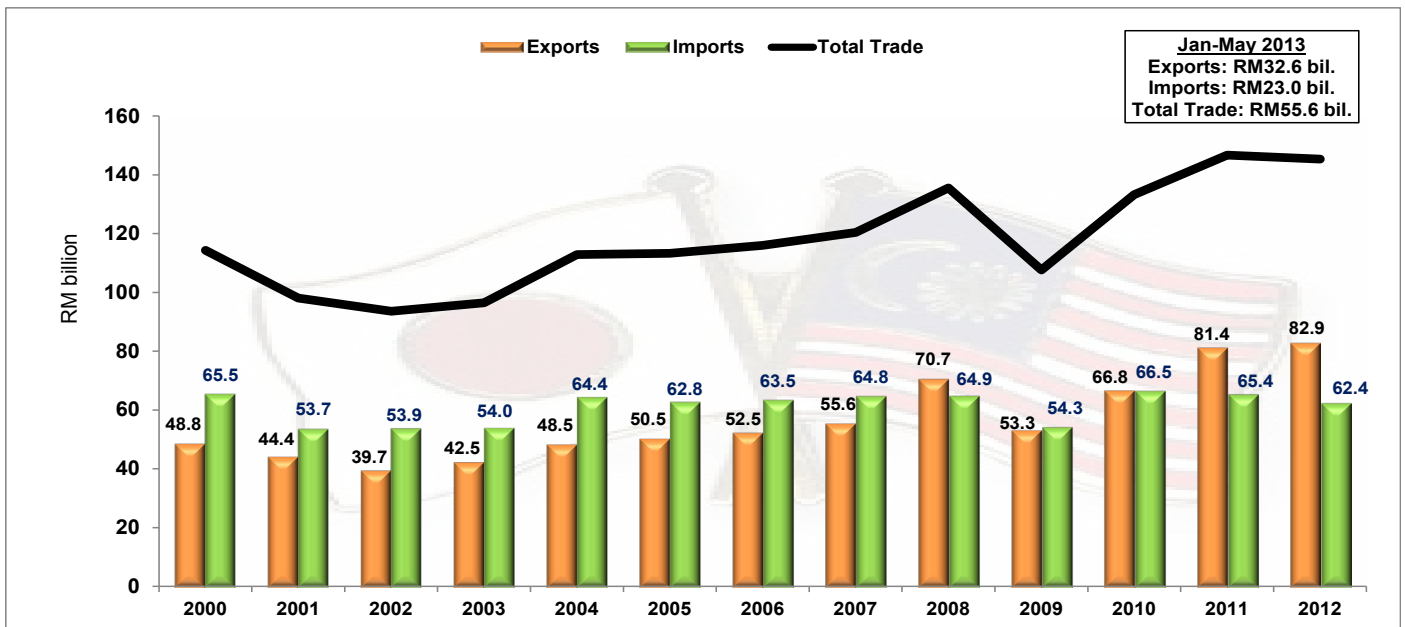


Note: - Figures in the box refer to the value of the products.

Sources : Department of Statistics, Malaysia and Trade Maps

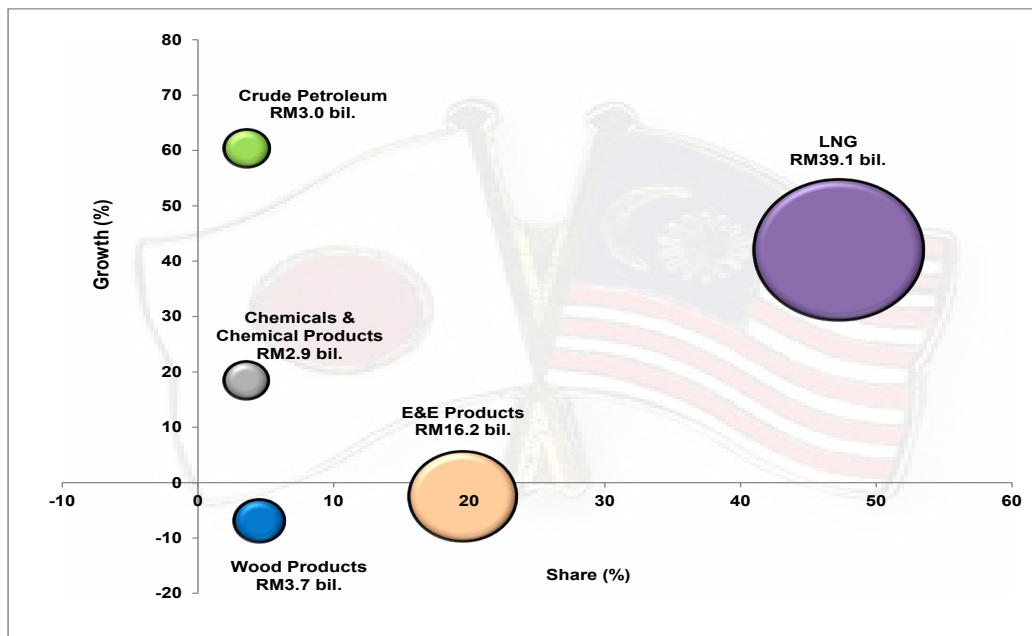
MITI Weekly Bulletin www.miti.gov.my

Trade with Japan, 2000 - 2012



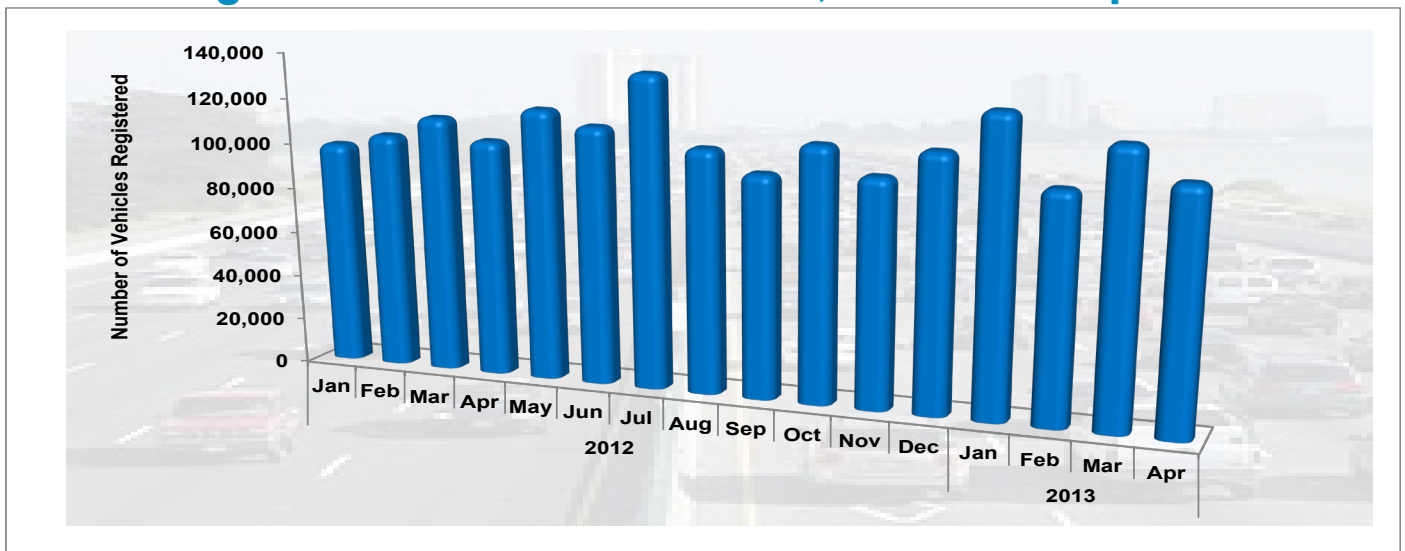
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top Five Export Products to Japan, 2012



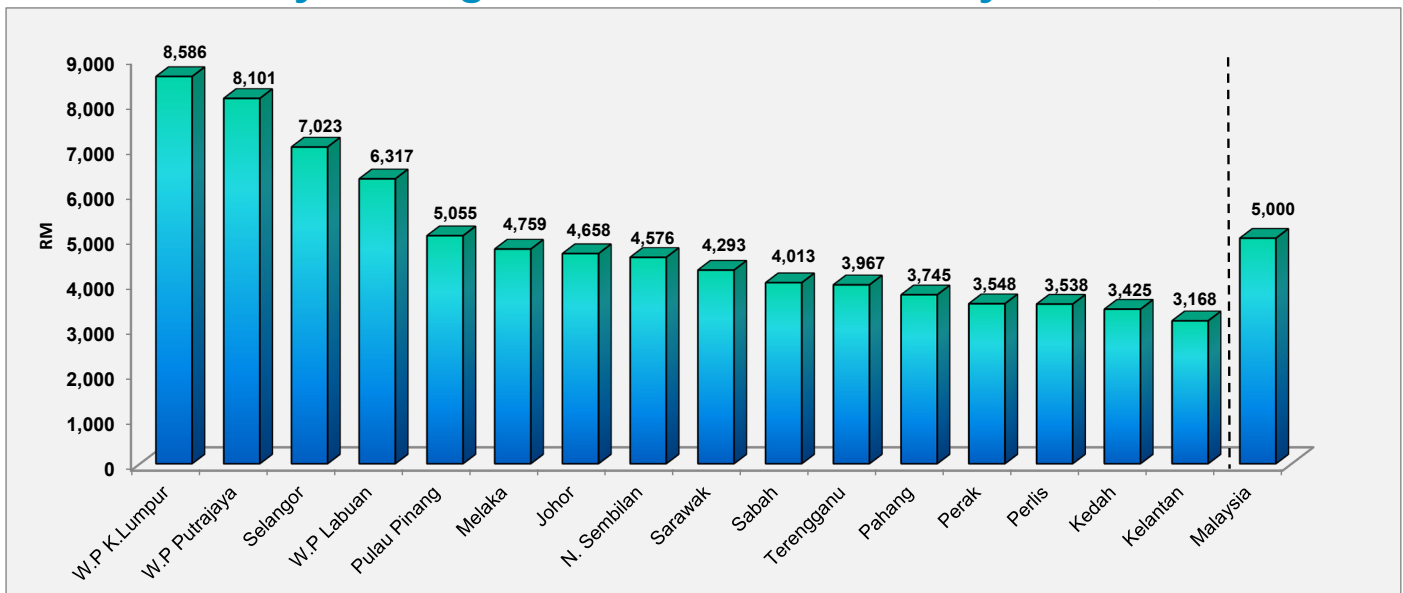
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Registration of Motor Vehicles, Jan 2012 - Apr 2013



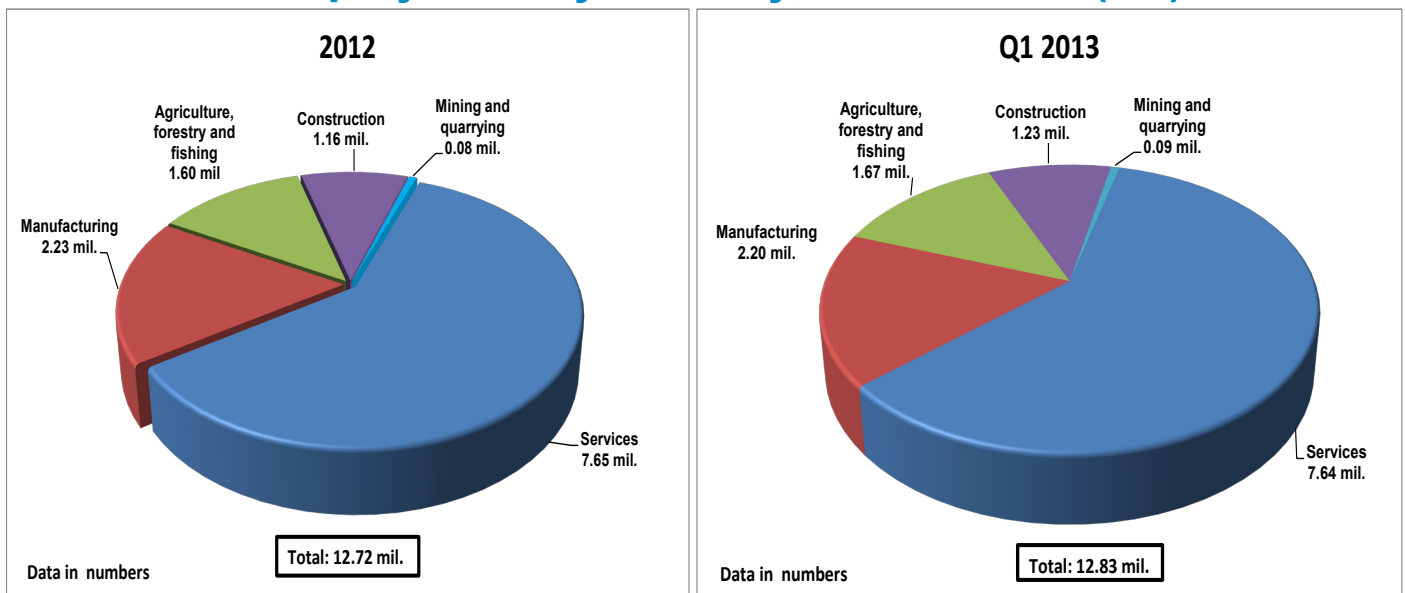
Source : Road Transport Department, Malaysia

Monthly Average Household Income by States, 2012



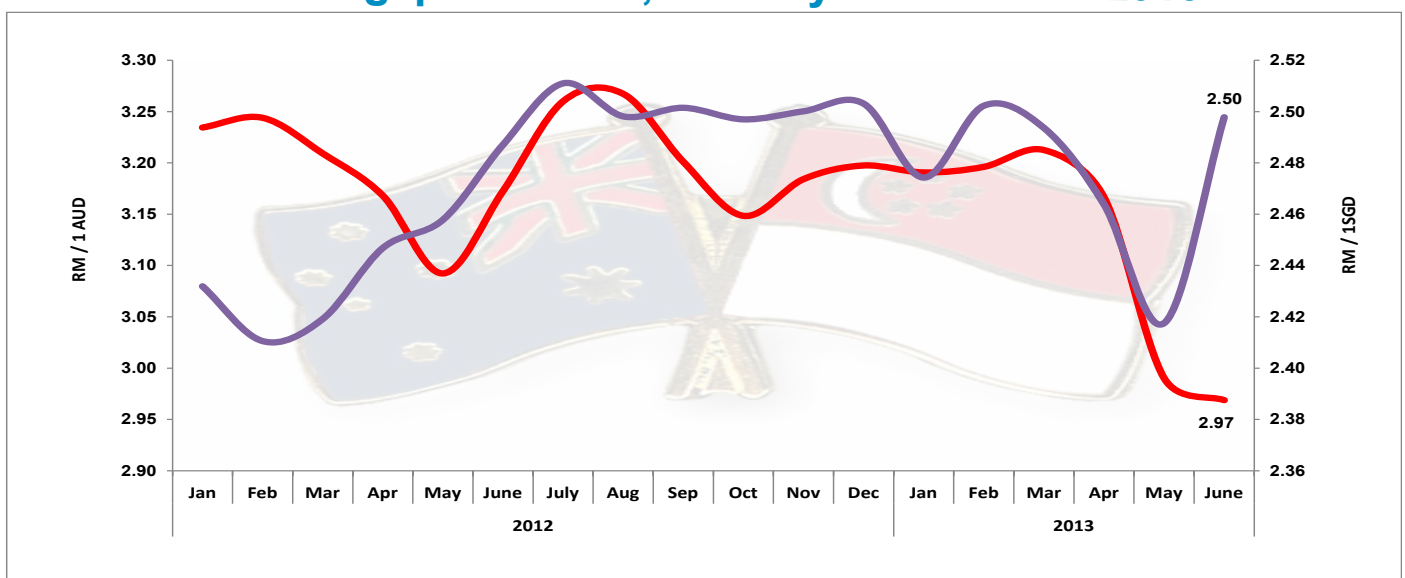
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Employment by Industry, 2012 & 2013 (Q1)



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

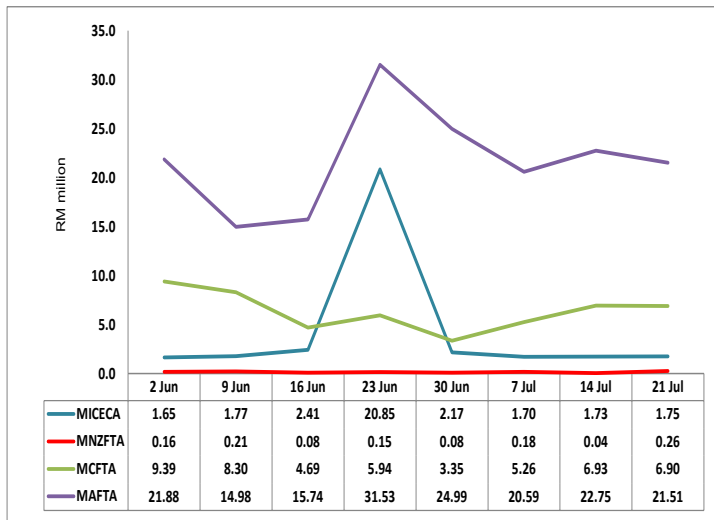
Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate against Australian Dollar and Singapore Dollar, January 2012 - June 2013



Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin

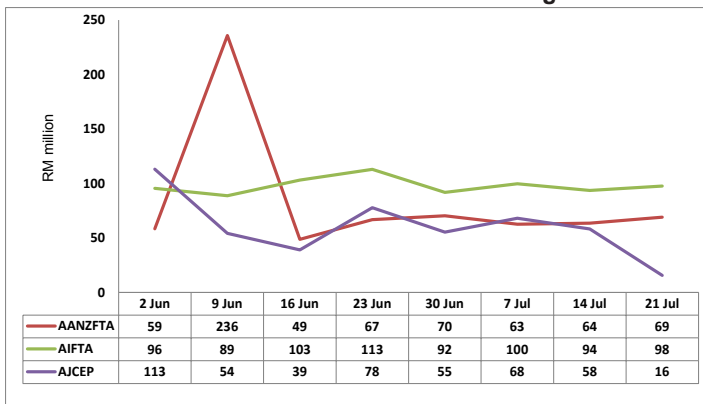


Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
2 Jun	23	3	72	459
9 Jun	24	14	67	333
16 Jun	16	12	75	275
23 Jun	29	10	62	390
30 Jun	21	10	49	392
7 Jul	14	16	63	286
14 Jul	32	10	80	396
21 Jul	33	20	93	367

 MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2011)
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

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9 Jun	1,257	542	195	6,602	1,543	653
16 Jun	1,106	539	180	5,669	1,252	777
23 Jun	1,409	693	191	6,494	1,571	881
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7 Jul	1,437	538	150	6,848	1,712	880
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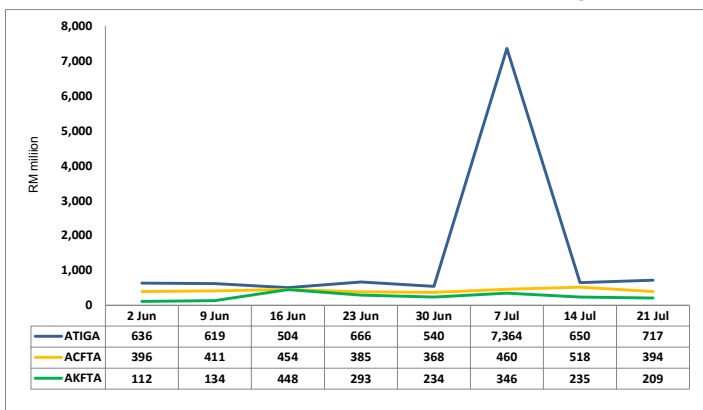
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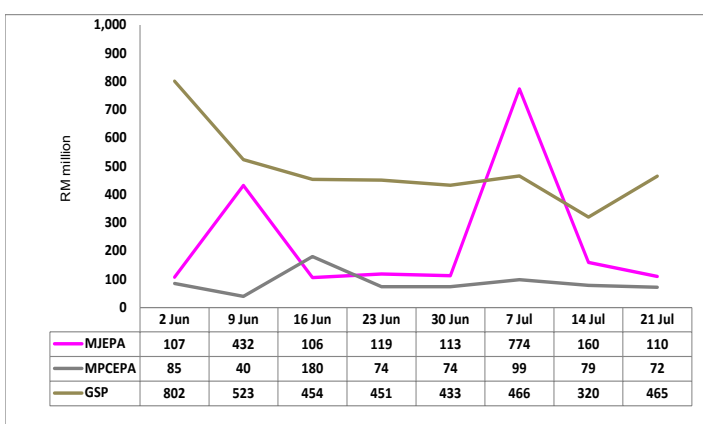
AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Entry into force since 1 July 2006)



Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin




Number of Certificates

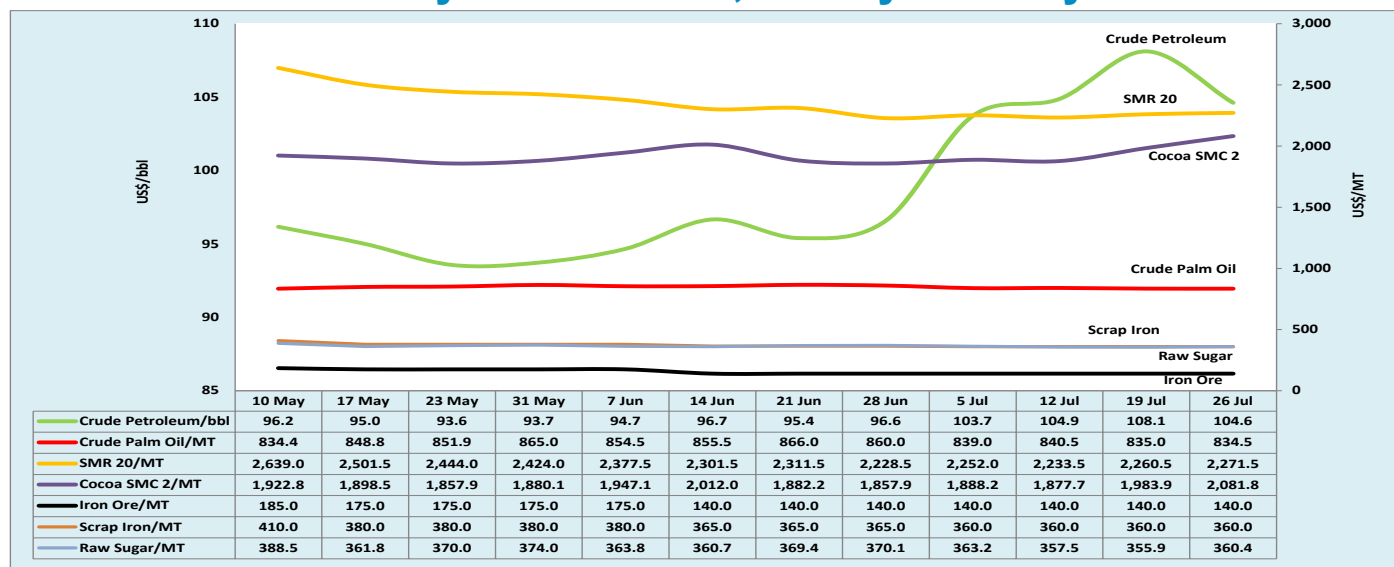
	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
2 Jun	1,346	147	4,588
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30 Jun	1,215	175	5,870
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Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

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Commodity Price Trends, 10 May - 26 July 2013



Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Crude Petroleum
(26 July 2013)
US\$104.6 per bbl

Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 Jul 2013: 108.1
24 Feb 2012: 109.5

Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Crude Palm Oil
(26 July 2013)
US\$834.5 per MT

Highest
(US\$ per MT)
31 May: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3

Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

Weekly Commodity Watch

Commodity	26 July 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	104.6	↓ 3.2	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	834.5	↓ 0.1	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	360.4	↑ 1.3	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,271.5	↑ 0.5	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	2,081.8	↑ 4.9	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	360.0 (High) 350.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

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

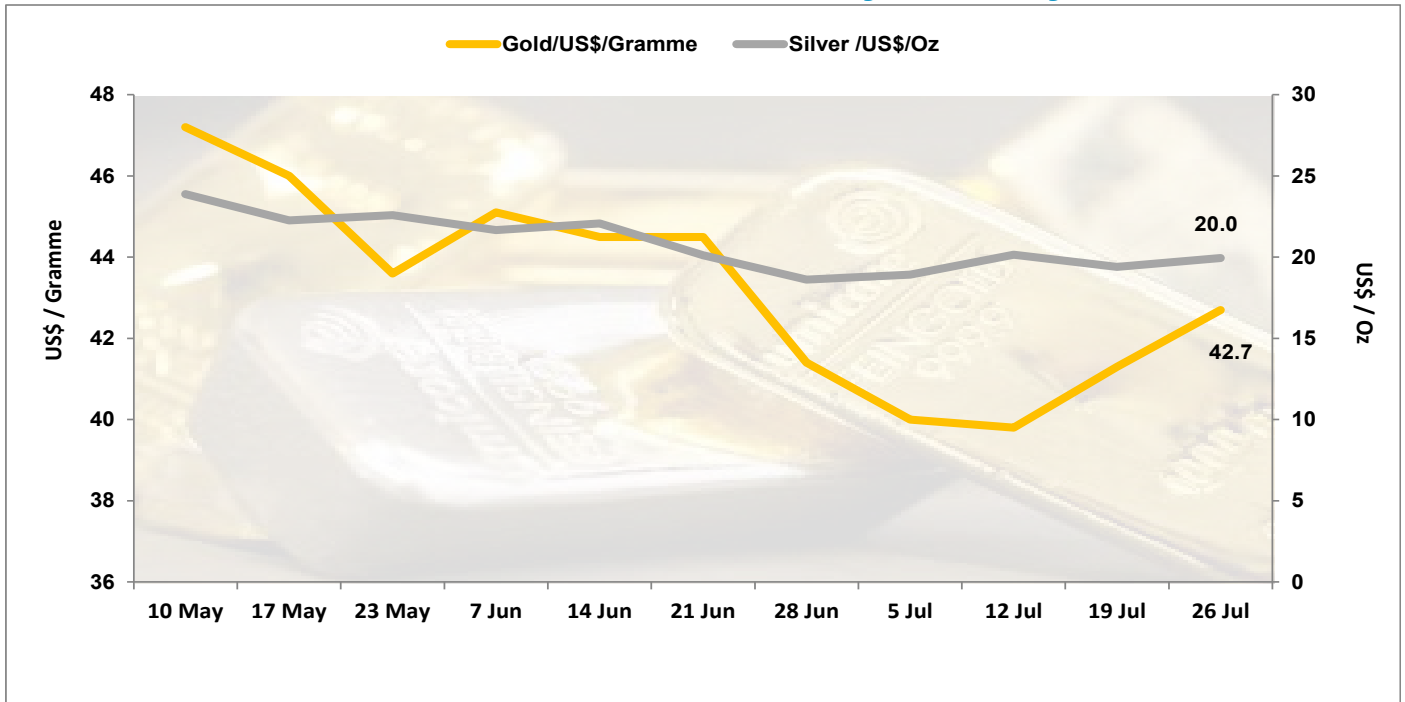
ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

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

14 June 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 – RM1,720
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 – RM2,200

Gold and Silver Prices, 10 May - 26 July 2013



Sources : World Gold Council and Hard Assets Alliance



Name : Faizah bt. Budin

Designation : Office Assistant at
Logistics Unit

Years in Service : 7 Years

Telephone : 03 - 6203 4145

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 251



6 August 2013

PERUTUSAN RAYA DARIPADA YB MENTERI



Assalammu'alaikum w.b.t., Salam 1Malaysia dan Selamat Sejahtera...

Alhamdulillah, syukur kita ke hadrat Ilahi kerana dengan limpah kurniaNya kita dapat menunaikan ibadah puasa di bulan Ramadhan yang mulia ini dan bakal menyambut bulan Syawal dengan cukup sempurna. Kita juga perlu bersyukur di atas nikmat yang telah dianugerahkan oleh Allah S.W.T kepada kita semua di Malaysia terutamanya keadaan yang aman untuk beribadah sepanjang bulan ini. Saya berdoa semoga semua amal ibadah kita diterima olehNya.

Kita bersyukur bahawa Malaysia ialah sebuah negara yang berdaya maju, progresif dan sentiasa sedia menghadapi cabaran baru. Pelbagai kejayaan telah dikecapi oleh negara semenjak kemerdekaan dari segi peningkatan modal insan, pembangunan mapan dan ketahanan ekonomi. Namun demikian, perjuangan kita untuk menjadi sebuah negara berpendapatan tinggi setanding dengan negara-negara maju yang lain belum lagi selesai dan perlu diteruskan dengan penuh kegigihan.

Malaysia berada dalam jaringan perdagangan dunia yang saling berhubungan. Kita mesti sentiasa giat berusaha memperbaiki kedudukan negara di dalam perlumbaan untuk mencapai kecemerlangan di dalam perdagangan dan perindustrian. Saya yakin kita semua mempunyai kefahaman yang tinggi untuk menghadapi apa jua kepahitan dalam mengharungi setiap cabaran dengan jayanya – seperti yang diasaskan dibawah konsep 'Malaysia Boleh'. Wawasan 2020 akan hanya menjadi satu impian sekiranya rakyat Malaysia belum sedia menerima perubahan-perubahan yang diperlukan ke arah kecemerlangan supaya negara sentiasa relevan dan setanding di peringkat antarabangsa.

Saya amat bangga dengan kegigihan dan kesungguhan warga MITI menjalankan tugas yang diamanahkan serta sentiasa menjadi tulang belakang bagi melaksanakan dasar-dasar yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kerajaan. Terima kasih juga diucapkan kepada semua pegawai Perkhidmatan Awam yang sentiasa bekerja dengan penuh dedikasi dan integriti dalam mendokong dasar dan komitmen Kerajaan untuk mengutamakan prestasi yang berkonsepkan 'merakyatkan perkhidmatan awam'.

Saya berharap agar Aidilfitri pada tahun ini akan diraikan dengan penuh kemeriahan dan kegembiraan. Gunakanlah peluang ini untuk menyambut Aidilfitri bersama-sama orang tersayang, khususnya bersama ibu bapa dan keluarga tercinta di samping mempererat silaturrahim di antara pekerja dan majikan.

Akhir kata, bagi pihak diri saya dan keluarga MITI seluruhnya, sekali lagi saya ingin mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri, Maaf Zahir dan Batin kepada semua pembaca setia MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB).

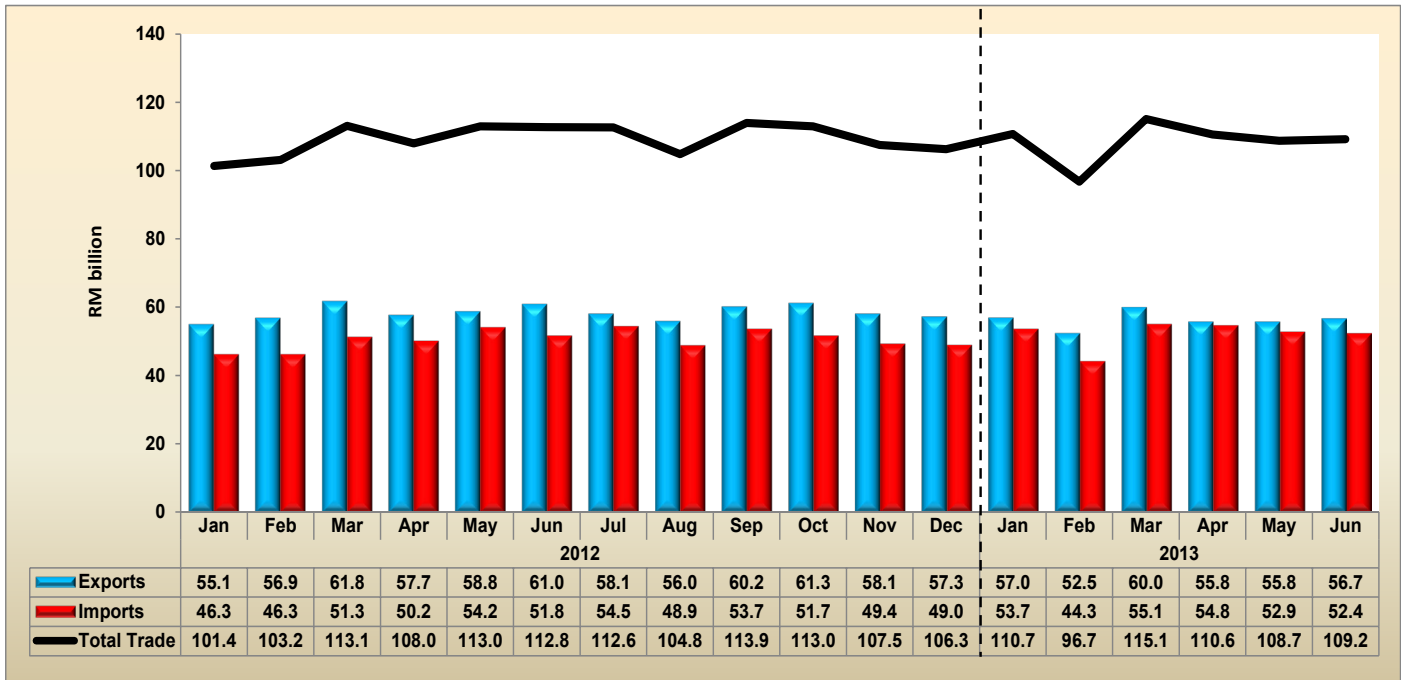
Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed

Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI)



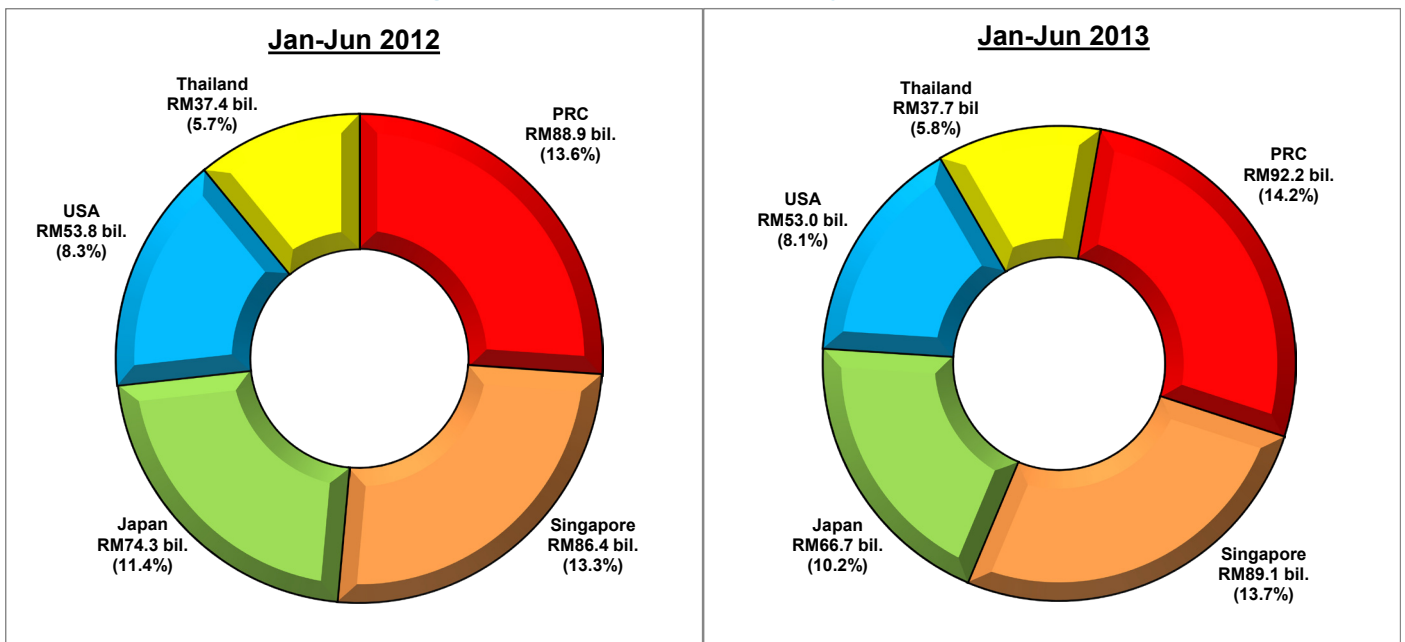
"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

Trade Performance, June 2012 - June 2013



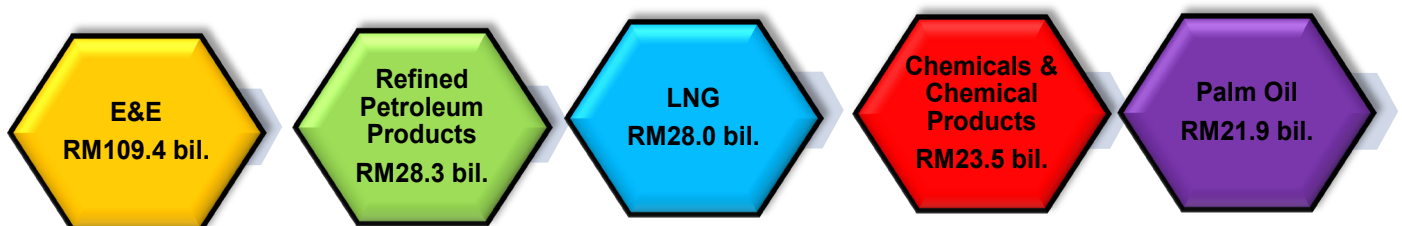
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top Five Trading Partners, January - June (2012 & 2013)



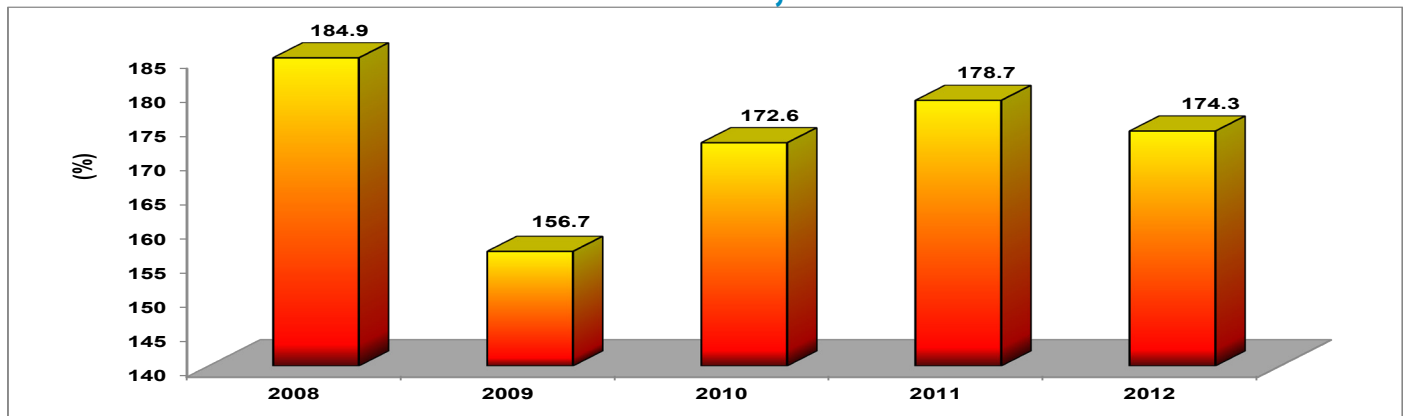
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Major Export Products, January - June 2013



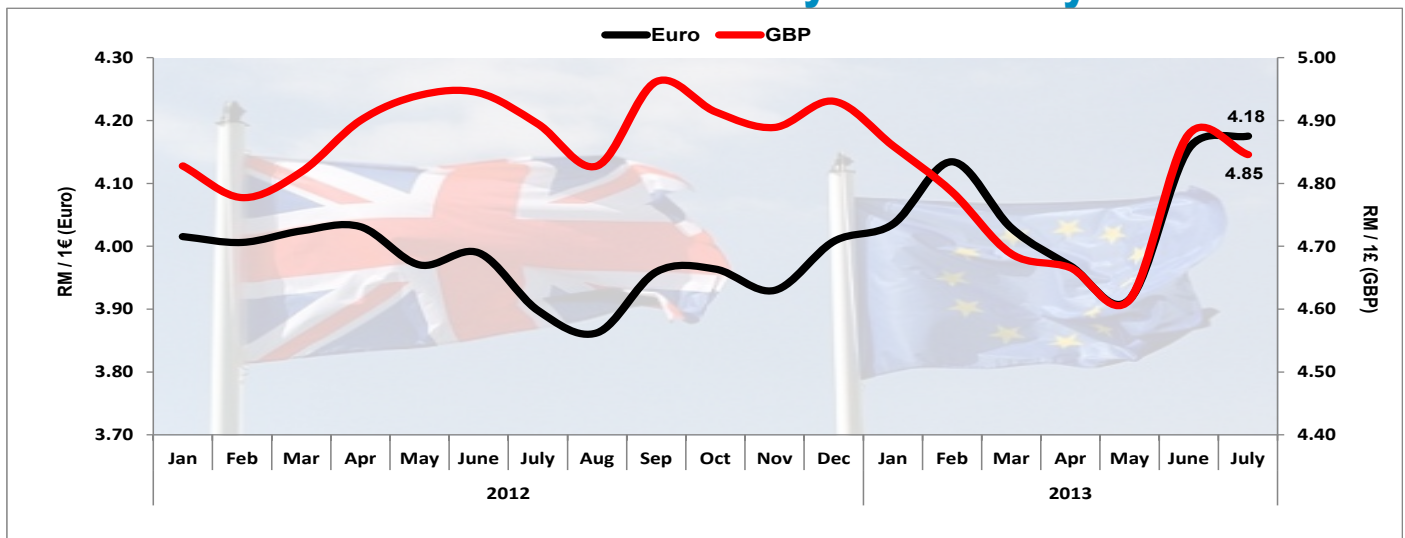
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade to GDP Ratio, 2008 - 2012



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate against Euro and Great British Pound January 2012 - July 2013

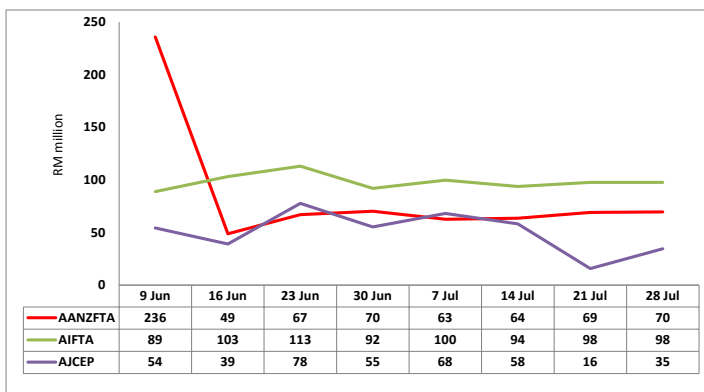


Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

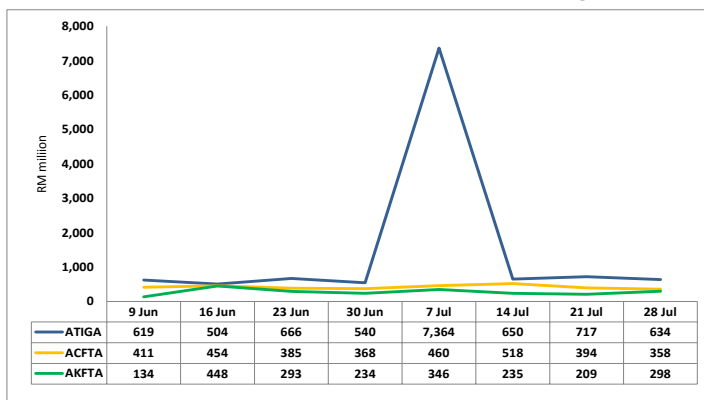
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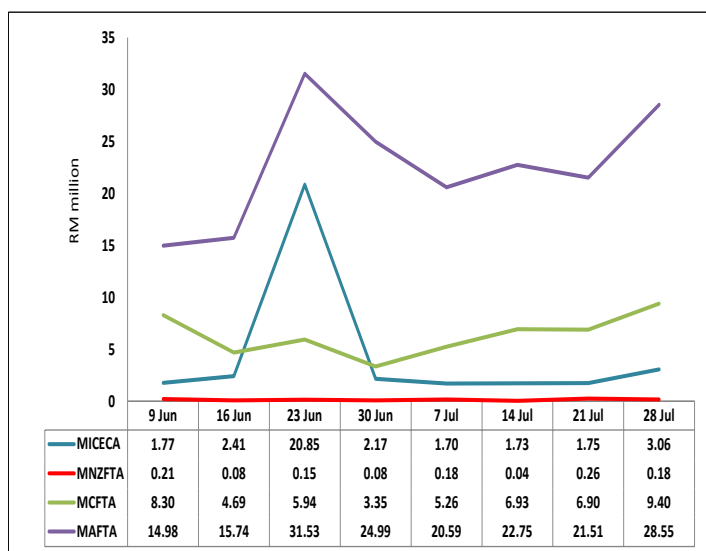
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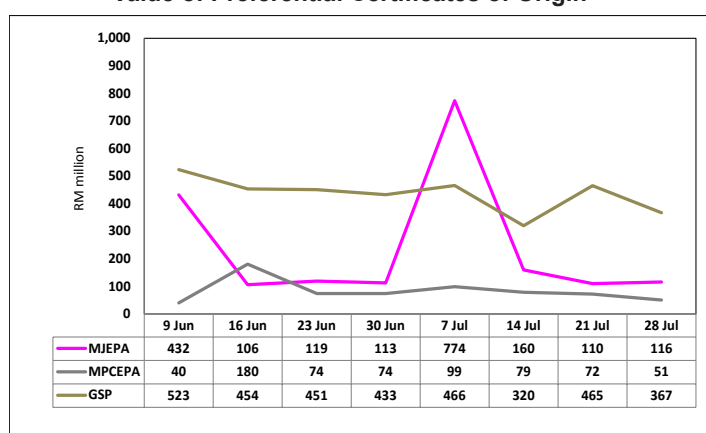


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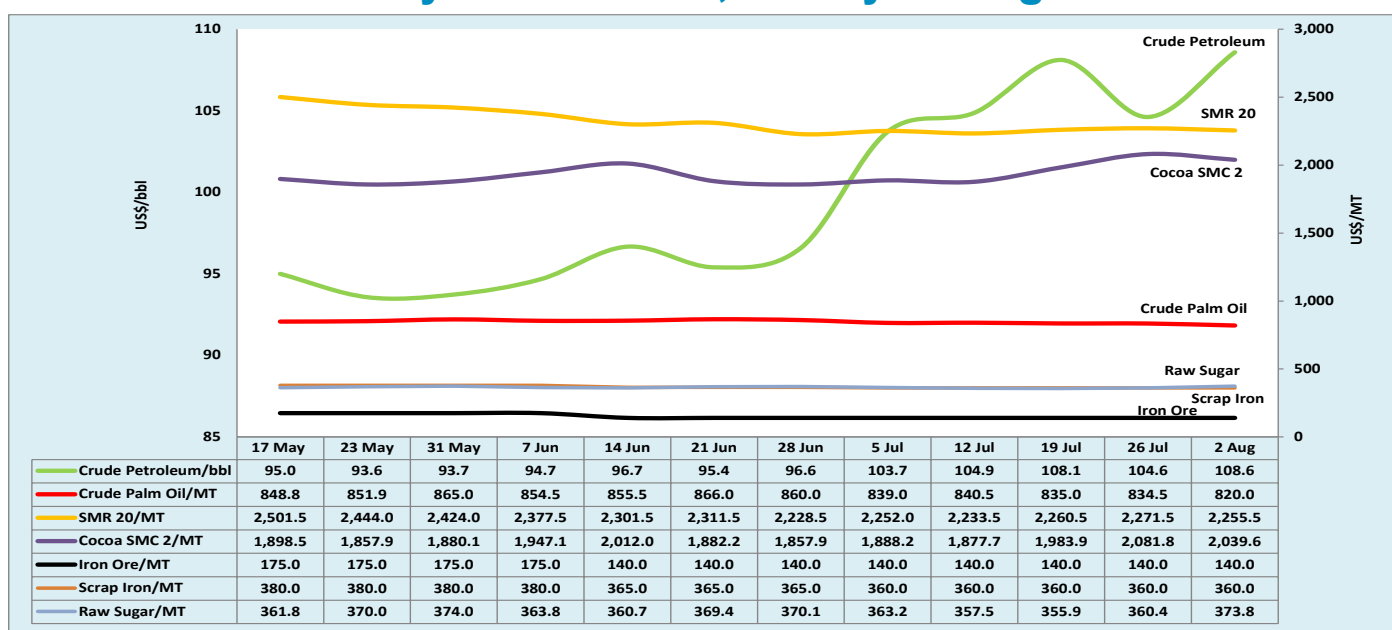
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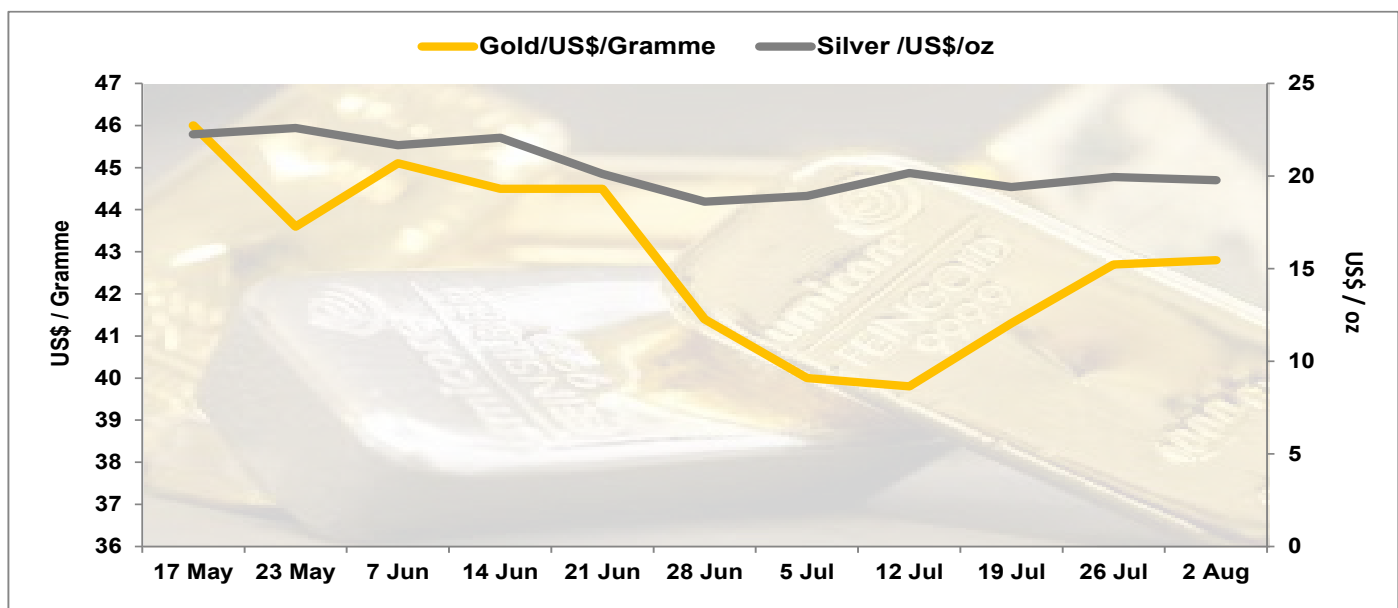
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2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 – RM2,200

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Gold and Silver Prices, 17 May - 2 August 2013



Sources : World Gold Council and Hard Assets Alliance



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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 252



20 August 2013

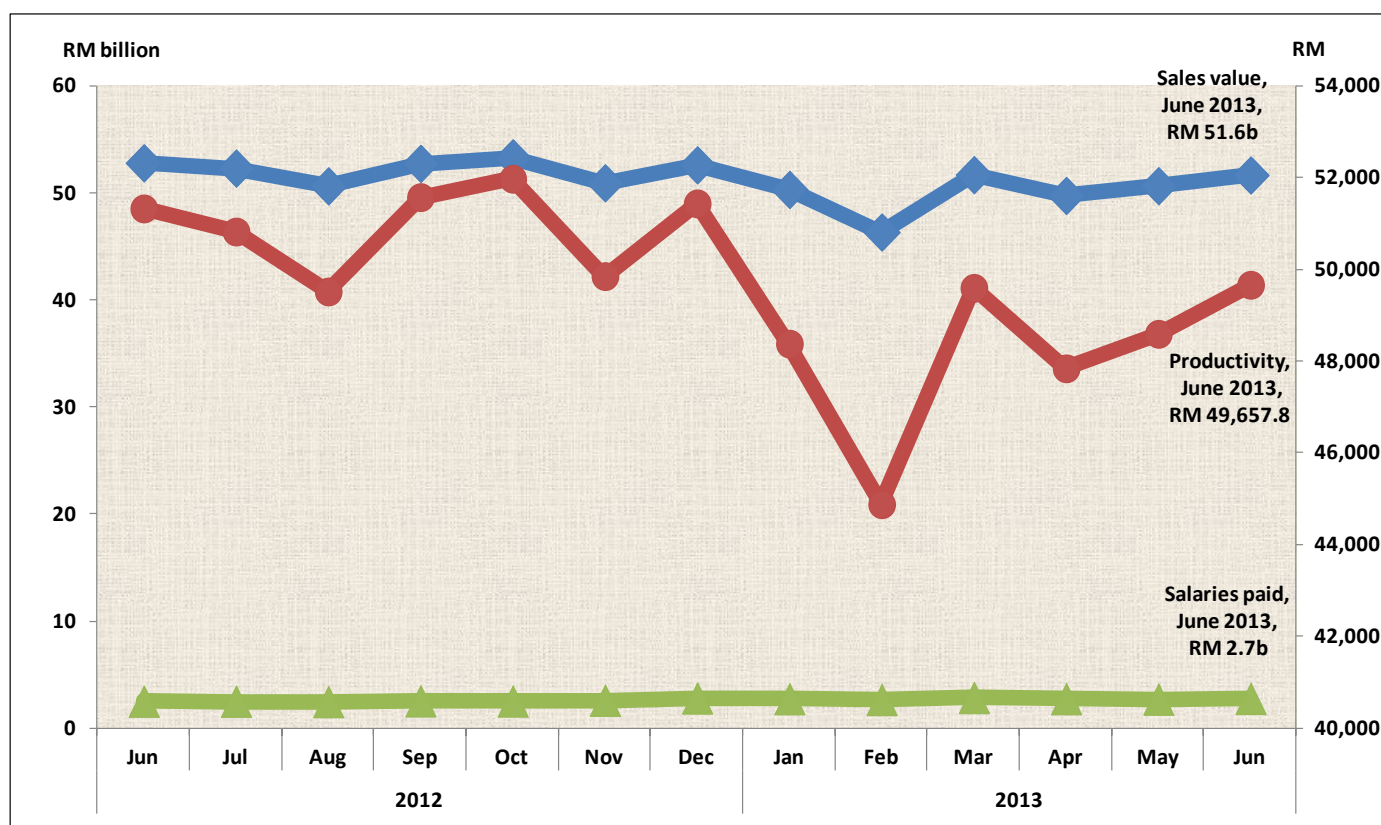
MALAYSIA

Manufacturing Performance, January - June 2013

	Sales Value (RM million) (a)	No. of Employees (as at end of June) (b)	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Productivity (RM) (a) ÷ (b)
Jan - Jun 2013	300,309	1,040,020	16,351	288,753
Jan - Jun 2012	310,675	1,028,464	15,167	302,077
% Growth (y-o-y)	-3.3	1.1	7.8	-4.4

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Manufacturing Performance, June 2012 - June 2013



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Increase in Sales Value of Manufacturing Industries, June 2013

Industries	Sales Value (RM million)		% Growth
	June 2012	June 2013	
Manufacture of Television and Radio Receivers, Sound or Video Recording or Reproducing Apparatus	2,080.0	2,331.5	12.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles	1,610.6	1,721.5	6.9
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Their Engines	702.7	805.6	14.6
Manufacture of Condensed, Powdered and Evaporated Milk	361.9	449.0	24.1
Manufacture of Plastics in Primary Forms and of Synthetic Rubber	1,245.8	1,331.2	6.9

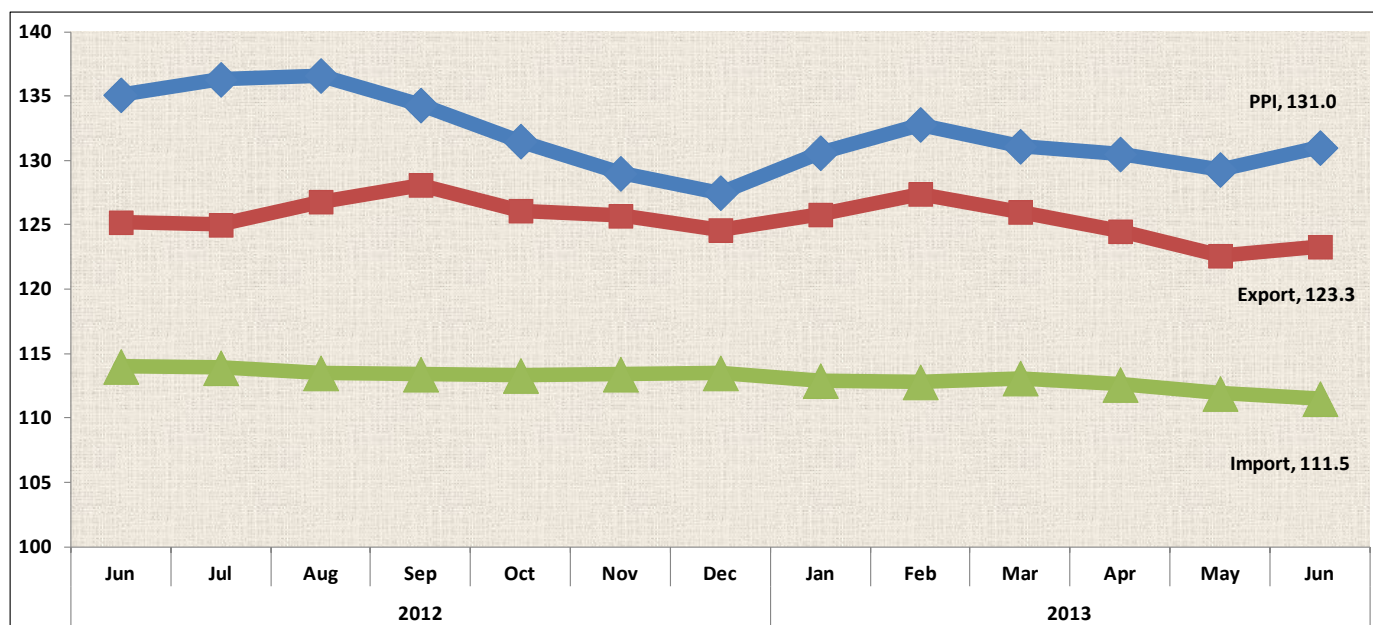
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Decrease in Sales Value of Manufacturing Industries, June 2013

Industries	Sales Value (RM million)		% Growth
	June 2012	June 2013	
Manufacture of Semi-Conductor Devices	4,765.9	4,029.6	-15.4
Manufacture of Basic Iron and Steel Products	2,153.7	1,796.3	-16.6
Rubber Remilling and Latex Processing	956.7	651.2	-31.9
Manufacture of Other Basic Industrial Chemicals Except Fertilizers and Nitrogen Compounds	2,541.1	2,353.8	-7.4
Manufacture of Refined Petroleum Products	12,527.6	12,357.8	-1.4

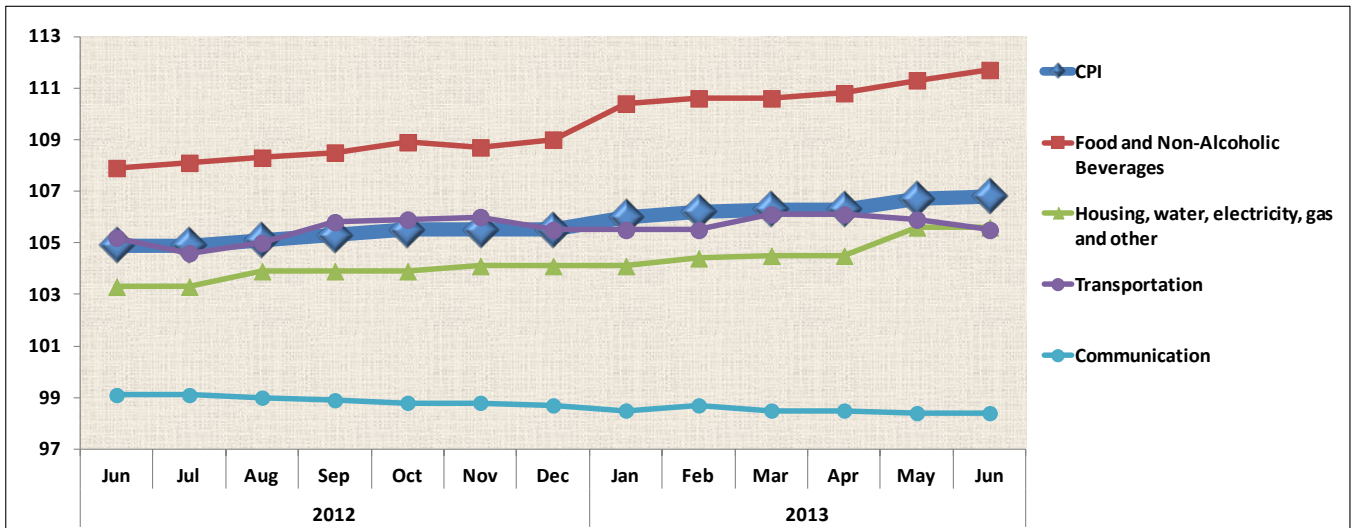
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Producer, Import and Export Price Indices, June 2012 - June 2013 (2005=100)



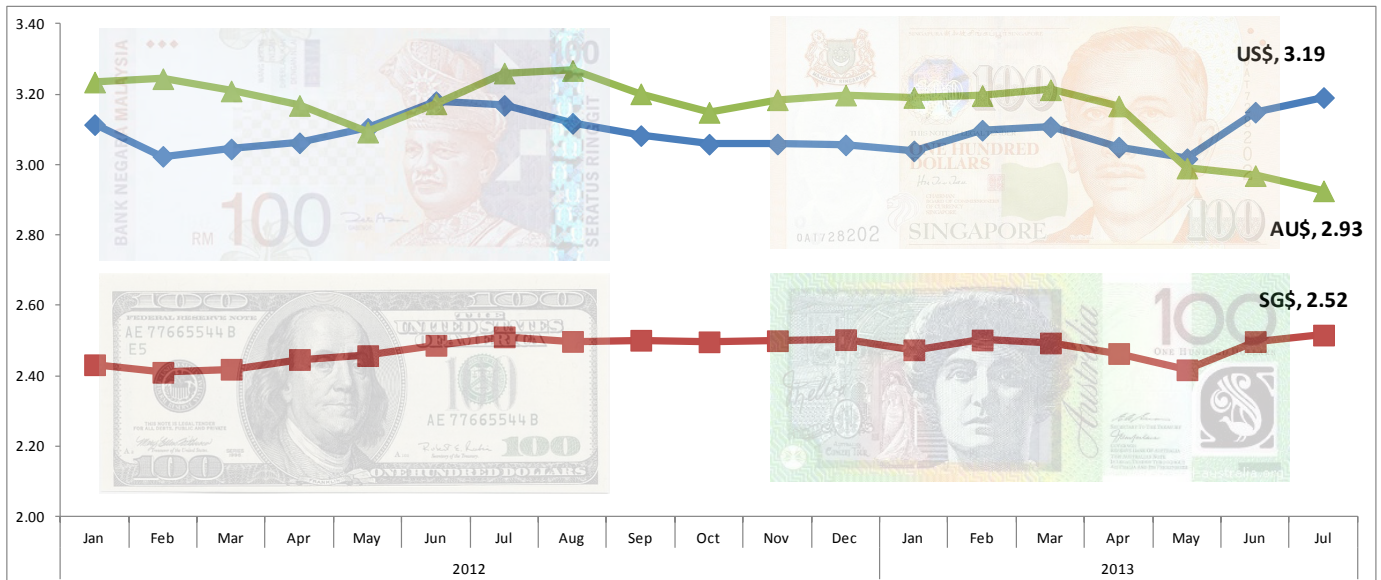
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

CPI for Selected Main Groups, June 2012 - June 2013 (2010=100)



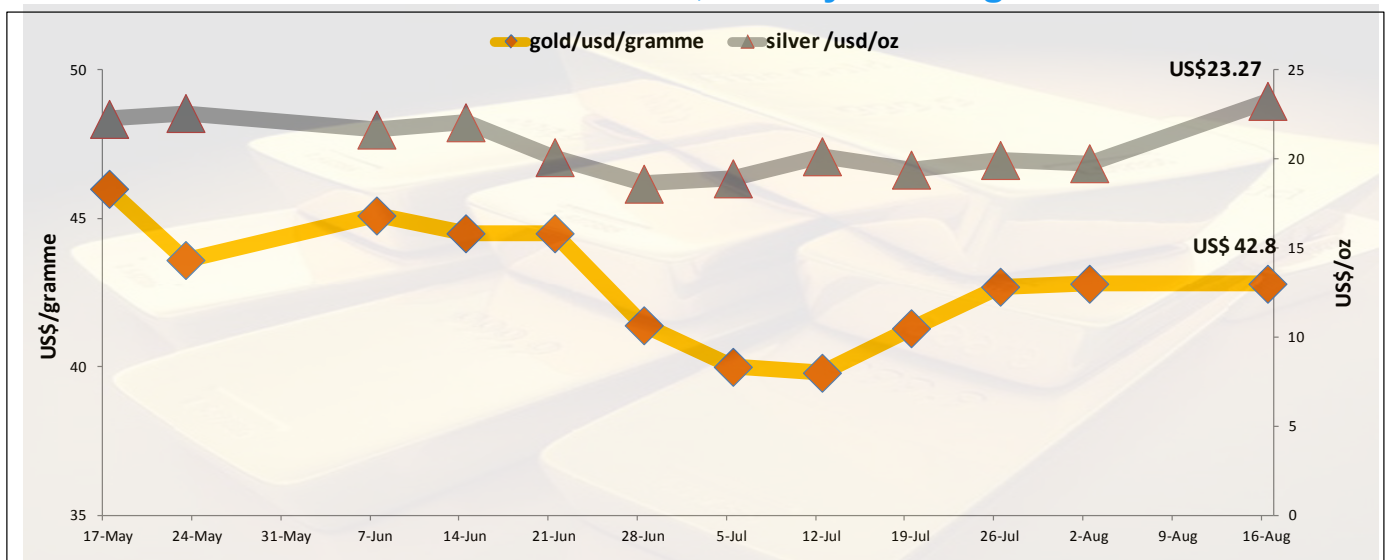
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Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with US, Australian, Singapore Dollar, Jan 2012 - June 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

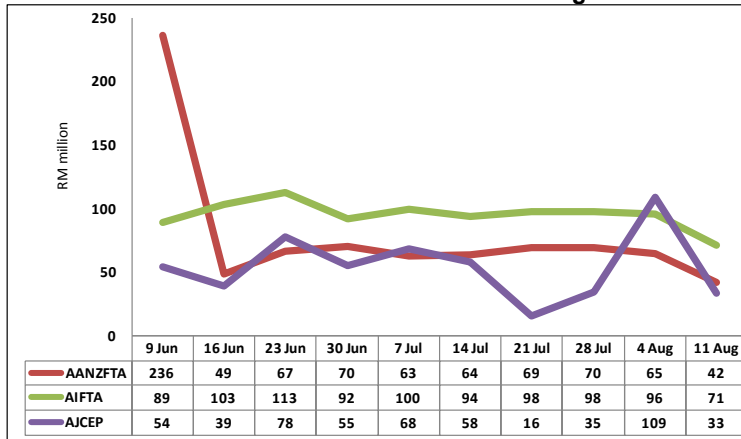
Gold and Silver Price, 17 May - 16 Aug 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

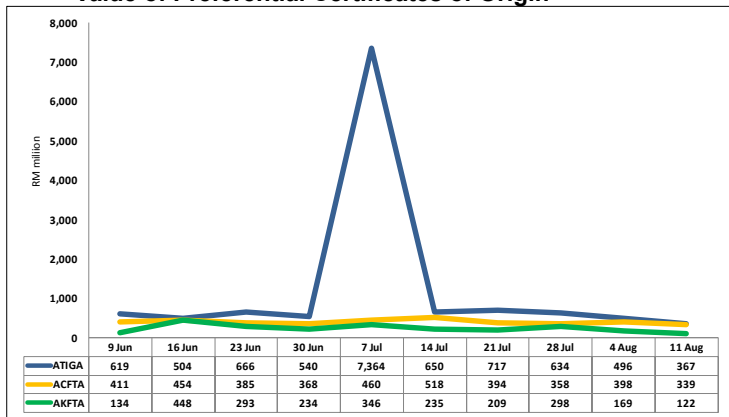
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21 Jul	1,206	638	70	5,805	1,348	838
28 Jul	1,459	616	140	5,233	1,739	843
4 Aug	1,418	663	255	5,587	1,743	872
11 Aug	967	406	76	3,519	1,049	627

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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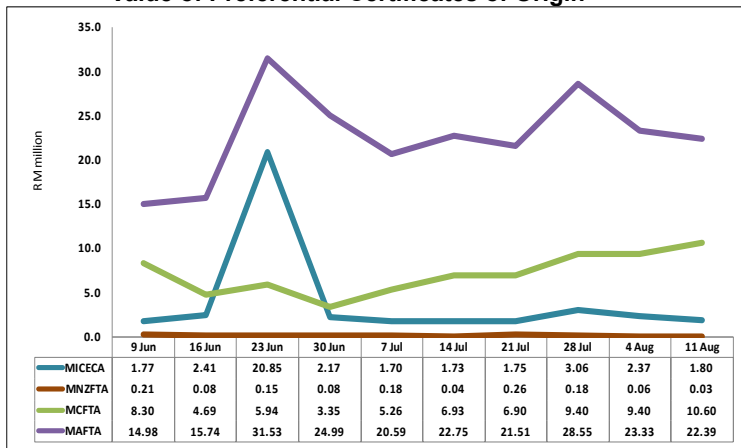
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11 Aug	13	6	71	351

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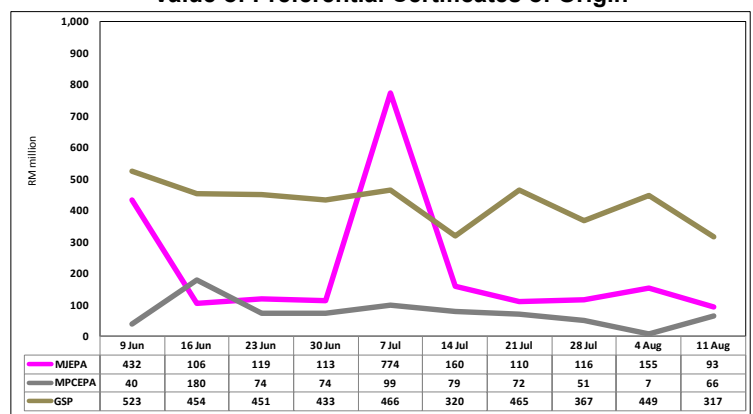
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MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)

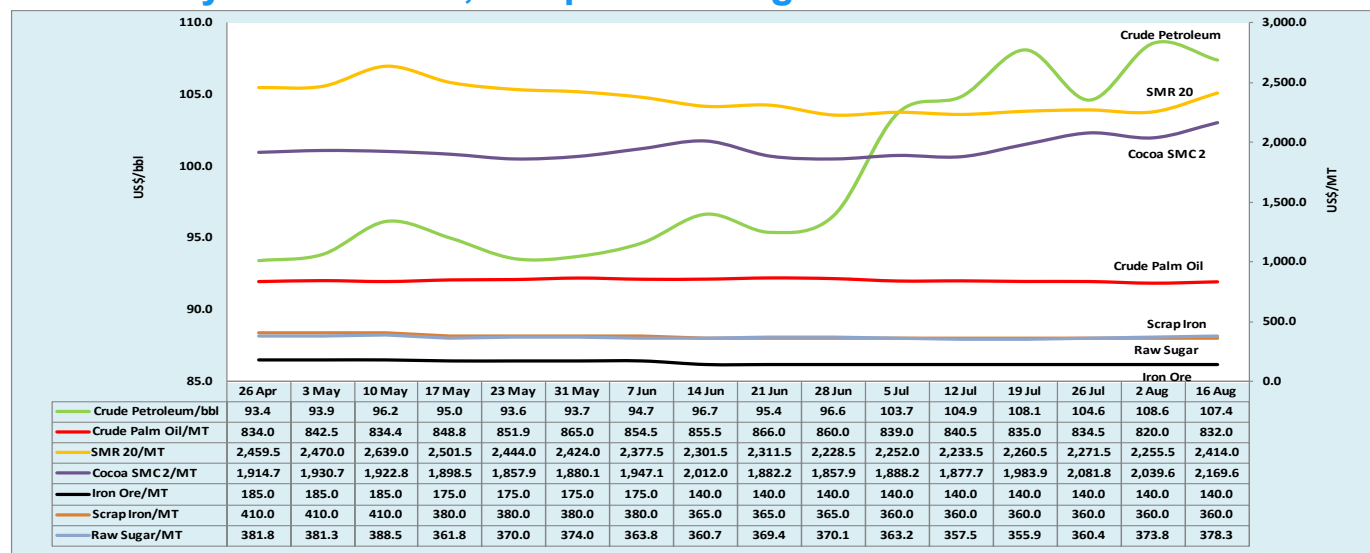


MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 26 April - 16 Aug 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



↑
Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
2 Aug 2013: 108.6
24 Feb 2012: 109.5

↓
Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



↑
Highest
(US\$ per MT)
31 May 2013: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3

↓
Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	16 Aug 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	107.4	↓ 1.1	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	832	↑ 1.5	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	378.3	↑ 1.2	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,414	↑ 7.0	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	2,169.6	↑ 6.4	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	360.0 (High) 350.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

16 Aug 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 – RM1,720
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 – RM2,200

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

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Name : Muhammad Abd Ghani
Designation : Assistant IT Officer
Division : Information Management
Duration of Service : Three years

Name : Yusri Shahrol Md Isa
Designation : Admin Assistant (Logistics)
Division : Management Services
Duration of Service : Five years



Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 253



27 August 2013

TPP Ministerial Meeting, 22-23 August 2013

The TPP Ministerial Meeting was held in Brunei from 22-23 August 2013. The aim of the Ministerial meeting was to take stock of the progress made in the negotiations and provide clear guidance to negotiators. The meeting was attended by all the 12 TPP Ministers or representatives.

This meeting was significant as to provide the avenue for Ministers to discuss the way forward on all the outstanding issues. Ministers are expected to table a progress report to the TPP Leaders when they congregate in Bali, Indonesia for the APEC Leaders Summit, 7-8 October 2013. At the plenary meetings and working dinner on Thursday and Friday, we discussed issues relating to market access on goods, ISDS, cross border services, financial services, temporary entry, government procurement, environment, labour, intellectual property rights and state owned enterprises.

In my interventions, I drew attention to the growing discomfort domestically arising from Malaysia's participation in the TPP negotiations, the outreach activities that had been undertaken and the concerns raised by the various stakeholders, specifically on the issue of lack of transparency and disclosure of information on the texts being negotiated. I also amplified these the concerns raised by the various stakeholders, specifically on the issue of lack of transparency and disclosure of information on the texts being negotiated. I also amplified these concerns during the bilateral meetings with my counterparts from New Zealand, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Singapore and US and exchanged views on how best to take this forward.



I also led discussions on transparency at a working dinner where it was agreed in principle that while the negotiating text cannot be shared with stakeholders as it is still work in progress, other means to enhance transparency should be explored. After the 19th Round in Brunei, MITI together with various stakeholders will not only chart the path of future engagement but also share Malaysia's position on issues being discussed with the Parliamentary Caucus, civil society and other interest groups. On market access negotiations relating to Goods, the meeting provided greater transparency on the current offers exchanged between Parties based on the proposed comprehensive liberalisation approach agreed by Leaders in 2011. More engagement was required to better understand each other's sensitivities in the negotiations and the necessary phasing out periods required. Ministers also agreed it was essential to have an agreement that is aimed at facilitating trade. I expressed the importance of market access for Malaysia, especially for textile, palm oil, tropical fruits and other agro-based products.

On government procurement, I once again stressed that Malaysia had difficulties in this chapter. I emphasised that the necessary exclusions of SMEs and preferences for bumiputera were required for the Government to continue with its socio-economic development goals and affirmative action policy. I underscored that Malaysia had serious difficulties with the current SOE proposal, which is seen to go beyond the stated objective of creating a level playing field and that it had serious implications to Malaysian SOEs. This concern on SOEs was also shared by some other TPP countries. On IPR, I reiterated our strong position on the issue of access to affordable medicines. On the issue of environment, I reiterated our position to safeguard the States jurisdictions and that the environment and labour chapter should be based on a consultative approach to settle any disputes.

I took the opportunity during the plenary and my bilateral meetings to also impress upon my counterparts that the government had agreed to embark on two additional cost and benefit analysis to ascertain the real benefits that will be accrued to the country from participation in the TPP. The 19th Round began on 22nd August and before leaving for Kuala Lumpur, I instructed our negotiators to continue to advance our position as mandated by Cabinet and to protect our national interests.

Y.B Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed
23 August 2013
Brunei Darussalam

"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"



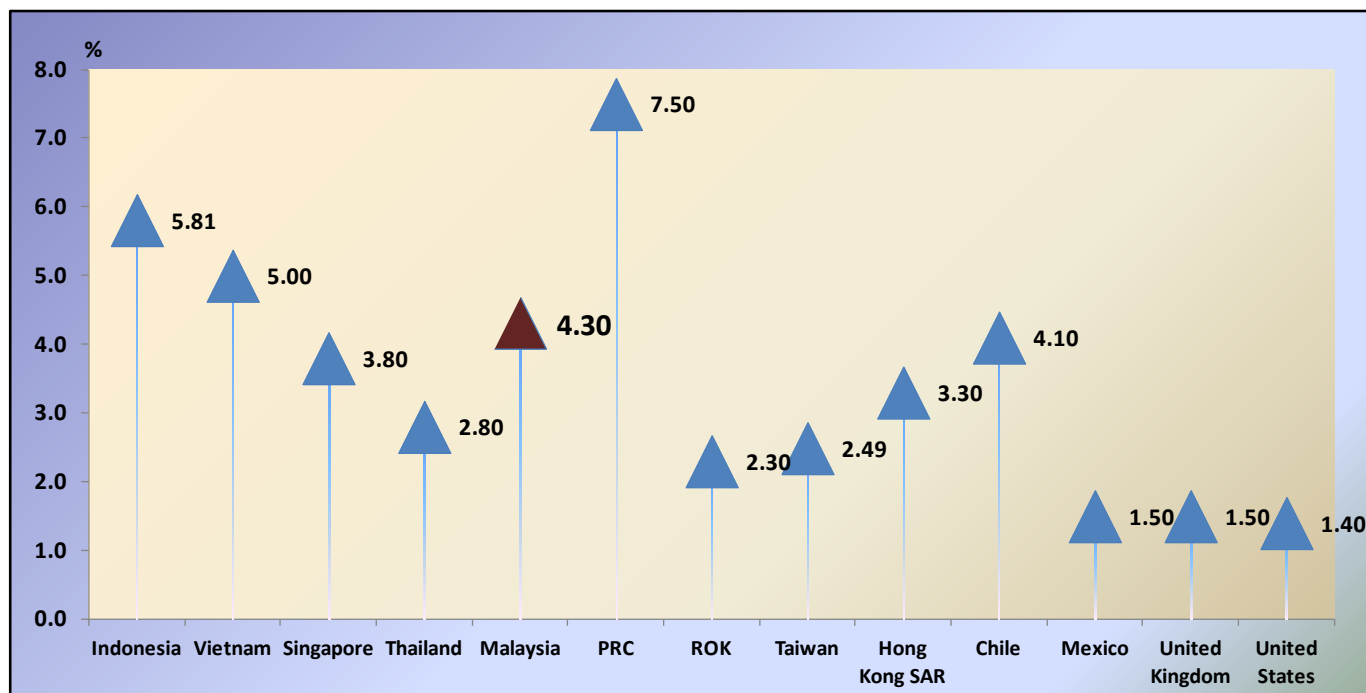
MALAYSIA

Gross Domestic Product, Q2 2013

	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q2 2012	Growth (%)	
				q-o-q	y-o-y
Real GDP (RM million)	192,700	186,710	184,763	3.2	4.3
GNI (RM million)	228,583	223,440	220,396	2.3	3.7
GNI per capita (RM)	30,770	30,174	30,050	2.0	2.4

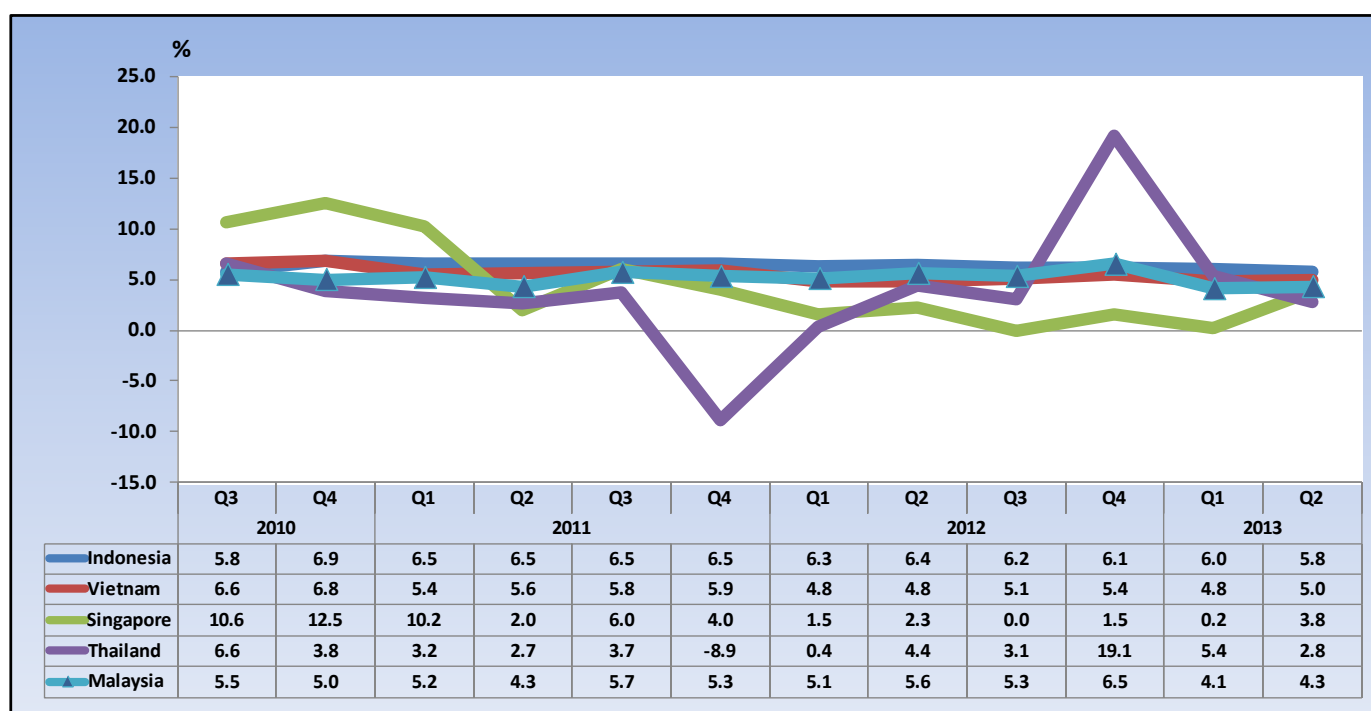
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

GDP of Selected Economies, Q2 2013



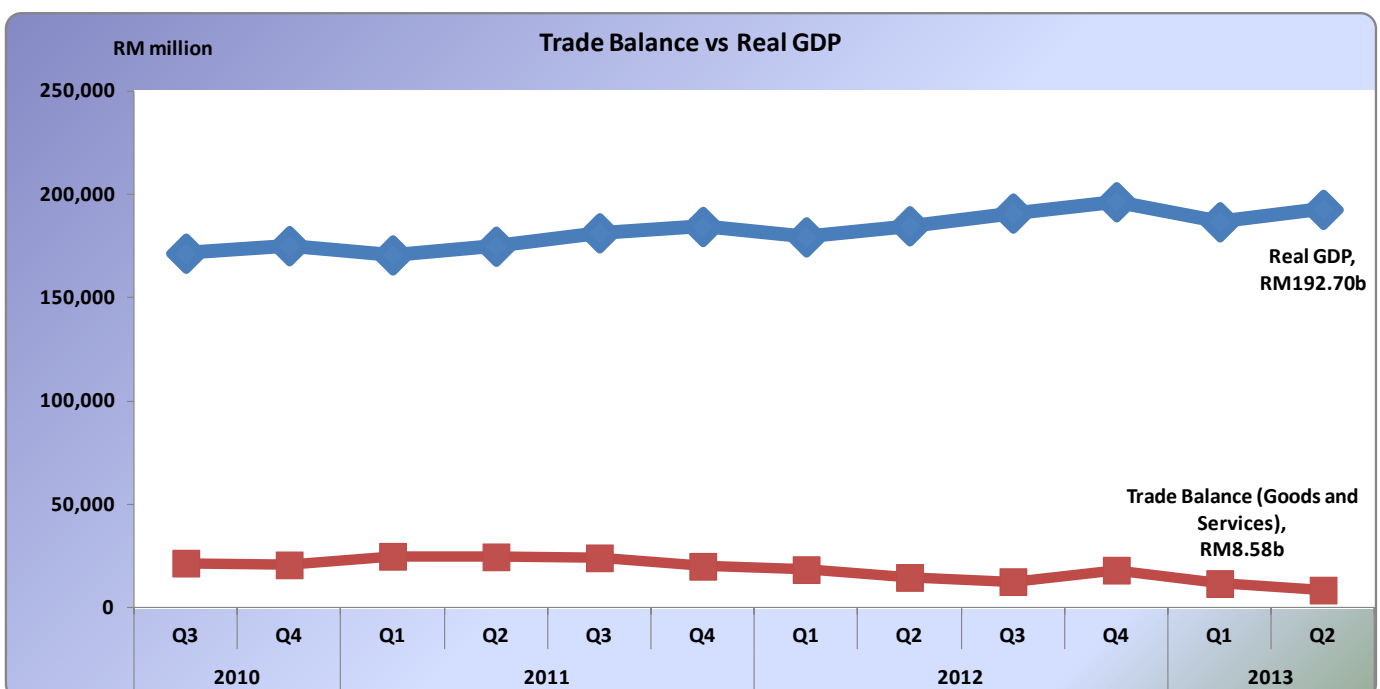
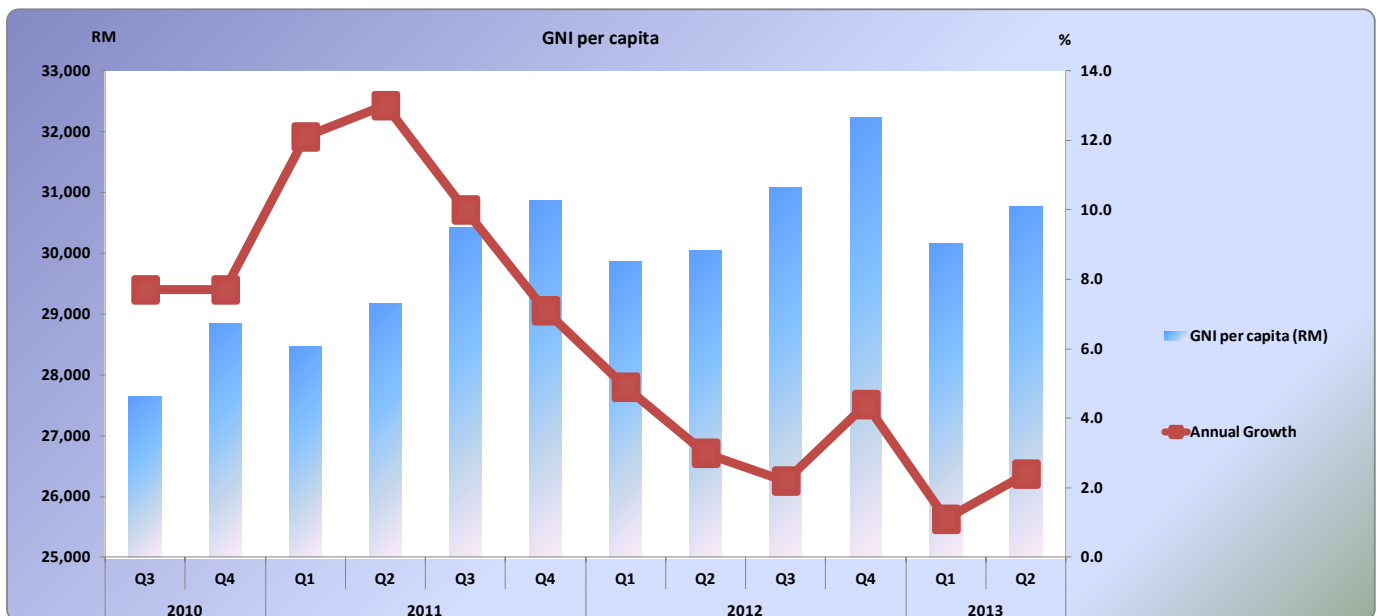
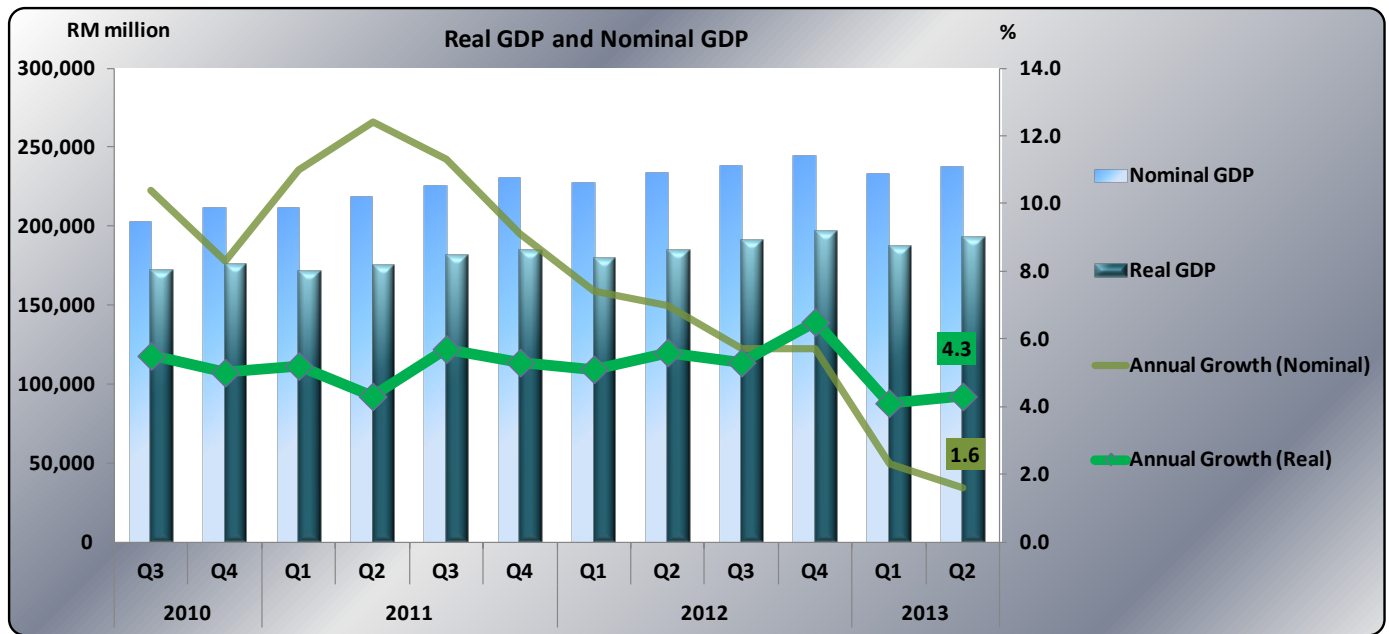
Source : <http://www.tradingeconomics.com>

GDP of Selected ASEAN Countries Q3 2010 - Q2 2013



Source : <http://www.tradingeconomics.com>

GDP, GNI and Trade Balance, Q3 2012 - Q2 2013

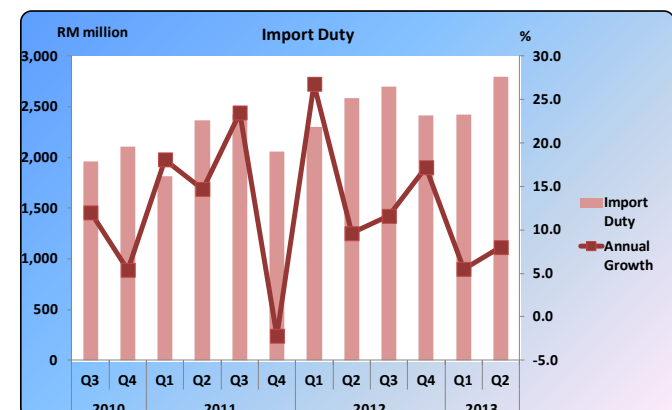
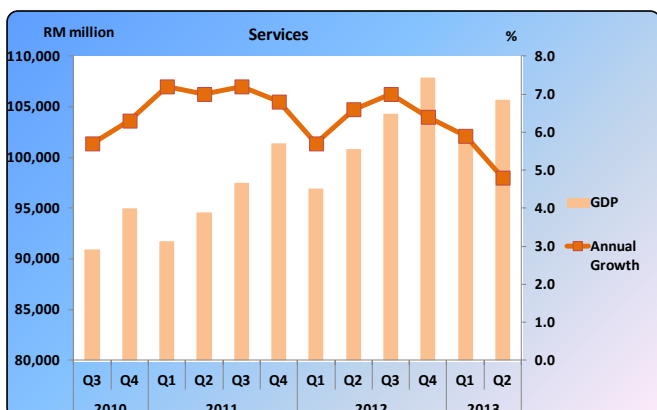
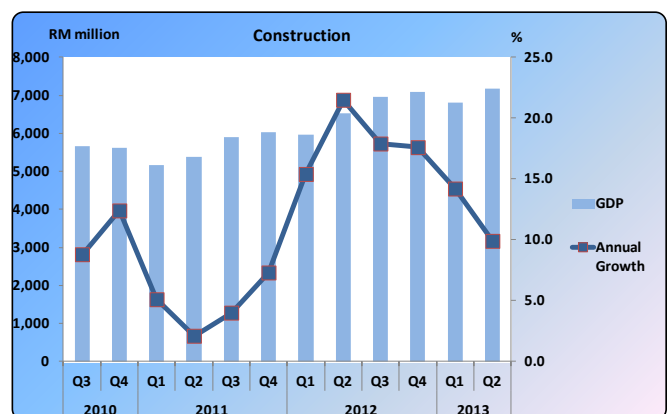
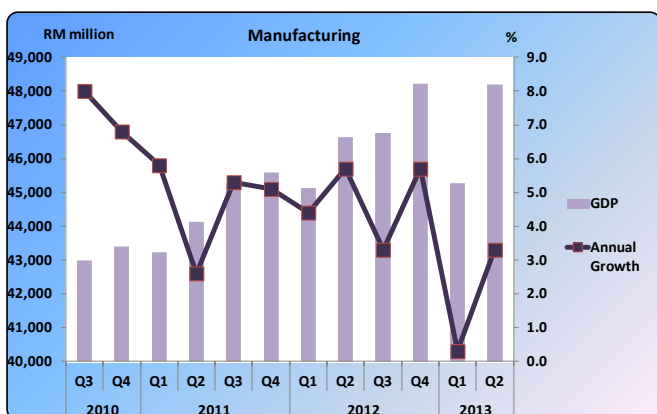
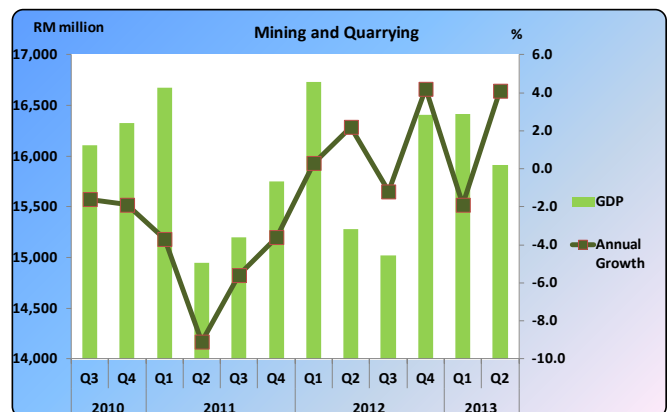
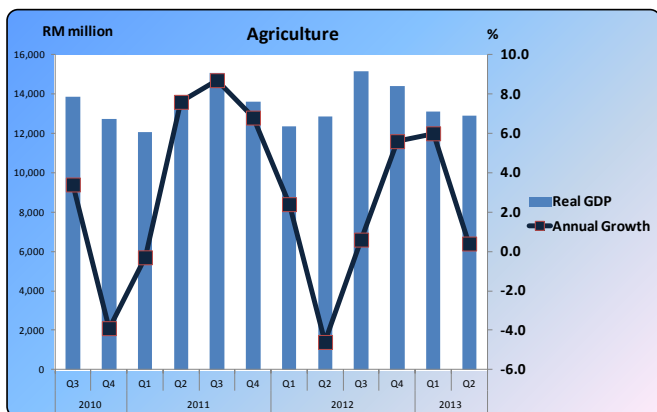
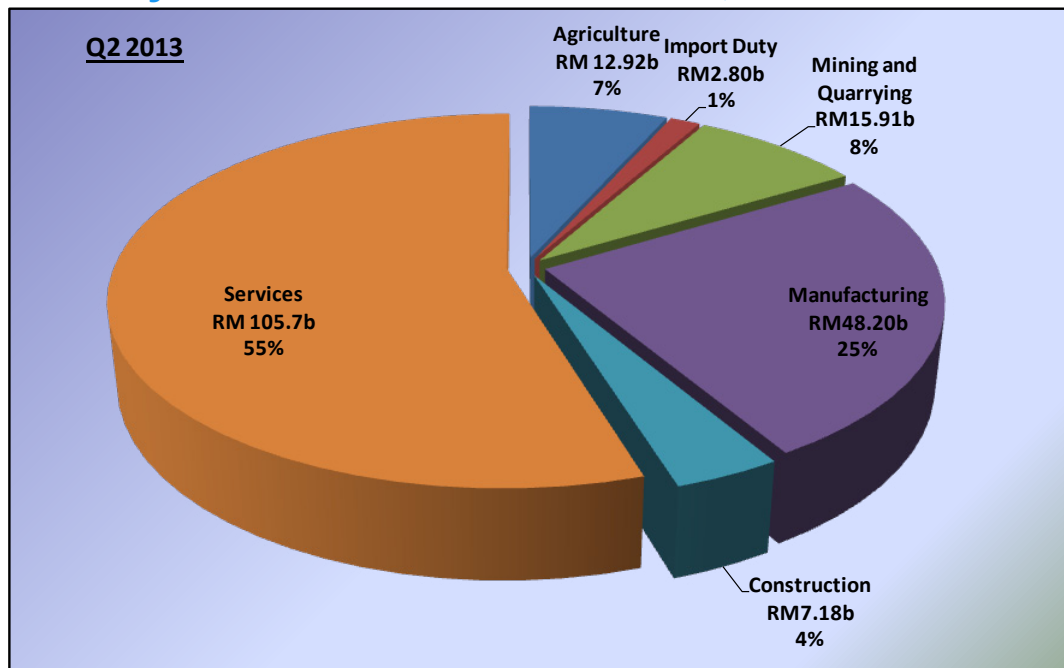


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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GDP by Kind of Economic Activities, Q3 2010 - Q2 2013



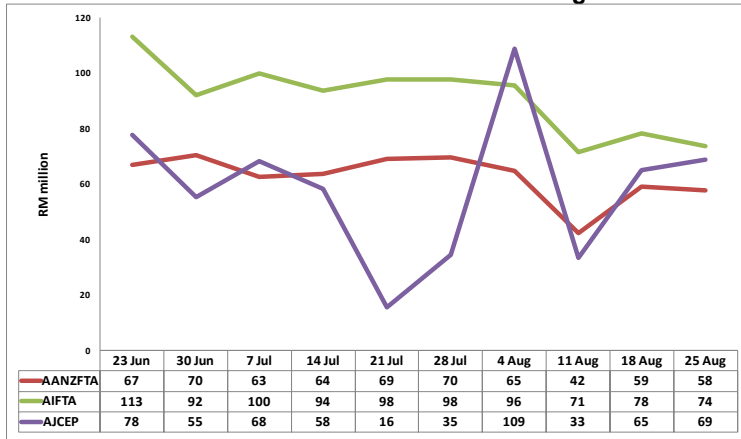
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

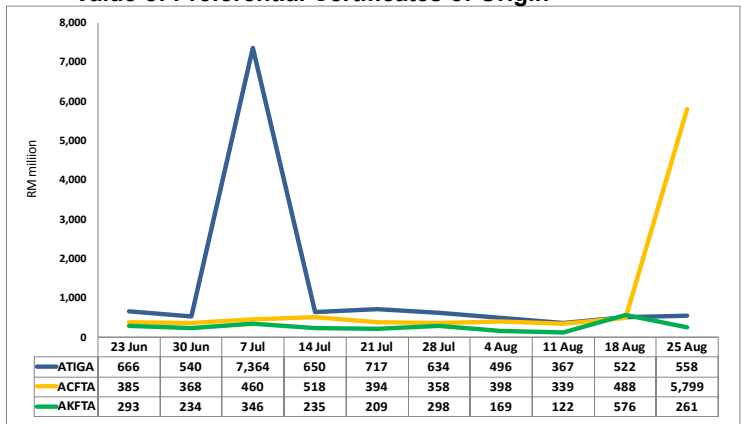
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
7 Jul	1,437	538	150	6,848	1,712	880
14 Jul	1,182	566	160	5,623	1,381	605
21 Jul	1,206	638	70	5,805	1,348	838
28 Jul	1,459	616	140	5,233	1,739	843
4 Aug	1,418	663	255	5,587	1,743	872
11 Aug	967	406	76	3,519	1,049	627
18 Aug	1,340	573	204	4,658	1,331	706
23 Aug	1,101	565	138	6,086	1,453	689

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

AJCEP: ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (Implemented since 1 February 2009)

ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Implemented since 1 May 2010)

ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2003)

AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2006)



Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
7 Jul	14	16	63	286
14 Jul	32	10	80	396
21 Jul	33	20	93	367
28 Jul	38	13	131	428
4 Aug	31	6	106	498
11 Aug	13	6	71	351
18 Aug	20	1	156	297
23 Aug	26	16	243	277

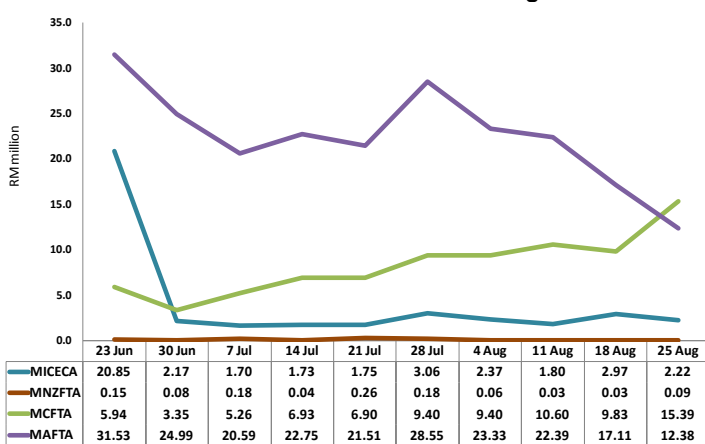
MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)

MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)

MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 25 February 2012)

MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
7 Jul	1,388	169	5,032
14 Jul	1,115	178	4,796
21 Jul	1,171	139	5,543
28 Jul	1,366	143	5,056
4 Aug	1,264	98	5,354
11 Aug	911	130	3,325
18 Aug	1,105	180	4,315
25 Aug	931	97	4,886

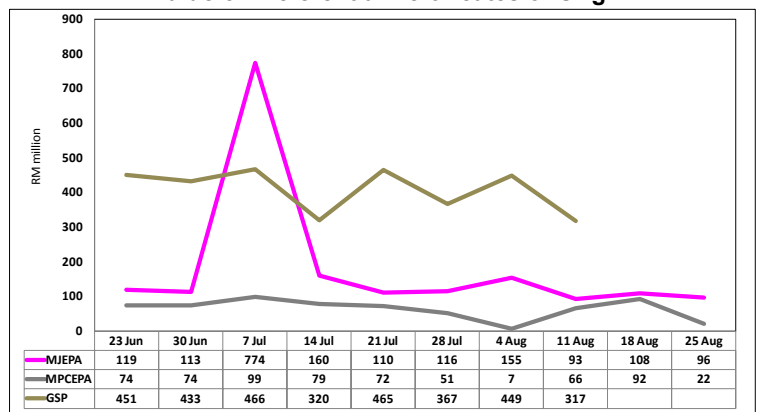
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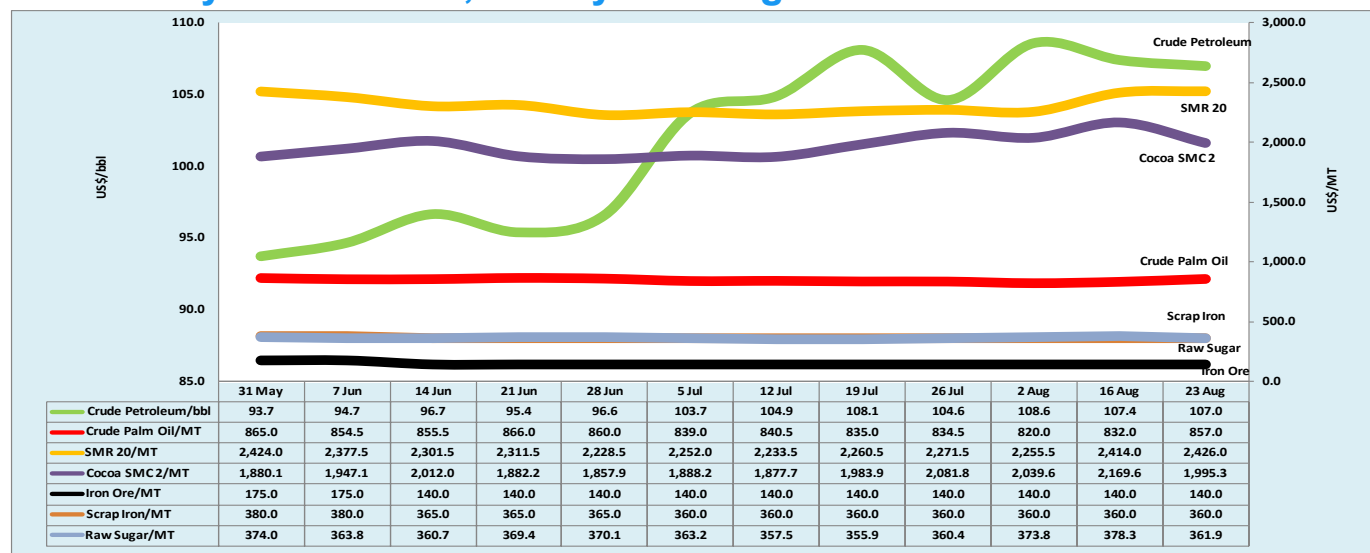


MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 31 May - 23 Aug 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
2 Aug 2013: 108.6
24 Feb 2012: 109.5

Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



Highest
(US\$ per MT)
31 May 2013: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3

Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
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“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	23 Aug 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	107.0	↓ 0.4	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	857	↑ 3.0	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	361.9	↓ 4.3	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,426.0	↑ 0.5	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	1,995.3	↓ 8.0	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	360.0 (High) 350.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

23 Aug 2013 domestic prices for :

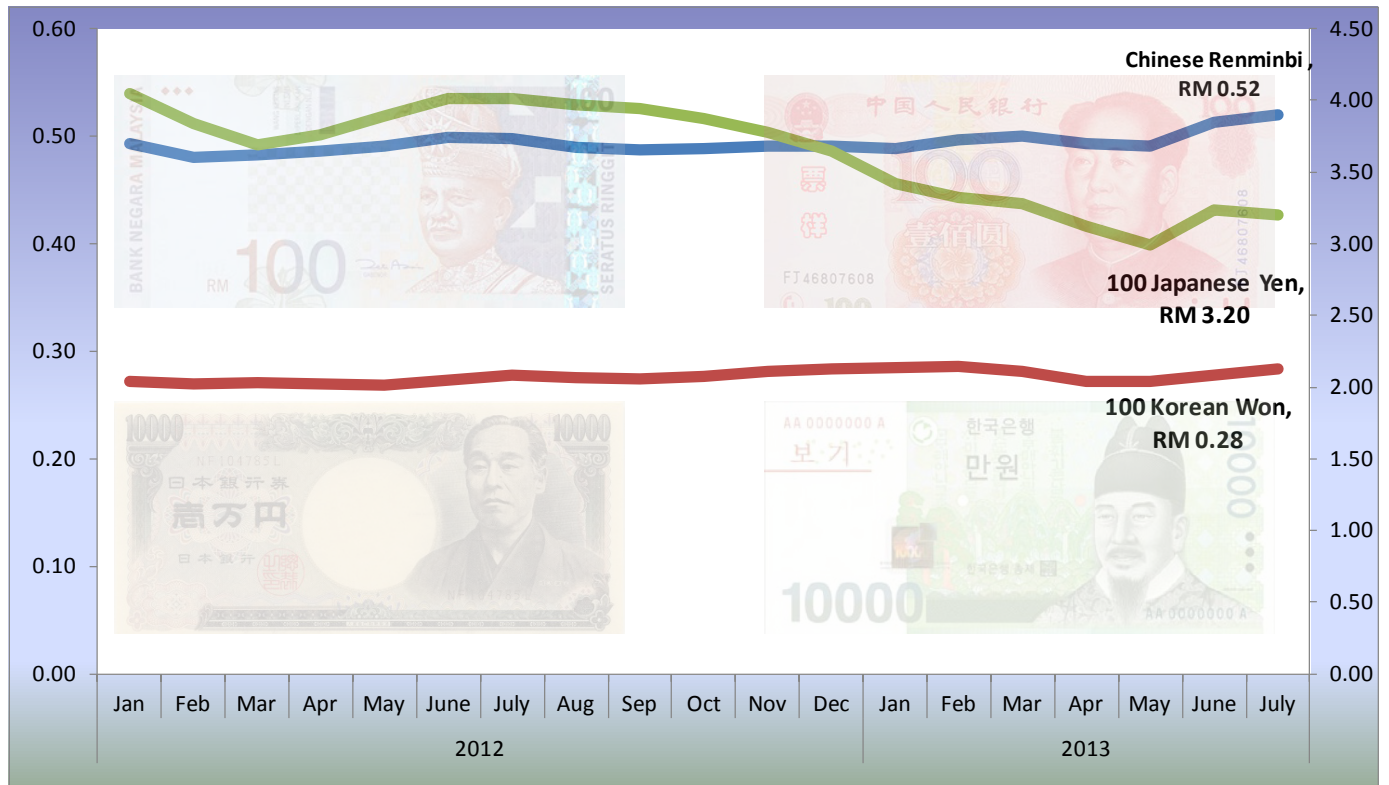
1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,650 – RM1,720
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,100 – RM2,200

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

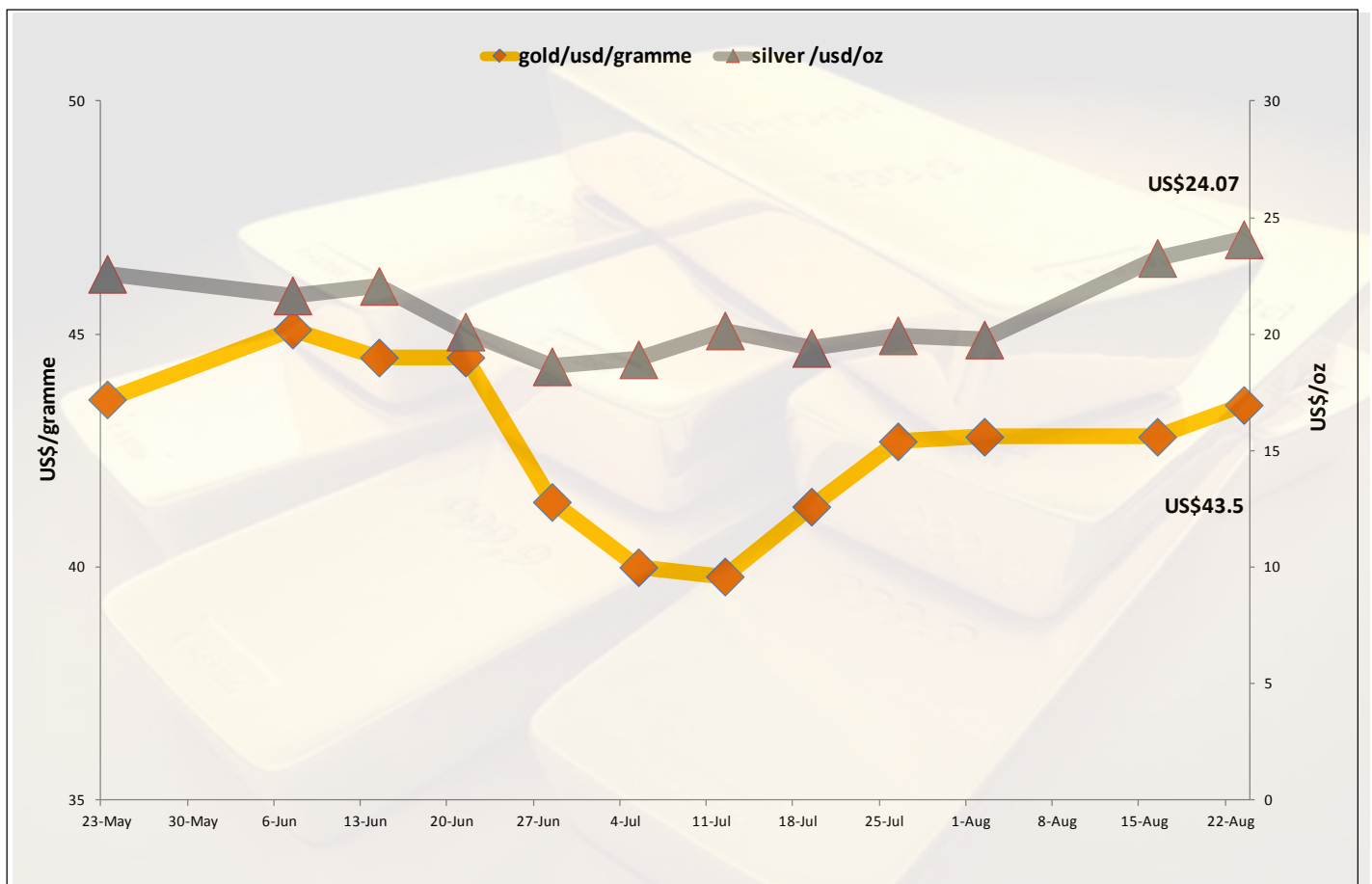
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Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Japanese Yen, Korean Won and Chinese Renminbi, Jan 2012 - July 2013



Gold and Silver Price, 23 May - 22 Aug 2013



FAQs on TPPA

Part I

1. What is the TPPA?

The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement is an initiative to establish an FTA among 12 countries with a market of 800 million people with a combined GDP of USD 27.5 trillion. The First Round of TPPA Negotiations commenced in March 2010 in Melbourne and so far 18 rounds of negotiations have been concluded. The 18th Round of Negotiations was held in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia from 15 to 25 July 2013. The scope of TPPA covers traditional FTA elements as well as new elements for Malaysia such as competition, labour, environment, government procurement and intellectual property rights. There are 21 working groups which have been established for further negotiations on:

AREA	LEAD MINISTRIES/AGENCIES
Market Access in Goods	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Technical Barriers to Trade	Standards Malaysia
Sanitary and Phytosanitary	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry and Agencies
Customs Cooperation	Royal Customs Department
Rules of Origin	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Trade Remedies	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Investment	Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Countries participating in the negotiations to establish the TPPA, are free to table proposals on any of the issues being negotiated. All proposals however, have to be agreed by consensus.

2. When did Malaysia decide to join TPPA?

Before deciding to join the TPPA negotiations, the Government undertook a series of consultations and engagements with relevant stakeholders. After having considered feedback from relevant stakeholders, on March 2010 the Cabinet decided that Malaysia should join the TPPA negotiations. With that Cabinet mandate, Malaysia participated as a full negotiating member at the 3rd round of negotiations held in Brunei Darussalam from 5 to 8 October 2010. The Government had also commissioned the UNDP to conduct a comprehensive study on the costs and benefits of negotiating the TPPA.

3. What is the rationale of joining the TPPA negotiations?

The Government views the TPPA as an important initiative as Malaysia seeks to expand market access opportunities, enhance our competitive advantage and build investor confidence. The comprehensive study conducted by the UNDP also identified several major economic benefits to Malaysia including welfare gains of 1.46% and higher wages for skilled and unskilled labor by the year 2020, in addition to improved GDP growth due to greater market access among TPPA countries. The successful conclusion of the TPP will form a huge market of 800 million people with a combined GDP of USD27.5 trillion. This far surpasses Malaysia's limited domestic market of 29.5 million people and a GDP of USD300 billion.

According to a simulation study done by the Peterson Institute of Economics in June 2012, by 2025, Malaysia will benefit with an increase in Gross National Income by RM26.3 billion and increase in exports of RM41.7 billion. Admittedly, the Government is aware of the challenges and controversies surrounding the TPPA because unlike other FTAs, it is comprehensive and covers more areas of interest, which naturally would invite more public opinion and debate. The Government appreciates all views expressed on the TPPA and will continue to engage the stakeholders and NGOs for inputs and feedback.

4. What are the benefits of TPP for Malaysia?

Consultations with various stakeholders prior to joining TPPA negotiations have revealed an increasing request from Malaysian companies for more open markets and trade facilitative measures. There are increasing numbers of Malaysian companies becoming global investors and they require a level of predictability that can be guaranteed effectively through binding agreements like FTAs. Concurrently, there is also interest from foreign companies in non-TPPA countries that are exploring Malaysia as a base for their operations to enjoy the benefits of the TPPA.

FAQs on TPPA

The combination of greater market access for Malaysian products and services under the TPPA and the continued inflow of foreign investments will create a powerful catalyst in driving Malaysia's economic transformation agenda.

With TPPA, Malaysia will become an integral part of the greater economic integration within the Asia Pacific region. It will also significantly enhance Malaysia's engagement with important trading partners such as the US, Canada, Mexico and Peru. As a member of TPPA, Malaysia will also be able to increase our participation in the regional supply and value chains and facilitate access for Malaysian products and services into bigger markets.

5. What are the challenges of the TPPA for Malaysia?

The Government is aware that while the TPPA would offer many benefits to Malaysia and its people, it also has a few challenges which the Government has to deal with and further negotiate for the best outcome. For instance, government procurement is one of the new elements in TPP which was never part of the FTAs that Malaysia has signed. This is one strategic area which the Government is negotiating cautiously after taking into consideration feedback from stakeholders, particularly on the concern of safeguarding the interest of local enterprises and the Bumiputera commercial and industrial community.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is another difficult area that raises many concerns. One of the main concerns on IPR revolves around access to affordable medicine and healthcare as well as longer protection term which might delay manufacturing of generic drugs. Malaysian negotiators will continue to negotiate an outcome that would allow Malaysians to access affordable medicine and healthcare.

6. What might happen if Malaysia does not join the TPP?

The TPPA offers Malaysia the opportunity to be part of a consumer market that has 800 million people. Abandoning the TPPA negotiations now would mean allowing other countries to set the terms of the agreement without having to consider the interests and concerns of Malaysia. Acceding to the TPPA later would result in Malaysia having to accept the rules, disciplines and terms and conditions decided by others.

By not joining the TPPA, Malaysia would be at a disadvantage in terms of seeking bigger and better market access for Malaysian products and services. The impact of that disadvantage will be even more significant should countries such as China, Indonesia and other competitors decide to join TPPA later. Once realised, the TPPA will result in a huge consumer market for Malaysian goods and services. Market access for our goods and services to 800 million people is not an opportunity that we can afford to miss, especially given that we are an open economy, highly-dependent on international trade. In an increasingly competitive global environment, our absence from the TPPA will also make Malaysia less attractive as an investment destination, compared with other TPPA members. As investors avoid Malaysia, this could result in less opportunities for job creation.

7. Who is in charge of TPPA negotiations?

The Cabinet has mandated MITI to co-ordinate Malaysia's participation in the TPPA negotiations. MITI acts as the Chief Negotiator but other ministries and agencies lead the working groups for areas under their responsibility.

AREA	LEAD MINISTRIES/AGENCIES
Market Access in Goods	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Technical Barriers to Trade	Standards Malaysia
Sanitary and Phytosanitary	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry and Agencies
Customs Cooperation	Royal Customs Department
Rules of Origin	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Trade Remedies	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Investment	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Services	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Non-Conforming Measures	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Financial Services	Bank Negara Malaysia

FAQs on TPPA

AREA	LEAD MINISTRIES/AGENCIES
Telecommunication	Ministry of Information, Communications and Culture
E-Commerce	Ministry of Information, Communications and Culture
Business Mobility	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Government Procurement	Ministry of Finance
Competition Policy	Ministry of Domestic Trade, Consumerism and Cooperatives
Intellectual Property Rights	Ministry of Domestic Trade, Consumerism and Cooperatives
Labour	Ministry of Human Resource
Environment	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Cooperation and Capacity Building	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Horizontal Issues	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Legal	Attorney-General's Chambers.

With the mandate from the Cabinet, the lead ministries and agencies involved are focused on safeguarding Malaysia's best interest in the on-going TPP negotiations. Before every negotiating Round, the Cabinet is briefed on all issues and for the necessary mandate to be given to all negotiators.

8. Was there a lack of consultation in forming Malaysia's position in TPPA?

While the Government has publicly admitted that more consultation could have been carried out, the Minister of International Trade and Industry has made many public statements assuring that consultations have been carried out by negotiators in their respective fields. MITI had organized the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPPA) Open Day on 1 August 2013 to update the public and the media on issues surrounding TPPA, to clear misconceptions about the TPPA and to hear the concerns of the public towards TPPA.

The Minister of International Trade and Industry welcomes the establishment of a bipartisan caucus in Parliament. The Minister had met and briefed the caucus on developments and issues in the negotiations. The caucus had provided constructive inputs which are appreciated by the Government.

It must be noted that inputs and feedback from industry associations, interest groups and business chambers play a key role in the formation of Malaysia's negotiating positions. To illustrate a point, Malaysia's position in the negotiations on Government Procurement, led by Ministry of Finance, strongly reflects the concerns of stakeholders, the Bumiputera business community and State-owned enterprises (SOEs) as well as that of SMEs. Malaysia has also maintained the rights of all States on matters related to land and water. On SOEs, Malaysia's position is determined by the Ministry of Finance and Khazanah.

The Government will continue to engage all stakeholders. In addition to the Open Day, MITI met the Coalition to Act Against the TPPA Malaysia on 6 August 2013 and discussed ways to enhance engagement with stakeholders. MITI welcomes feedback and opinion from all parties regarding the TPPA.

9. Why the secrecy in TPP negotiations?

While the negotiating texts have never been made public as negotiations are on-going, the Government has and will continue to share its negotiating position with relevant stakeholders during the consultation sessions.

A level of confidentiality is required for two main reasons: (a) regulations and the evolving process of negotiations and rules surrounding TPPA oblige negotiators to maintain confidentiality of the negotiating texts and (b) negotiators advancing the interests of Malaysia strategically do not want to publically disclose their bargaining positions to ensure the best outcome during the negotiations. Mindful of the public feedback, the MITI Minister will put this issue on the agenda of the forthcoming TPP Ministerial Meeting in Brunei.

FAQs on TPPA

10. Why rush TPPA by October 2013?

As in all negotiations, there is a need to work towards a target date to conclude negotiations. It should be noted that the Trans Pacific Partnership Leaders Statement issued on November 12, 2011, in Honolulu, clearly called on the negotiating teams to continue talks with other Asia-Pacific partners that have expressed interest in joining the TPPA in order to facilitate their future participation. TPPA leaders have set a target of October 2013 for substantial conclusion of the negotiations.

However, this is NOT a definitive deadline for the conclusion of the TPPA as negotiating parties still have a number of sensitive issues which continue to be negotiated. It is in Malaysia's best interest that TPPA is concluded in a manner which benefits our people. Safeguarding national interest and national sovereignty will remain the highest priority in guiding Malaysia's negotiation team. In this regard, Malaysia's position would take into account the provisions in the Constitution, the rights of the States and core policies of the Government.

** Part II to be concluded in the next MWB issue.*

Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 254



3 September 2013

Ministerial Guidance Energizes Negotiators Work During 19th Round of TPP Negotiations

Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei – Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiators intensified their work this week to close gaps between them as directed by their Ministers, who met last week in Brunei Darussalam to discuss possible landing zones on remaining sensitive and challenging issues and sequencing of issues in the final talks. A Ministerial meeting of the TPP countries – Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States and Vietnam – gave guidance to negotiators on achieving an ambitious and balanced 21st-century agreement that will enhance trade and investment between them, promote innovation and competitiveness, economic growth and development, and support the creation and retention of jobs in their countries.

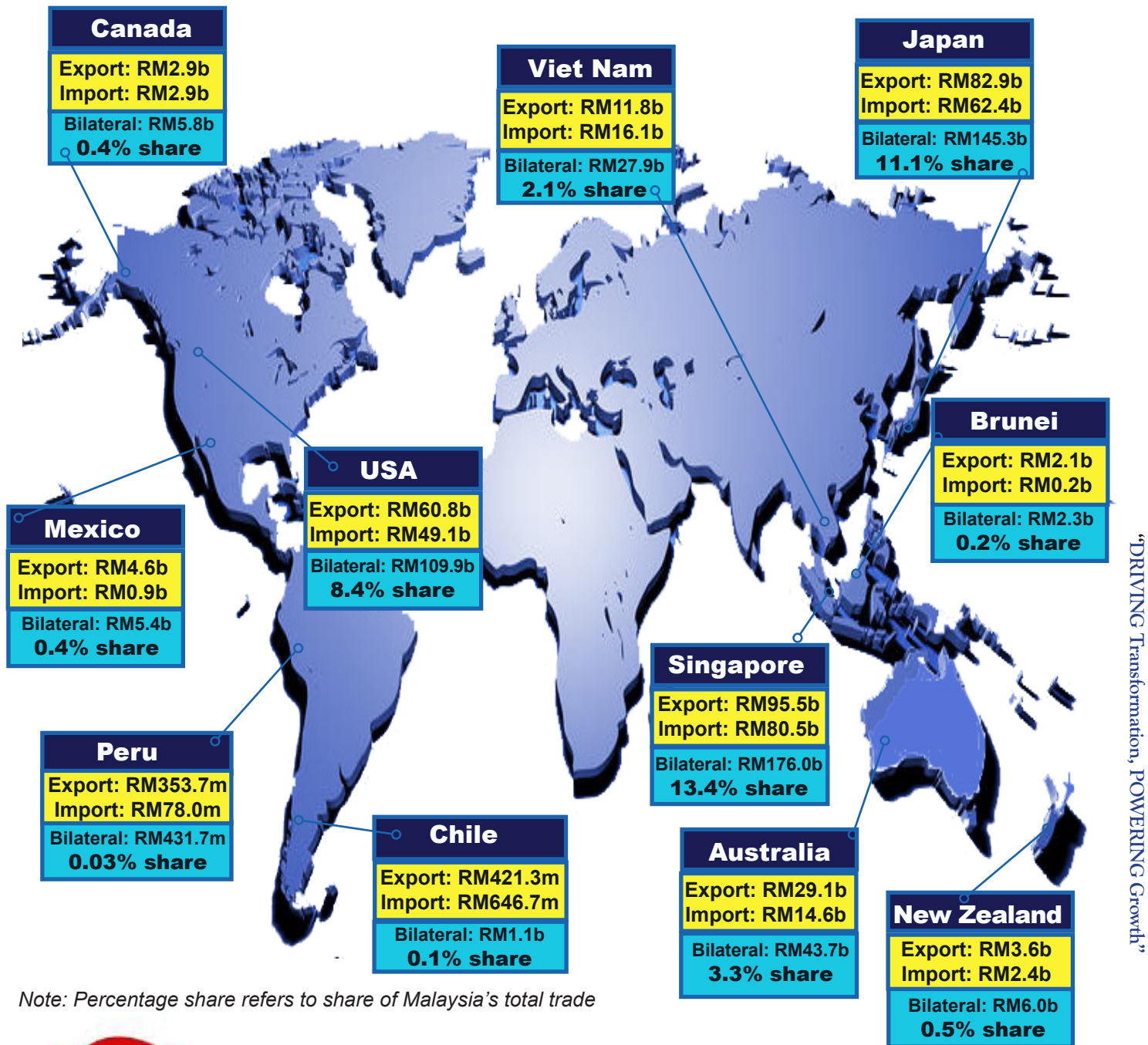
Buoyed by the ministerial engagement and their commitment to actively guide the negotiations, negotiators advanced their technical work this round on the texts covering market access, rules of origin, investment, financial services, intellectual property, competition, and environment. They also made progress on the packages providing access to each other's markets for goods, services, investment, financial services, temporary entry, and government procurement. Their discussions both jointly and bilaterally were successful in identifying creative and pragmatic solutions to many issues and further narrowing the remaining work. Also this week, negotiators covering labour issues continued their work on the outstanding issues in the chapter.

Having identified pathways forward, negotiators will meet again intersessionally in the coming weeks to further their work. Several other negotiating groups that did not meet during this round because they required additional time for domestic consultation before convening also will meet, including those covering technical barriers to trade, e-commerce, and legal issues. The intersessional work is intended to further advance the negotiations in the lead up to APEC Leaders meeting in Bali, Indonesia, on the margins of which TPP Leaders are expected to meet as they have in past years. This meeting will be an important milestone as the 12 countries work intensively to conclude this landmark agreement this year.

On August 27, the TPP negotiations were temporarily adjourned so that negotiators could meet with 150 stakeholders on site from across the TPP region. Stakeholders made presentations to negotiators on a wide range of issues, and Chief Negotiators met informally with stakeholders to discuss in detail on specific issues of interest to them.

23 August 2013

Malaysia's Trade with TPPA Economies, 2012



"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

Facts on TPPA

60% of the world's GDP

40% of the world's population

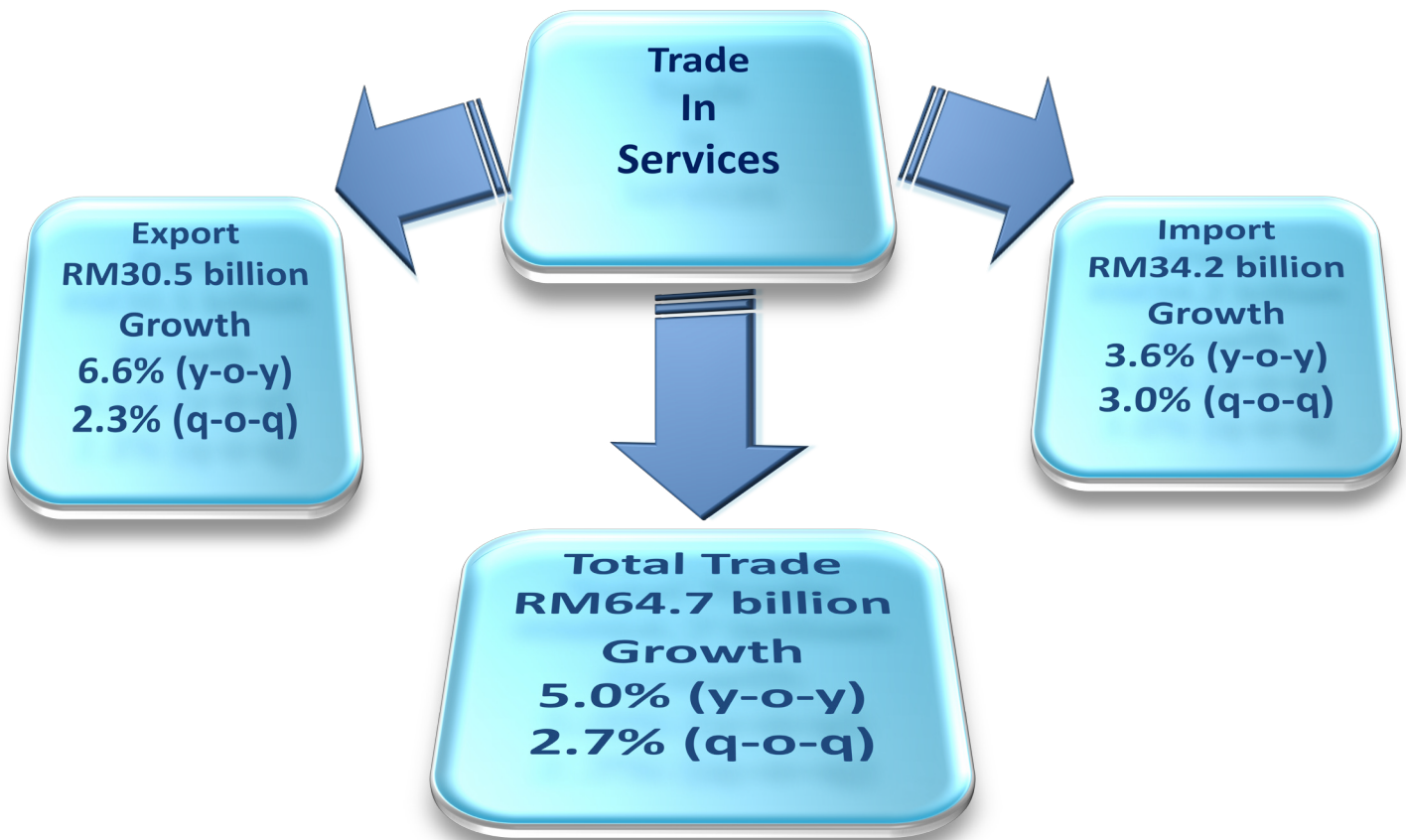
26% of the world's trade



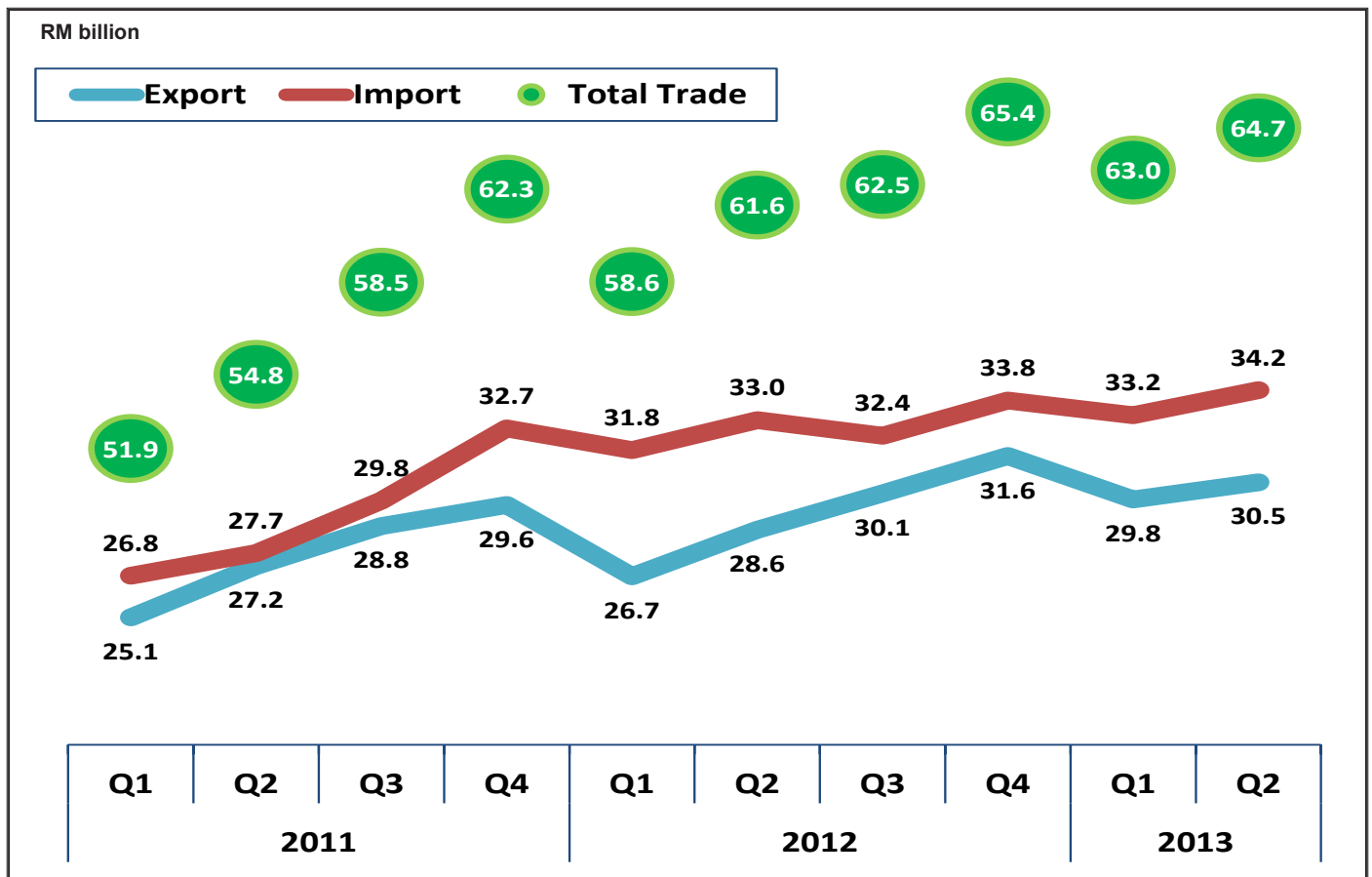
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

MALAYSIA

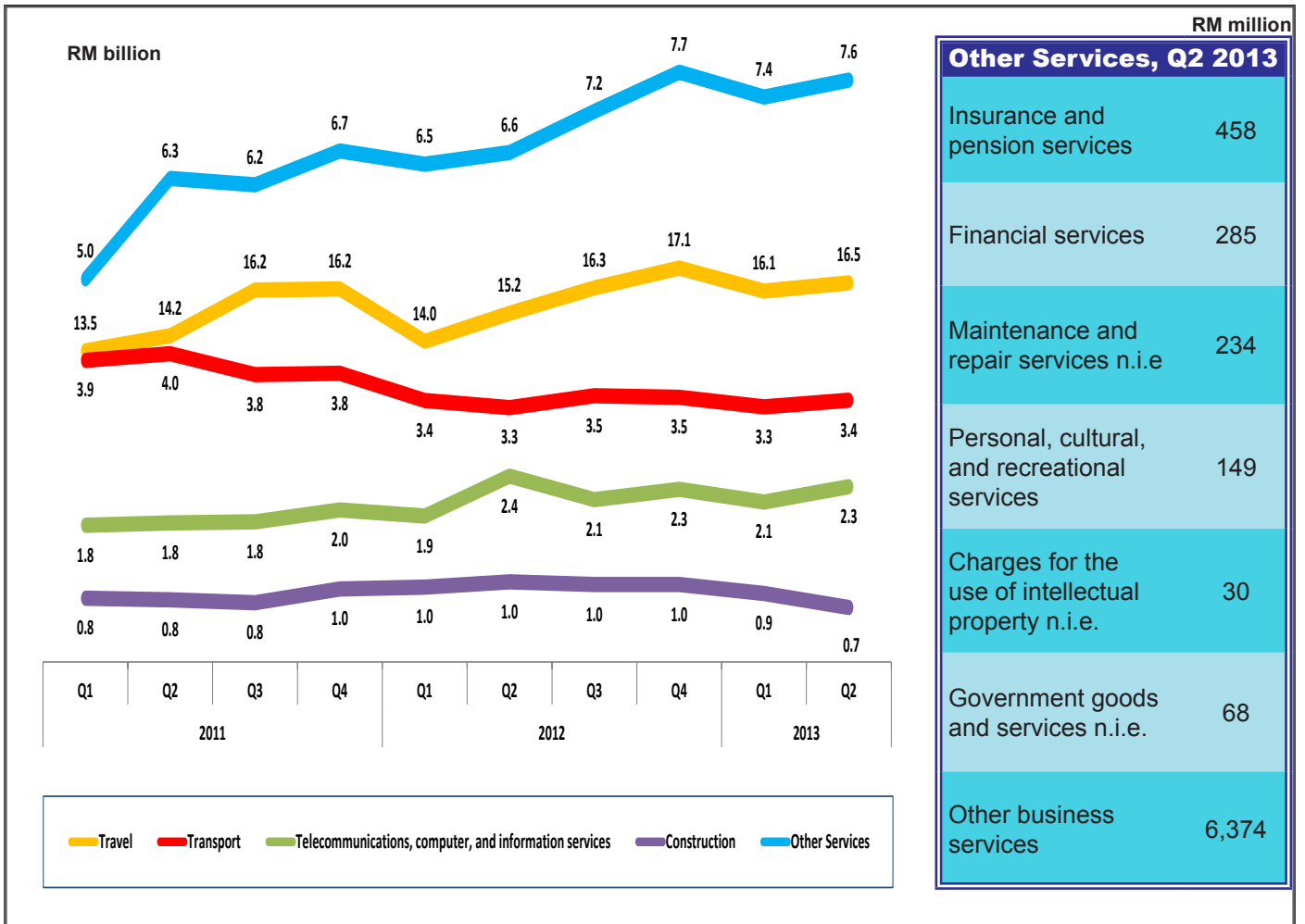
Trade in Services, Q2 2013



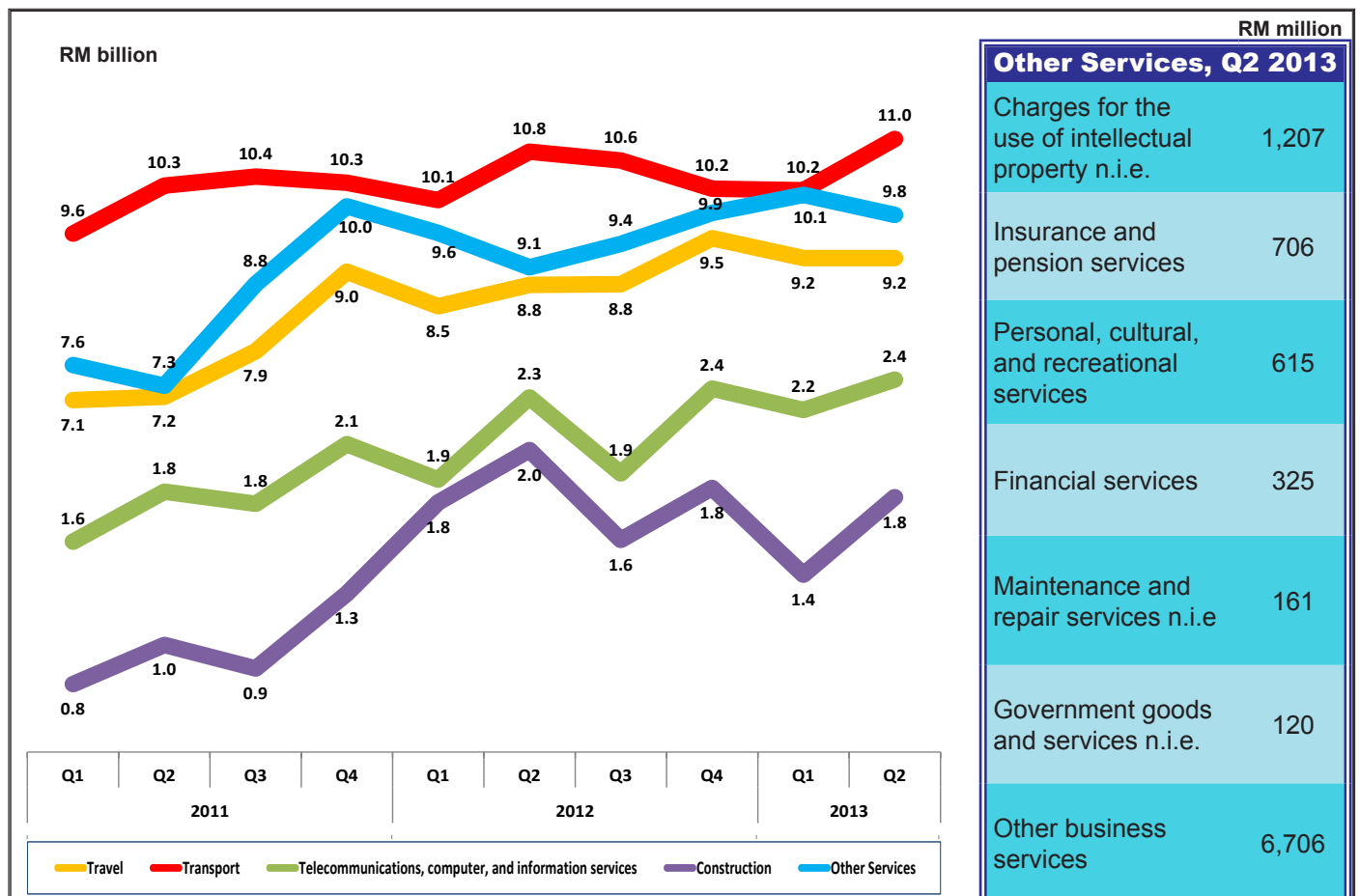
Trade in Services, Q1 2011 - Q2 2013



Export of Services, Q1 2011 - Q2 2013

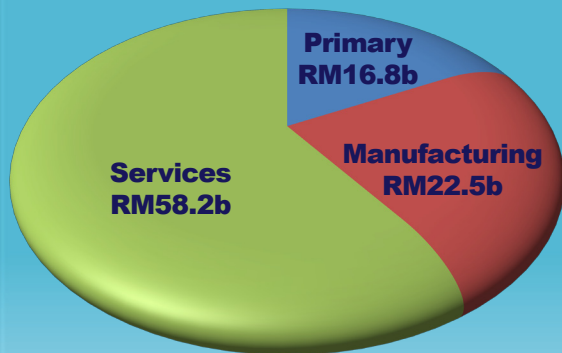


Import of Services, Q1 2011 - Q2 2013



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Approved Investments, first-half 2013



RM97.4 billion
Investments Approved

58.1% in
Services Sector

22.5% in
manufacturing Sector

16.8% in
primary Sector

29.9%
y-o-y
growth

90,881
Jobs
created



86.4% from
Domestic

13.6% from
Foreign

50,333
Jobs
created

Services Sector

Manufacturing Sector



37.1% from
Domestic

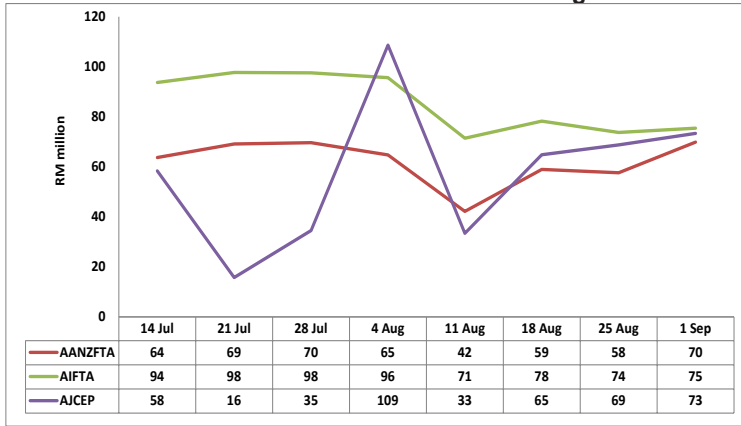
62.9% from
Foreign

39,774
Jobs
created

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

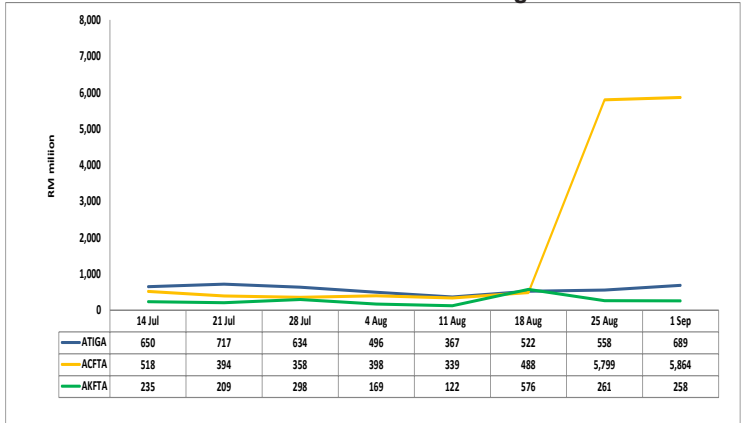
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

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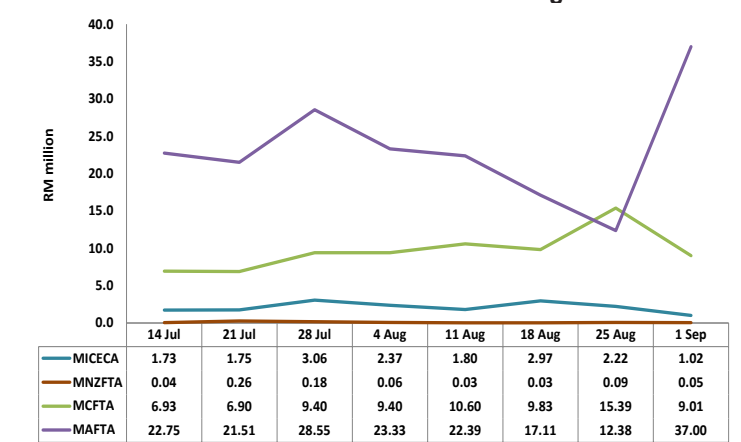
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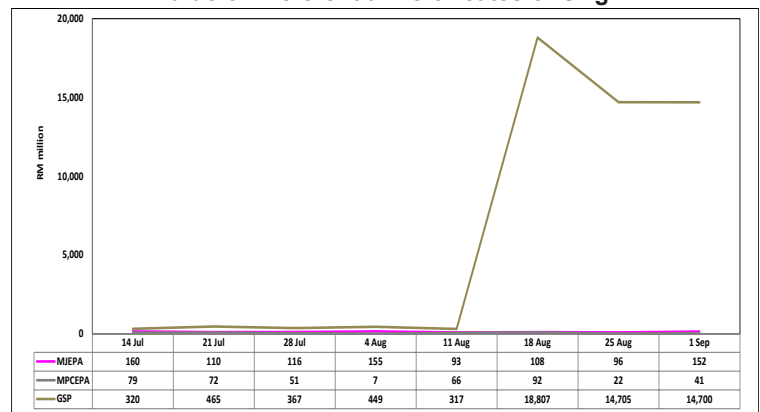
	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
14 Jul	1,115	178	4,796
21 Jul	1,171	139	5,543
28 Jul	1,366	143	5,056
4 Aug	1,264	98	5,354
11 Aug	911	130	3,325
18 Aug	1,105	180	4,315
25 Aug	931	97	4,886
1 Sep	1,552	229	5,625

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

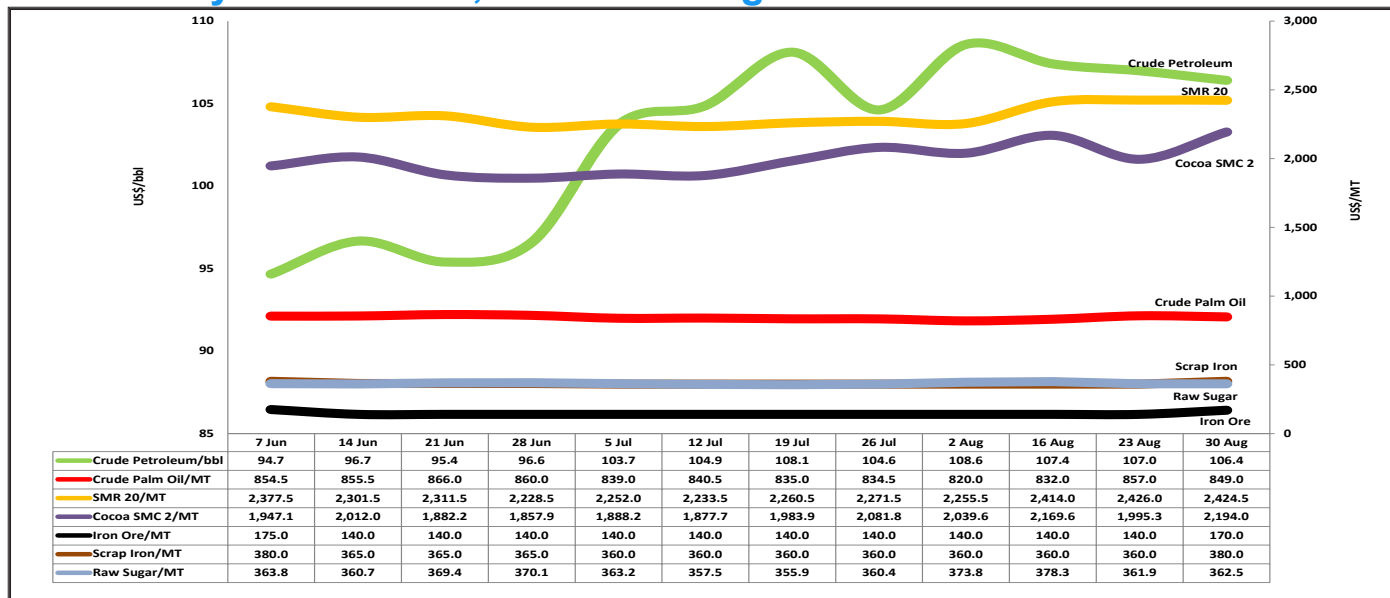
MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)

MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 7 Jun - 30 Aug 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



↑
Highest
(US\$ per bbl)
2 Aug 2013: 108.6
24 Feb 2012: 109.5

↓
Lowest
(US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7



↑
Highest
(US\$ per MT)
31 May 2013: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3

↓
Lowest
(US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	30 Aug 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	106.4	↓ 0.5	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	849.0	↓ 0.9	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	362.5	↑ 0.2	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,425.0	↓ 0.1	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	2,194.0	↑ 10.0	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	380.0 (High) 370.0 (Low)	↑ 5.6 ↑ 5.7	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

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

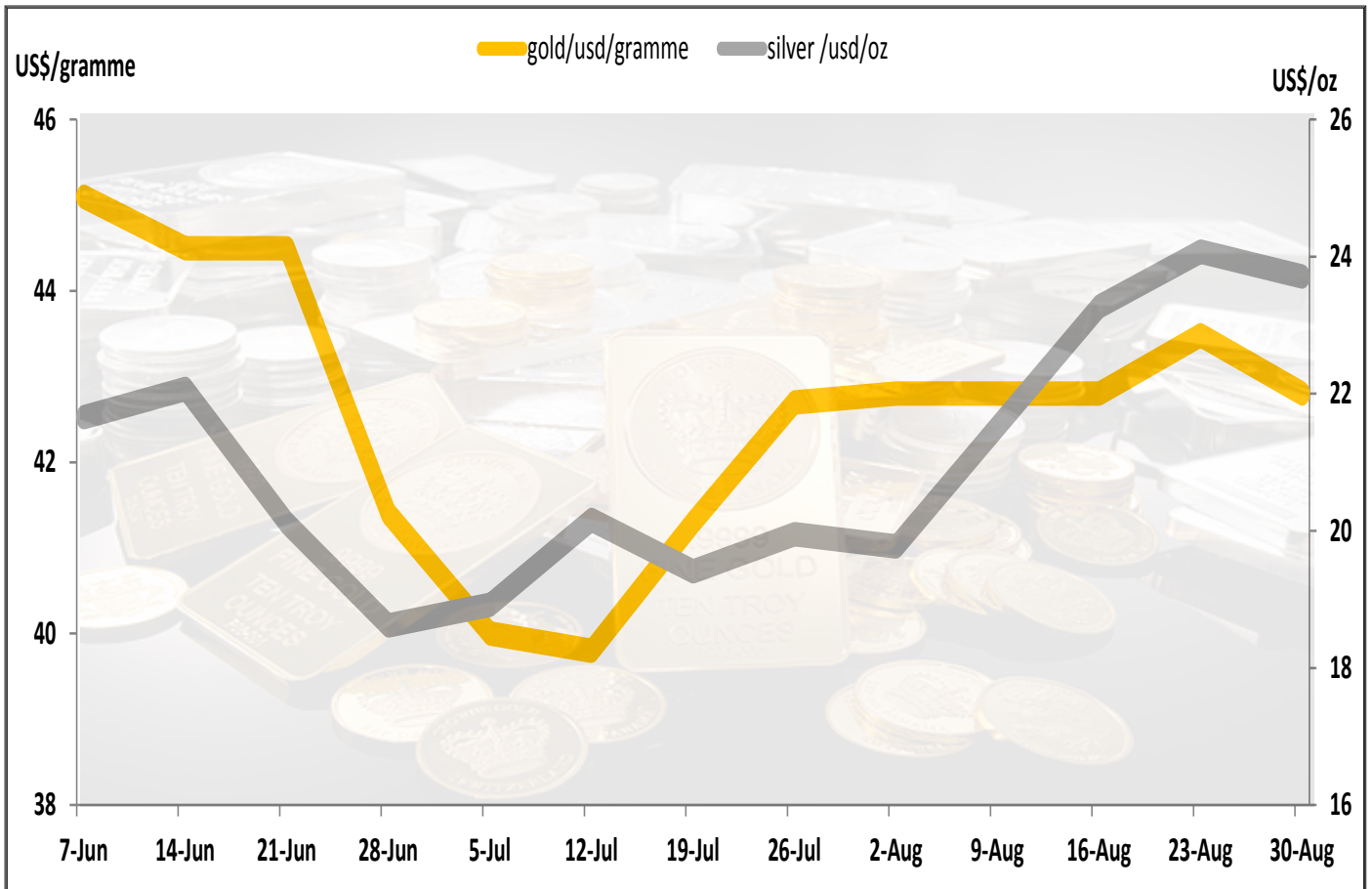
ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

26 August 2013 domestic prices for :

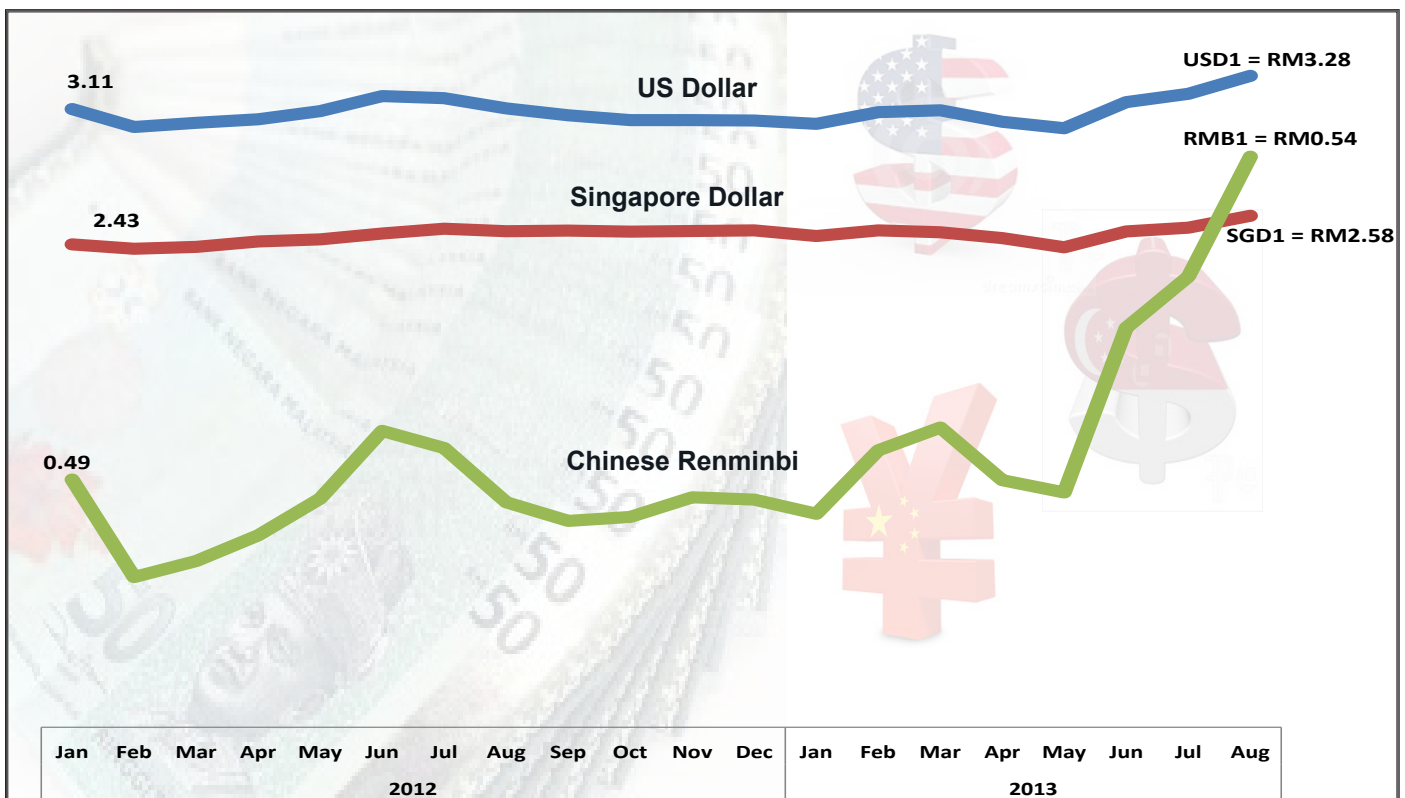
1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,750 – RM1,800
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,050 – RM2,150

Gold and Silver Price, 7 Jun - 30 Aug 2013

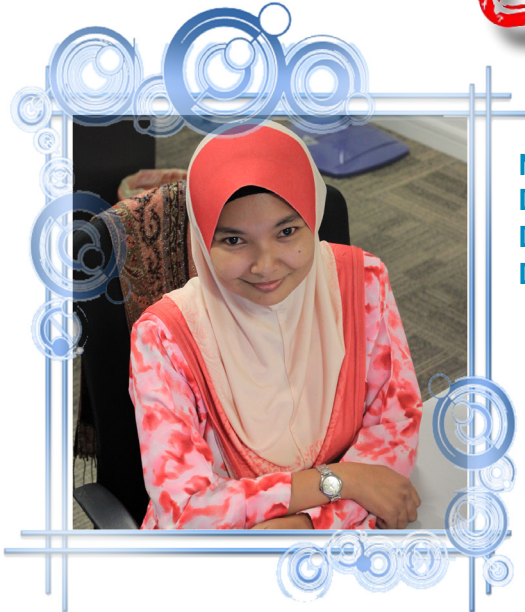


Source : World Gold Council and Hard Asset Alliance

Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with US Dollar, Singapore Dollar and Chinese Renminbi, Jan 2012 - Aug 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia



Name : Suhaizan Abdullah
Designation : Statistical Assistant
Division : Strategic Planning
Duration of Service : 5 years



Name : Junaidi Safari
Designation : Administrative Assistant
Division : Strategic Planning
Duration of Service : 6 years

Program Kecemerlangan Kakitangan Ambilan Tempatan (KAT) di Malaysia, 27 - 31 Ogos 2013



FAQs on TPPA

Part II

(continued from volume 253)

11. Why is China not in the TPP?

The position of all TPPA members is for this Agreement to be a building block for the Free Trade Agreement of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) which would encompass all the APEC economies, of which China is also a member. Membership in TPPA is voluntary. Every member of APEC, including China, is free to decide when to join TPPA.

Malaysia and China enjoy close diplomatic and commercial relations, and China is a very important trading partner to Malaysia. Both countries have also embarked on several joint programs including the Malaysia-China Kuantan Industrial Park (MCKIP). As such, Malaysia would certainly welcome China into the TPPA.

12. What is the approach taken by the Government in safeguarding the interest of Bumiputera and SMEs?

The Government has taken a conscious decision to address SME concerns in all areas under negotiations. These concerns, such as increased competition, are addressed through longer transition periods for liberalisation. It is also addressed in the form of carve-outs for government procurement and through thresholds. The TPPA also aims to develop uniform rules to ensure predictability. The Government is well aware that there are concerns regarding the sustainability of SMEs in light of increased competition from large international corporations. As such, we are addressing these concerns in the TPP negotiations.

For example, the Government has forwarded a position to enable SMEs to be integrated in the regional supply and value chains and ensure that there are transitional arrangements in place to facilitate SMEs to adapt to increased competition. The Government will also ensure that large corporations do not abuse their positions and adopt monopolistic behavior which could impact SMEs. In addition, there are also carve-outs in terms of Government Procurement, whereby a number of projects at certain thresholds are only available to Malaysian SMEs.

13. What is ISDS and is it compromising Malaysia's sovereignty?

Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) is a form of recourse allowed to investors for international arbitration in addition to domestic courts. Malaysia has already signed 74 Investment Guarantee Agreements (IGSs) since 1963, and most of them contain provisions for settlement of disputes through international arbitration. To date, only two cases have been brought against Malaysia under the ISDS; one was decided in favour of the Government while the other was annulled. ISDS provisions are also important in protecting the interest of Malaysian companies investing abroad. For instance, the provisions have been used by Malaysian companies on two occasions (MTD Vs Chile and Telekom Malaysia vs Ghana) to protect their investments abroad. In one case, the decision was in favour of the Malaysian investor while in the other, a settlement was reached between the disputing parties.

While Malaysia is committed to protect foreign investors and their investments, these investors are required to adhere to domestic rules. Furthermore, the ISDS does not prevent the Government to legislate and to regulate.

Malaysian negotiators are fully aware of the concerns on ISDS which covers a wider area in the TPPA and would be seeking to address these concerns in the negotiations.

14. What are the issues surrounding Government Procurement (GP)?

The Government will ensure that the extent of market opening in government procurement is guided by our stakeholders interests and concerns. The thresholds decided in our offers (i.e., the value of bids that will be open for bidding by companies from TPP Members) will be decided in consultations with our stakeholders. Areas of interests to the Bumiputra business community and SMEs have been excluded from Malaysia's offers.

The TPPA is expected to open up business opportunities in the government procurement market for Malaysian companies in all the other 11 TPPA partner countries.

15. What are the issues surrounding the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and will this lead to higher cost of medicines?

The current proposal related to patents would have an impact on cost of drugs and healthcare. Malaysia has made it clear that the Agreement MUST NOT have a negative impact on the healthcare of Malaysians. Malaysians must continue to receive quality healthcare and have access to affordable medicines, including generic drugs. The TPPA will have to work around these priorities.

FAQs on TPPA

Malaysia recognizes that pharmaceutical companies invest heavily in research and development, and there is no inexpensive way to innovate and produce drugs. Malaysia also recognizes that such innovation must be rewarded adequately as there must be an incentive for pharmaceutical companies to remain in the business, continue to innovate and produce drugs that are necessary to address new diseases. Malaysia remains convinced that a balance can be struck between protecting the right of such pharmaceutical companies and the rights of the general populace to affordable medicines.

Malaysian negotiators will continue to negotiate an outcome that will ensure Malaysians will continue to have access to affordable medicine and healthcare.

16. How would Malaysia address the issue of State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) in TPP negotiations?

While acknowledging that it is important to allow both local and foreign companies to grow, Malaysia is advancing the argument that countries have different economic systems in place with SOEs and GLCs playing important roles. In the case of Malaysia, SOEs or GLCs are an important tool for the Government to achieve social and development goals, and also an important catalyst to develop sectors viewed as strategic where there is no commercial presence. To do this, some support is required especially where the commercial incentive is lacking. Consequently, Malaysia is seeking flexibilities in the agreement that will allow the continued participation of such entities in our economy and provide public and social goods and services.

17. What is the process of TPPA negotiation?

The scope of TPPA covers traditional FTA elements as well as new elements. 21 working groups have been established in the negotiations. Negotiations are based on the proposals tabled by negotiating countries. Proposals tabled are based on each of the TPPA member's domestic consultation process which includes both industries and other stakeholders. This may differ from one country to another, and the objective of the negotiations is to find a common ground which meets the goals of all the Parties.

Every country approaches the TPPA differently. In the case of Malaysia, the Government entered the TPPA negotiation after a series of consultations and engagements with relevant stakeholders. The mandate to negotiate came from the Cabinet and Malaysian negotiators in various working groups are well assisted by legal experts. The 21 working groups are led by different Ministries and Federal Agencies according to the areas of responsibility. The Minister had also provided clarifications and answered questions on the issues related to the negotiations. In addition, Members of Parliament have also been updated on developments in the negotiations. Under the current system, all issues related to FTAs are raised in Cabinet to get the necessary mandate and instruction. In addition, issues deemed sensitive, area also discussed in the Economic Council (EC) chaired by the Prime Minister or at least in the National Development Planning Council, chaired by the Chief Secretary for guidance. The Government will not sign the TPPA until it is convinced that the agreement is in the best interest of the people.

18. Is the TPP negotiation driven by the United States of America?

In the TPPA negotiations, while all countries are free to table proposals, agreement must be on a consensus basis. So while the US or any other country may wish to table many proposals, the final outcome must be based on consensus. Every country has an equal voice in the TPPA negotiation and the negotiations are also based on the principle of a single undertaking, where nothing is agreed until everything is agreed.

19. What are the benefits to consumers?

One of the main benefits of the TPPA to consumers is trade liberalisation. Tariff elimination, a key feature of FTAs, allows the consumers to enjoy a wider range of imported goods and services, with better quality and at competitive prices. In addition, manufacturers are able to source cheaper inputs as a result of liberalization.

Gradual competition brought about by liberalisation has made domestic producers of goods and services suppliers to be more competitive. A good example is the local furniture industry. Gradual liberalisation has resulted in better quality products for the domestic consumers and made the industry competitive in the international market. In the services industry, the liberalisation of the education sector has allowed Malaysians to be educated locally in reputable institutions at a much lower cost.

The TPPA also deals with technical regulations on products and health and sanitary matters. These chapters build on the WTO provisions and will facilitate regulators to ensure that consumers are protected through standards and health and food safety measures.

FAQs on TPPA

20. Will Malaysia be disallowed to practice capital control under TPPA?

Bank Negara Malaysia, which leads the negotiations on financial services, has been mandated to ensure that any provision on capital management would not limit Malaysia's policy space in introducing and/or maintaining such controls in the future. Protecting Malaysia's interest would remain the highest priority in the on-going TPP negotiations.

21. What is the current status of the TPPA negotiation?

To date, 18 rounds of negotiations have been concluded. At the 18th round Japan joined as the 12th member of the negotiations. More than 650 officials from the 12 countries took part in the round. 212 stakeholders participated in the stakeholder session. Japan was briefed on the state of play in the negotiations. The 18th round maintained the pace of progress achieved in the past few rounds. However, there are concerns surrounding issues such as market access negotiations, and negotiations on the texts for intellectual property, environment and state-owned enterprises.

There are still many sensitive and difficult issues which would have to be elevated to a higher political level for resolution.

Comments & Suggestions

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http://www.miti.gov.my/cms_matrix/form.jsp?formId=c1148fbf-c0a81573-3a2f3a2f-1380042c



MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 255



10 September 2013

Pertemuan bersama Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri mengenai Perjanjian Perkongsian Trans-Pacific

10 September 2013

3.00 - 6.00 petang

Dewan Utama, MATRADE Exhibition & Convention Centre (MECC)



MALAYSIA

Total trade
RM118.6 billion
with
5.3% growth

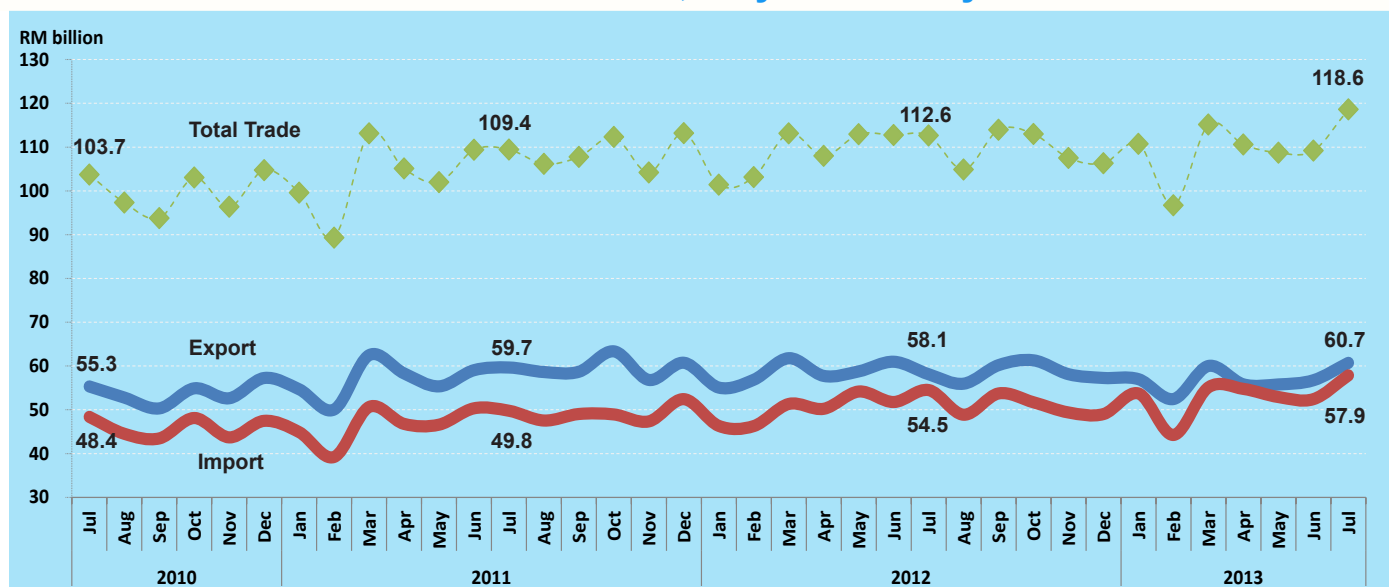
Export grew **4.5%**
to **RM60.7 billion**

Import grew **6.2%**
to **RM57.9 billion**

189th
consecutive
month of
surplus since
November
1997

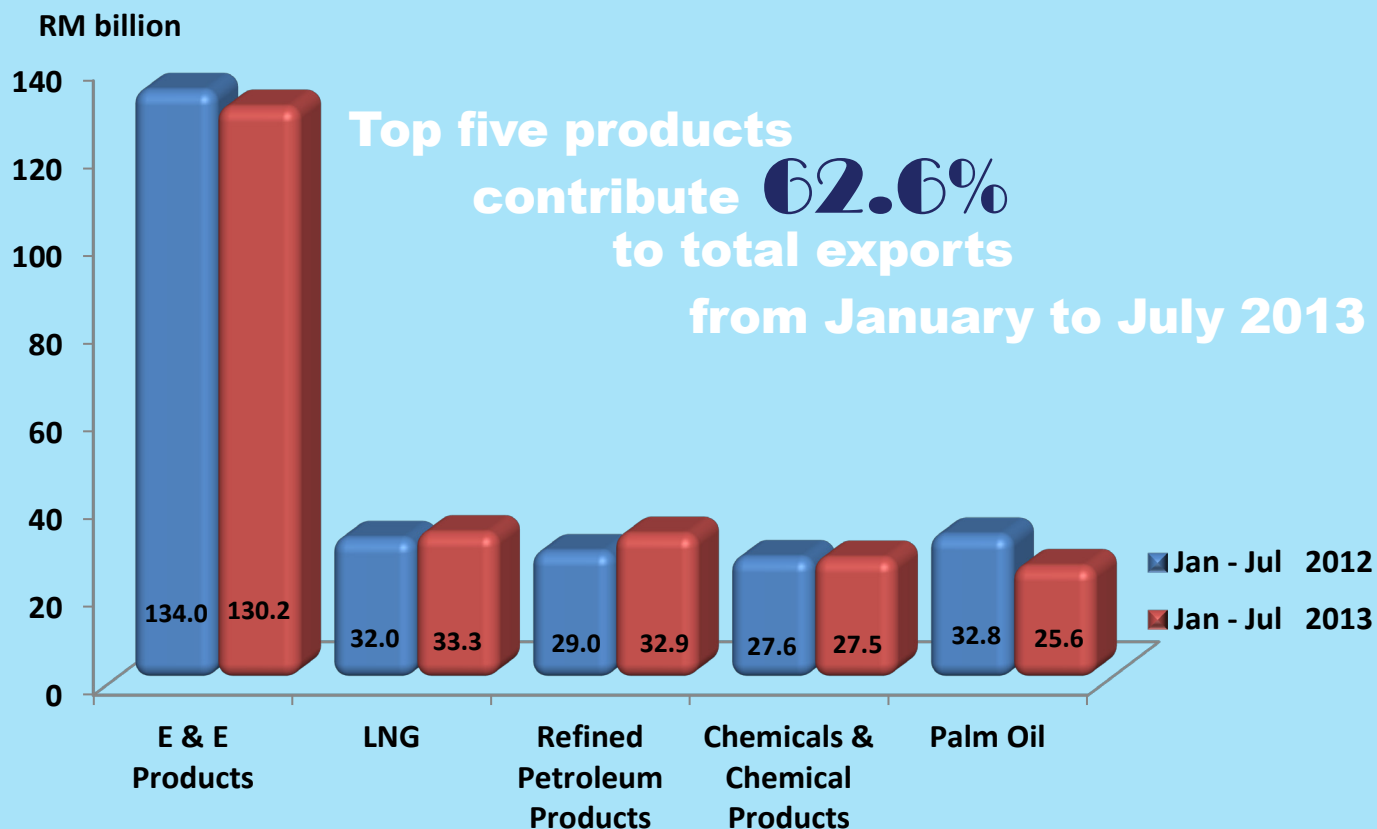
“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Trade Performance, July 2010 - July 2013

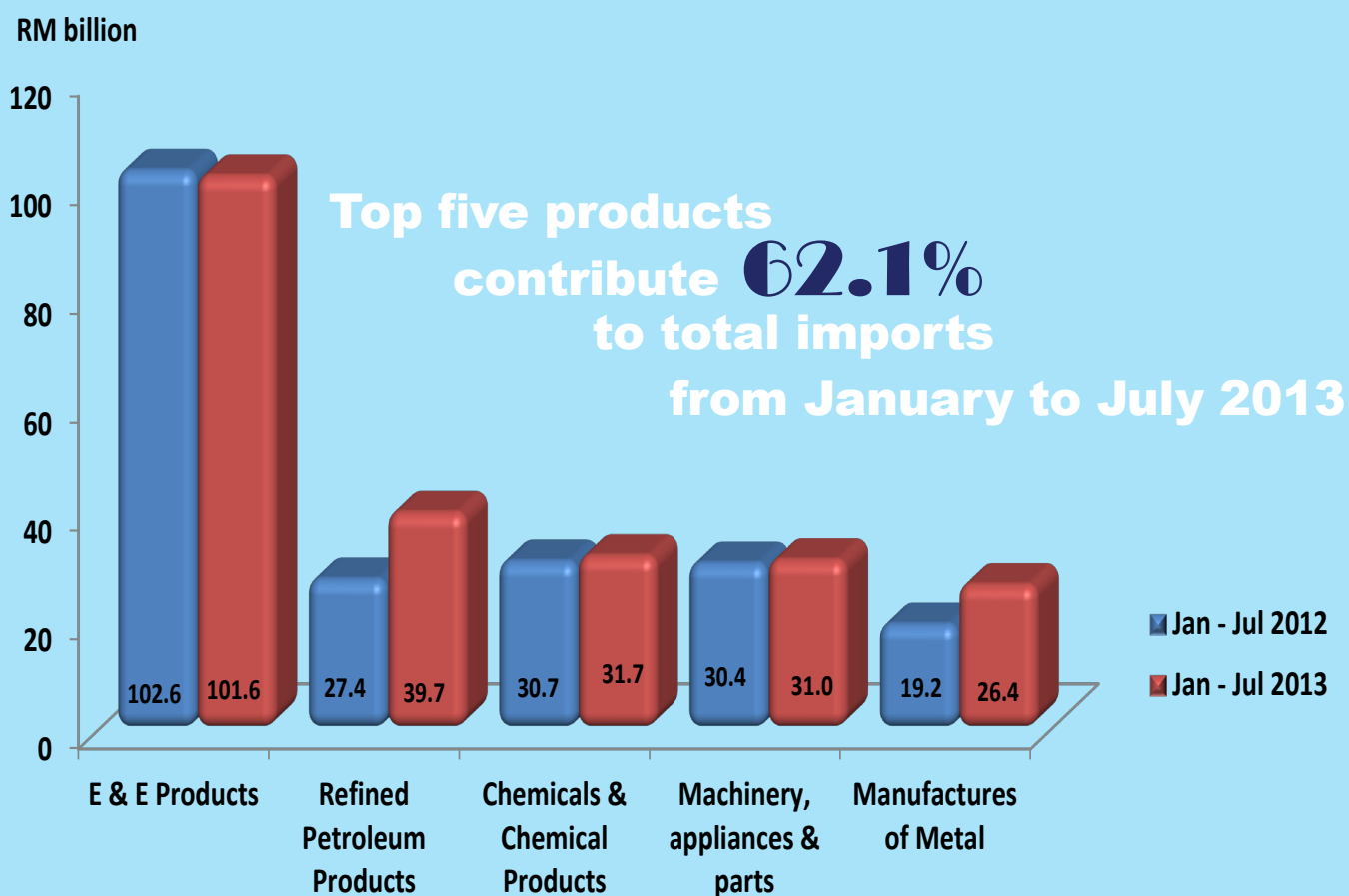


Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top Five Export Products, January-July 2012 and January-July 2013

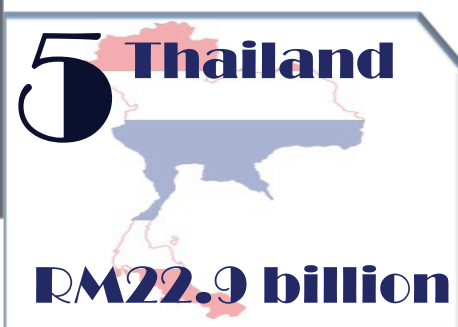
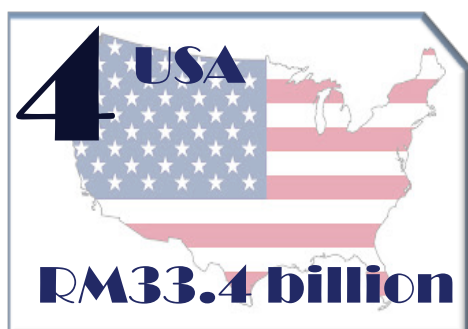
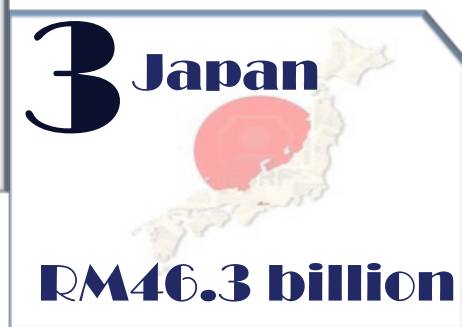
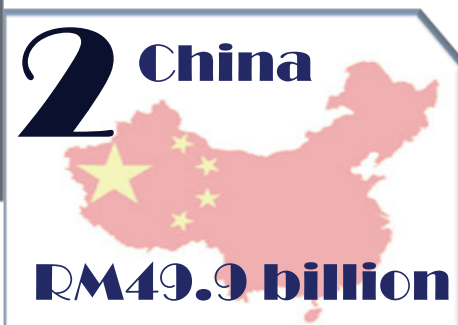
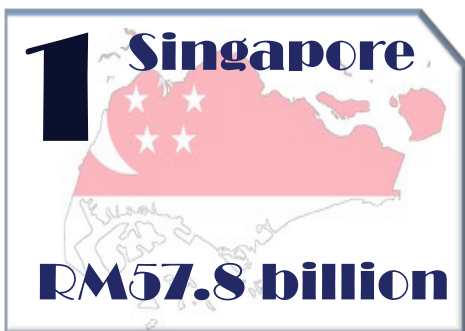


Top Five Import Products, January-July 2012 and January-July 2013



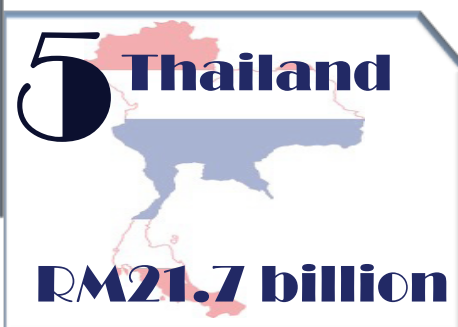
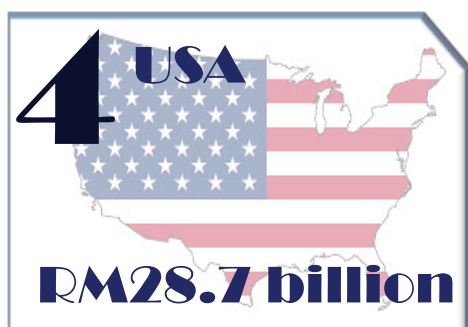
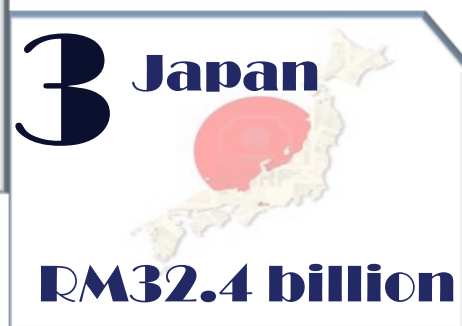
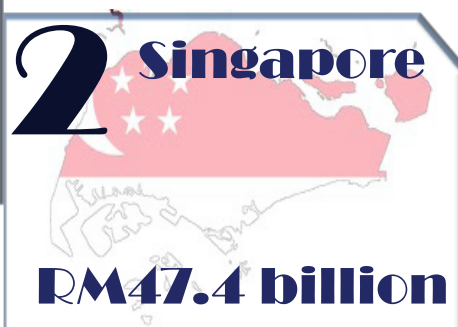
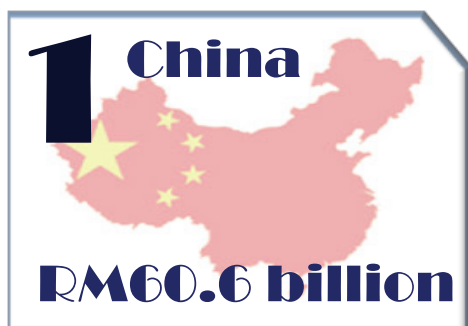
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Top Five Export Destinations January-July 2013



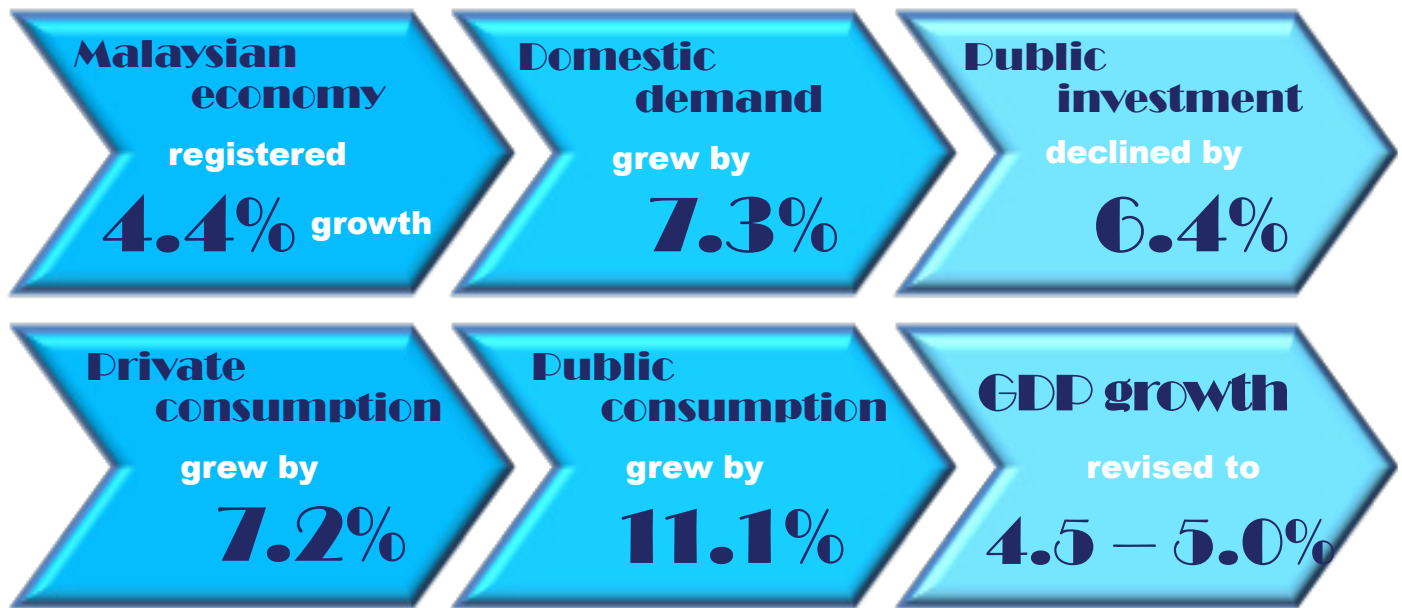
Top five export destinations contribute 52.8% to total imports from January to July 2013

Top Five Import Sources January-July 2013



Top five import sources contribute 51.4% to total imports from January to July 2013

Macroeconomic Indicators, Q2 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Selected Countries Indicators

US Economic Indicators

Inflation rate decreased to **1.96%**
in **July 2013**

Unemployment rate **7.4%**
in **July 2013**

GDP growth **2.5%**
for **2nd quarter 2013**

Personal consumption expenditures
increased **2.5%** for **2nd quarter 2013**

Exports of good & services increased **8.6%**

Imports of good & services increased **7.0%**



India Economic Indicators Q1 2013/2014

GDP stood at **4.4%**

Exports contracted **1.4%**

Imports grew **6.0%**

Inflation rate decreased to **4.78%**

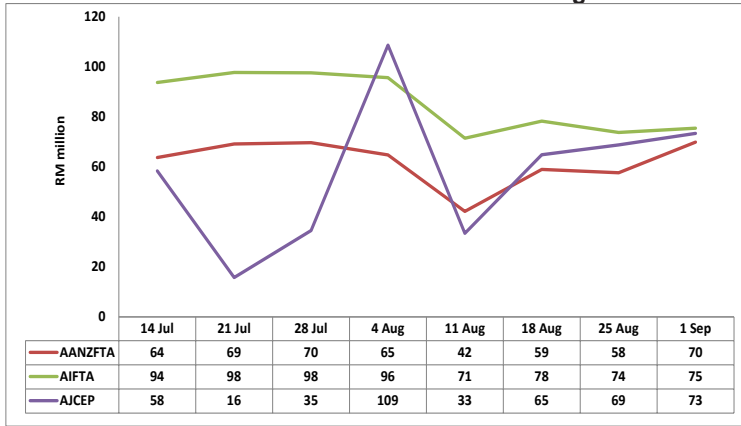
Industrial production contracted **1.1%**

FDI equity inflows stood **21.8%** higher



Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

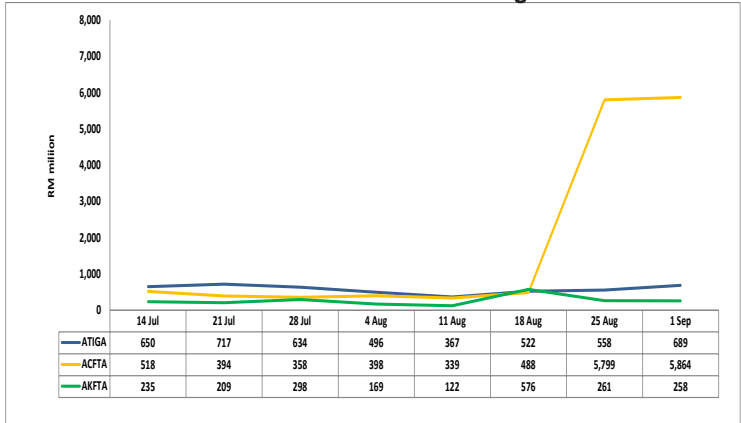
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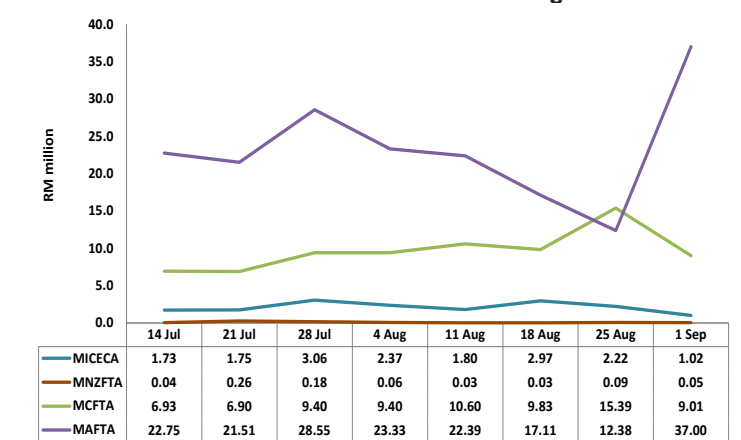
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MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)

MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)

MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 25 February 2012)

MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)

Number of Certificates

	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
14 Jul	1,115	178	4,796
21 Jul	1,171	139	5,543
28 Jul	1,366	143	5,056
4 Aug	1,264	98	5,354
11 Aug	911	130	3,325
18 Aug	1,105	180	4,315
25 Aug	931	97	4,886
1 Sep	1,552	229	5,625

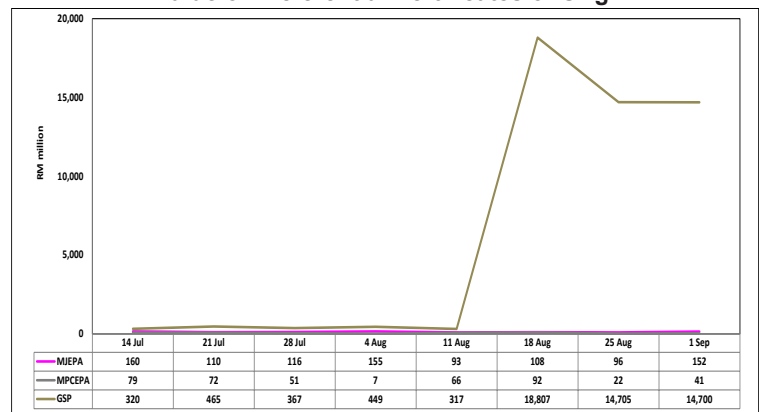
Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)

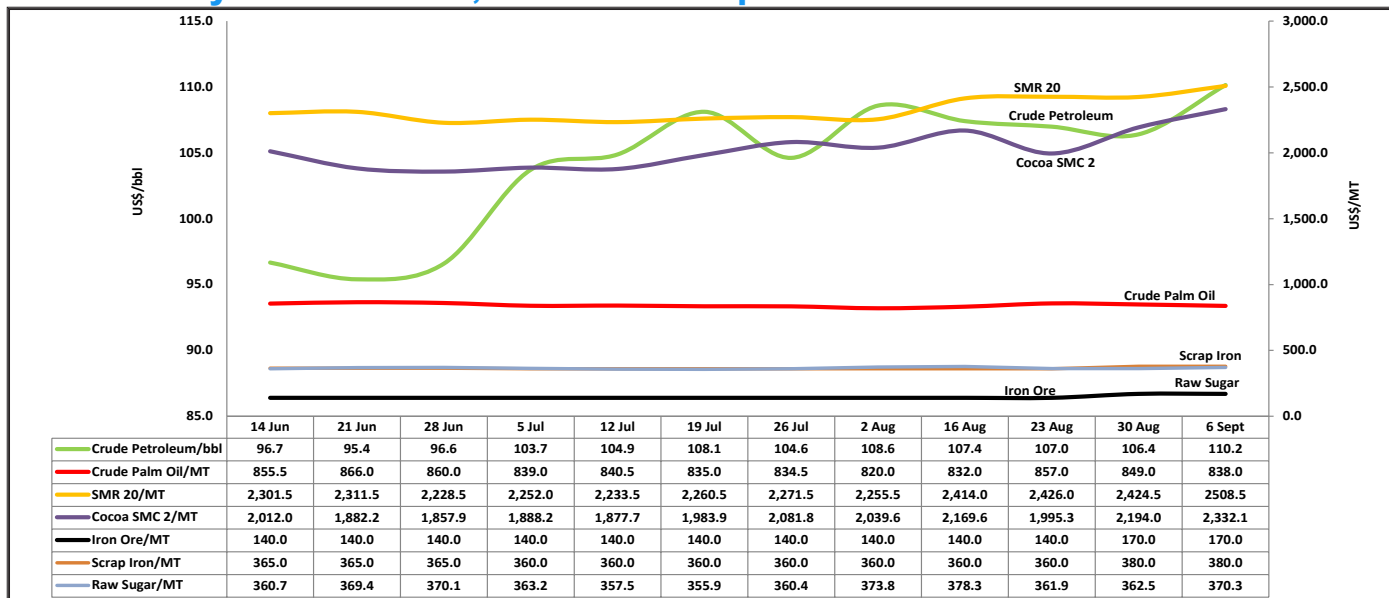


MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 14 Jun - 6 Sep 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013




Highest
 (US\$ per bbl)
6 September 2013: 110.2
24 Feb 2012: 109.5


Lowest
 (US\$ per bbl)
19 April 2013: 88.1
29 June 2012: 77.7




Highest
 (US\$ per MT)
31 May 2013: 865.0
13 Apr 2012: 1,188.3


Lowest
 (US\$ per MT)
4 Jan 2013: 800.0
14 Dec 2012: 773.5

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	6 Sep 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	110.2	↑ 3.5	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	838.0	↓ 1.3	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	370.3	↑ 2.1	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,508.5.0	↑ 3.5	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	2,332.1	↑ 6.3	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	380.0 (High) 370.0 (Low)	Unchanged Unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

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

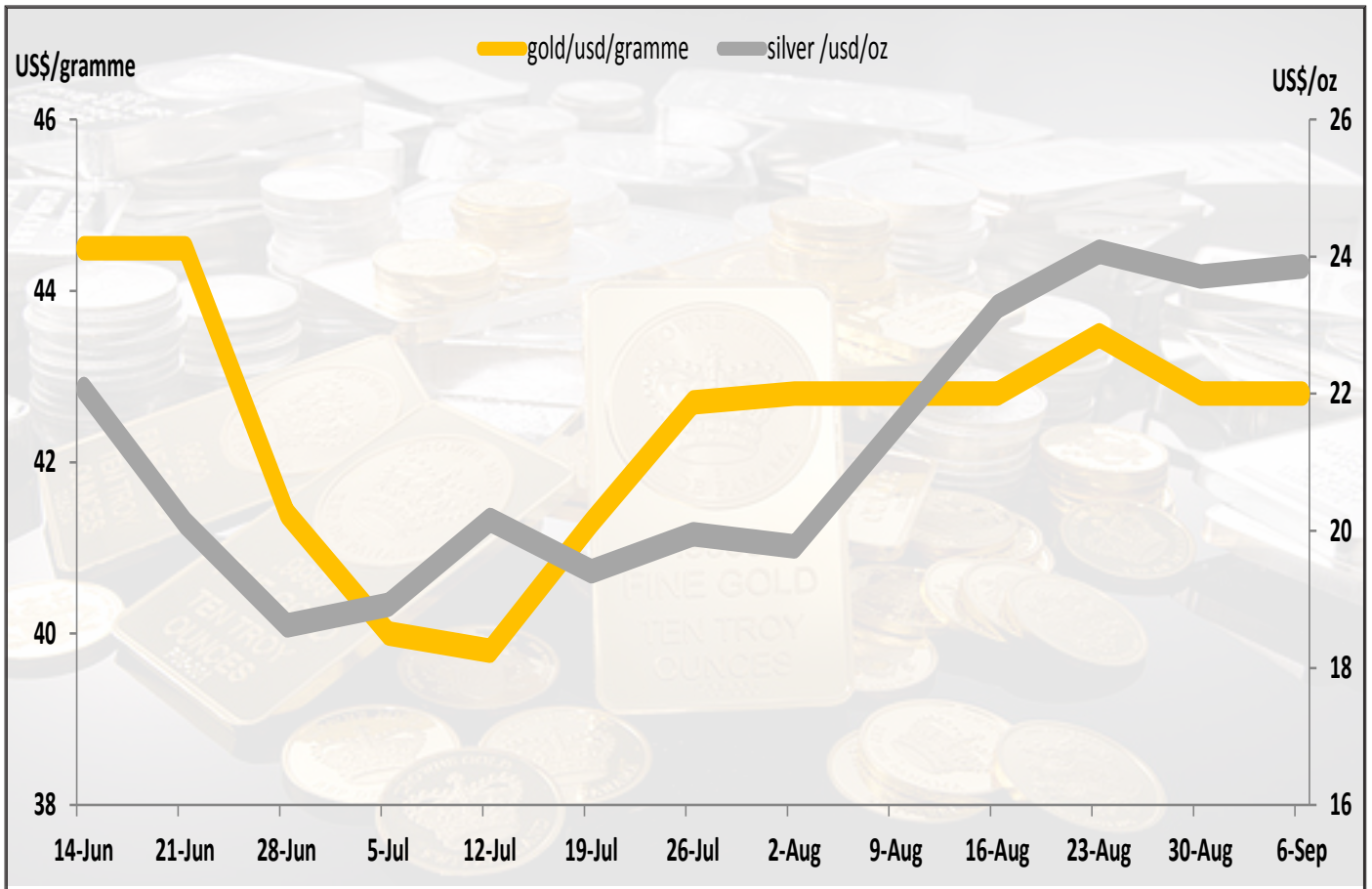
ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

26 August 2013 domestic prices for :

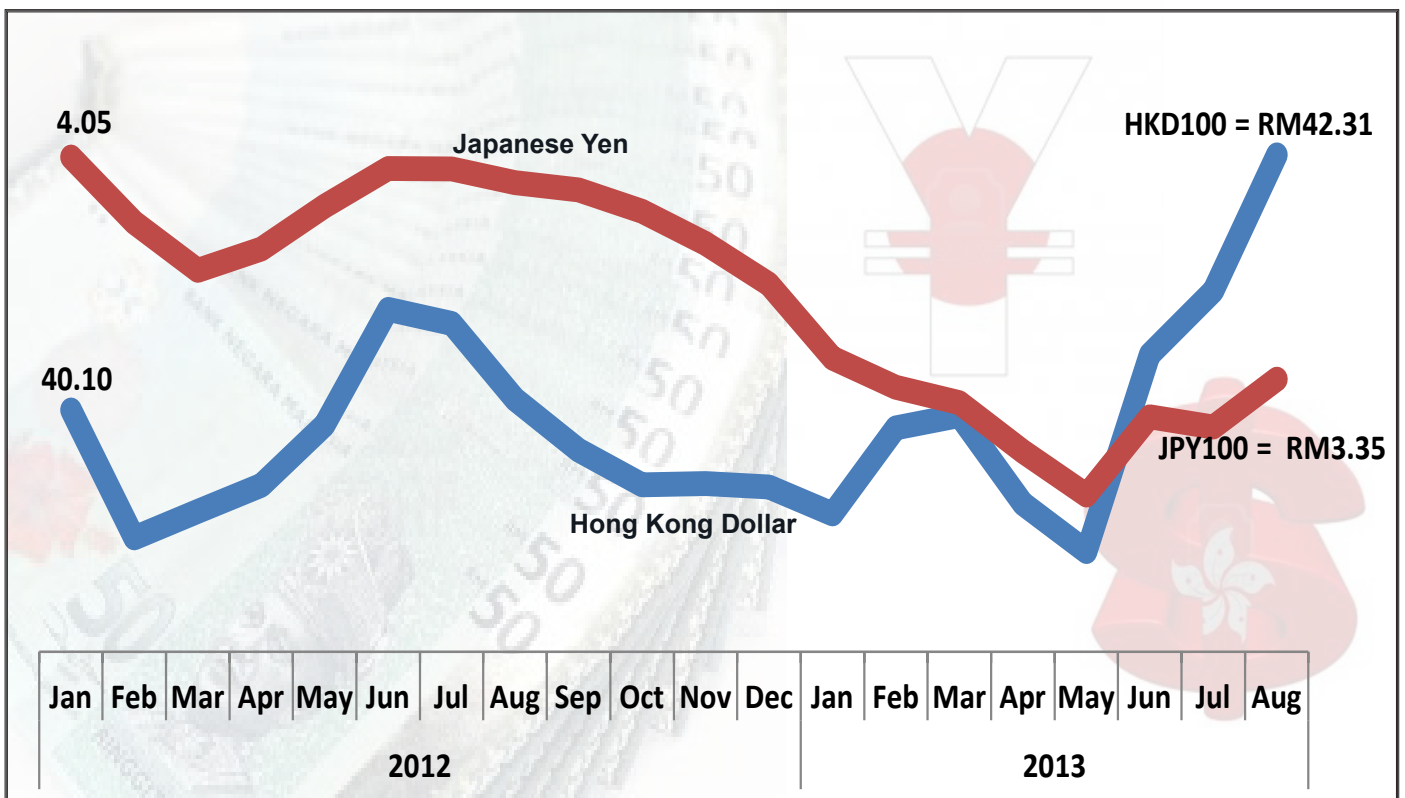
1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,750 – RM1,800
 2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,050 – RM2,150

Gold and Silver Price, 14 Jun - 6 Sep 2013



Source : World Gold Council and Hard Asset Alliance

Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Hong Kong Dollar and Japanese Yen, Jan 2012 - Aug 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

TPPA & You...

TPP: Don't just imagine the worst first

MalaysiaGazette's interview with the Secretary General of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Datuk Dr. Rebecca Fatima Sta Maria.

Can you please explain what Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement is in layman's terms?

It is a trade agreement among all the 12 member Asia Pacific countries designed to create a bigger market and to streamline rules for doing business. That's the broad story. Trade today is not as simple and straight forward as it was in the past or back in the day. Today trade involves all kinds of issues. Let me give you an example, this is only to share a story, not to create any comments. Recently in Bangladesh, a factory collapsed and thousands of people died. Looking at it, it is not sufficient for you to just say the factory collapsed; the textile factory in Bangladesh collapsed, end of story. You will then go on to say, it is the fault of the government for not assuring the safety of the building. The fault is with the people who constructed the building, corruption, cost-cutting, so they built a shaky building.

The fault is because the greedy factory owners, when the building only can house 1,500 people, cramped the building with 5,000 people and machines that are too big and too heavy for the foundation to bear. You can say all that. But when you look at it more globally, it also about international trade. There is a combination of several factors because it is international trade. What happened is, you have companies outsourcing the manufacturing and today is not as simple as that only. Those companies export or buy or get their products manufactured in low cost countries so that they can sell cheaply to the consumers who keep demanding for cheaper things. If you go to London, shop in Primark, it is one of the cheaper places to buy things. How can they sell cheaper things if they can't find cheaper manufacturers? So because consumers demand it, the owner of this factory then find places like Bangladesh to manufacture and the whole chain of governance over the production process becomes an international trade. At the end of the day it also involves human issues, human rights.

The fact that these people died and we don't know their condition and what situation they were working in becomes a human rights issue. Trade is not as simple as once manufactured then sell to Y. It is not like that anymore. Now it involves so many issues. So we are looking at labour laws in Bangladesh, what were the law that were broken. Then there are environmental laws, where was the factory built. So when you manufacture something, it is not just manufacturing for export but having to look at the context of the workers' rights, the environment, what kind of emissions your factory is giving out and where are the wastes going. It becomes an issue which is beyond just manufacturing and exporting. That context when put in the TPP means, all these other issues have been considered in the TPP. So, this TPP then is not just about trade agreement but environment issues, labour rights, intellectual property (IP), who owns the IP when you manufacture. It seems a very complex agreement.

Is that the main reason why the TPP has been delayed for many times?

There are a lot of issues. And then you have countries with different stands on these issues, countries with different stands on labour issues, countries with different stands on IP, on environmental issues. And there are also criticisms that we will be using the US (United State) template. If we were to use the US template, we should have finalised on the agreement already. But the very fact that it is going into the 19th round of negotiations and still not concluded, means the US template doesn't work for these other countries. Some of the criticism don't make sense! If we were to go with the US template, Malaysia should have signed the bilateral agreement a long time ago. But we stopped because it wouldn't work for us.

Some asked why we are starting it again then. It is because now we have a bigger group and the final objective is not the TPP but free trade agreement of the Asia Pacific, a bigger agreement that covers 21 countries in the Asia Pacific region eventually. We are just starting, still in the early process; at the end of the day the other countries can join in because the agreement is open to any of the 21 countries that are interested. It's up to you. Japan just agreed, so they came onboard. We didn't tell Japan cannot come in, or it is closed door. It is not. The ultimate goal is the free trade agreement for Asia Pacific. A lot of allegation were made that we do not open the door to China, which is not true. China will host APEC and it may want to be a part of this agreement, I don't know. The country will consider the cost and benefits of joining this.



Why is Indonesia not involved?

Indonesia has a huge domestic market. They only sign very few free trade agreements, with different development projects from Malaysia. They have a huge market, enough for their own market. While Malaysia is a small market. At the end of the day (if) we do not export and do not open our market, we cannot see ourselves as a developed country. We can't see growth. Where will the wealth generation come from if we just want to focus on a small market? That is my perspective. Sometimes, I think some of the arguments are not strong enough. If you have already made up your mind that you don't want Malaysia to be involved, you justify with reasons why we shouldn't be involved.

Do you know why too many parties oppose the implementation of the TPP?

For me it just been politicised. That's it. In fact I have talked to the 'Bantah Group', we are actually on the same page with them, and we share the same perspectives. I mean, for example, when you work constructively what can happen? The 'Bantah Group' includes the anti-tobacco group. I told Dr. Molly Chia that I am not an expert on tobacco control but we are the signatory to the Framework Convention of Tobacco Control (FCTC). It is an international convention. Malaysia is a signatory to the convention. Therefore when you are a signatory you must make sure certain rules and laws in your country are aligned to that convention. She went on and on, telling me that the TPP will make it worst for the industry. I told her to help me then, help the negotiators. So I asked her to come up with the proposal that Malaysia can table it. And that's what we did. She took the challenge and together we wrote up the text that Malaysia presented at this round. Everyone was so pleased because our text is better than the US text. I told her that you must help us get other countries to agree with the Malaysian proposed text, and that is what they doing now.

We also getting another group, the cigarette manufacturers who are not happy with us for tabling the text, involved. They are afraid that we are going to curb the cigarette trade. In every situation there are two parties. So, I explained to my officers, tobacco industry consists of two components, one is the market access of tobacco and the other one is the right of the government to regulate. As far as manufacturers are concerned, we can bring down the duties, doesn't matter; that is for market access but you manage the situation through your regulations. Some countries have zero tax for alcoholic beverages, technically possible but you can't do it so easily because all the regulations and licensing are already in place. That's the way you protect your citizens, whatever you want to call it. With Singapore it's the same thing. We have the ability to protect ourselves. We have the right to still manage our industries. The right of the government is to regulate. In TPP we do this; otherwise companies can sue the government for putting up preventive regulations. There are examples where companies have been successful in suing the government. Phillips Morris against the Australian Government. Another one just happened, I don't remember the company, I think it was Marlboro that sued the Thailand Government. On a cigarette pack, 65 percent of the box must display the health warning, but the Thailand Government wants that to go up to 85 percent. So they sued and they won. We can use it as a basis to tell the cigarette companies not to be afraid because they (can) sue.

In that case the government has the right to implement regulation but is there a possibility of the government being sued?

Even without the TPP they can. Thailand is not a TPP member, Australia is also not a TPP member yet. It will happen regardless, if you want to. What we want to say within the context of the agreement is we don't want to make it easier. That's why we want that aspect in the agreement; the government has the right to regulate tobacco consumption. That is one example how we work with NGOs, we are not on different pages. It's the same thing with the Aids Group. I have been telling the Aids Group that no way will the government give up the right to provide medicine, access to medicine for Aids patients. Right now even without the TPP our medicine prices are already expensive because our procurement is a very expensive process. But that is a separate issue. I tell them not to use the TPP as an excuse; they should work with the government to clearly make it simpler for medicine purchases. The real story is, they are actually barking up the wrong tree. Go and solve your own problem right now. We have the most expensive access to medicine in the world without the TPP. They should lobby that. Don't just imagine the worst first. MITI is also of the same opinion like you. We will not allow the agreement to stop us from accessing medicine. It is a fine balance at the end of the day - access to medicine, allowing it through your IP laws versus encouraging innovation in new medicines. I think the US position is that, there is no agreement. Right now the US is alone. All the other countries agreed that we cannot have IP laws that are strict and make it difficult for the production of generic medicine. All countries are aligned, except for the US. So now it is only working on ensuring flexibility from the US.

Are you aware that there are protests, and what will happen if negotiations are rejected by Malaysians?

That's their job to fix the noise every day. We at MITI have a lot of things to do. I need to clarify that we did some studies before this engagement. The more known is a UNDP study and now what we normally do as we go along is, we observe things developing. The studies were done years before we started the engagement. The studies didn't include Canada, Mexico and Japan. Things have changed. Now we have gone on to another stage and with all these concerns it is only right for us to do another take on the studies. What are the sensitive issues, what other possibilities to solve the issues

and what if we go along with certain stands and what if we don't go along? What would the consequences be? That's the study that will be done by CIMB Asia Research Institute (CARI). They are doing the study for us. We have already started some discussions with them. They will identify the sensitive areas and we will analyse that.

Is there any turning back?

Not by just looking at where the issues come from. The cost and benefit will determine our move forward. Just like your question. The decision will be made after the new analysis is done. The first study we did was back in 2010 without including Canada, Mexico and Japan, and so much had changed. The dynamics have change, that time we were thinking that those were the possibilities and just use the US template. But now things have change and along with changes, a very different study had to be done. So this is a new one, and will be a marker for us to determine whether to move forward or stop here. If we move what are the consequences, and if we stop what will be the consequences. That will come from the study. We give them (CARI) three months, starting 1 September.

So the study has just started?

Yes, that's why I was surprised some people said that they have not been consulted. It has not started yet. The cost benefit will be more economic. They will consult different groups. All members of the 'Bantah Group' will also be consulted. Another study is The National Interest Analysis which will be done by ISIS. Its module is more to political analysis, looking at the geopolitics. For that one, they really have to talk to all people who truly 'bantah' (protest) beyond economic issues. Another one is by Teraju who are doing a study on the impact to Bumiputeras. After receiving the reports, we will table them to the Cabinet. Explain the situation. Then wait for the Cabinet to agree or disagree. That's it.

You mentioned sensitive issues. What kind of sensitive issues will arise in the TPP?

IP issues, government procurement, Bumiputra issues. Bumiputra issues will be embedded in government procurement, state owned enterprises (SOE) environment maybe, the labour issues. We must understand when the first time we did the study, we didn't include tax. Even now, there is no tax issue, but it in the discussion. Now when you hear people say something, it means they have some ideas. Based on this, we will make the information available to the researchers all the facts so that they can do a proper analysis.

What is your comment when people say that the TPP is MITI's KPI?

No, it is not. That's truly terrible. I can say this, the TPP is not our KPI. Our KPI is a lot of other things. Our KPIs are trade values, investment numbers, employment numbers, how many companies we have managed to develop. Those are our KPIs, our core business. TPP is not a KPI but if it happens, it is a policy matter towards further enhancing Malaysia's competitiveness and trading position. It is not like if we didn't implement it we don't get the marks. That is nonsense!

I know some of the things I was told earlier were because many of us involved here are non Malays. And as I have said so many times, we may be non Malays but we are Malaysians. That is the most important thing. And being Malaysian we are so devoted to this country. This is our country. I told an MTEM guy that I am more Malaysian than he is. My roots are so deep in this country. MITI is one of the more diverse ministries. The diversity in MITI you don't see in any other ministry; the diversity in terms of race, religion and gender. This diversity is our strength, not our weakness and that is my foremost perspective. I strongly believe we are identified as Malaysians because we are Malaysians, not because of our race. If you are not Malay or you are not a Muslim, it doesn't mean you are not loyal to the country. Nobody should question my loyalty to the country. I have been working with this government more than 30 years and have never given away secrets. For me the allegation is a horrible thing. You tell another Malaysian they are less Malaysian because they are not Malay. That is apartheid for me. It is just terrible that you should discriminate like this. I told my officers, just because I am not Malay, doesn't mean I not loyal to my country. Whatever it is, I have been here, my family have been here donkey years and our first loyalty is to Malaysia. I negotiated so many agreements, I quarrelled with people when I negotiated with the European Union (EU). I even said to the EU that Malaysia have no intention to conclude any agreements with them.

Are you the one who insisted to ensure that TPP has to be implemented?

I have said this so many times that if the government asks me to stop, I will stop. If the government says to proceed with the agreement and negotiate, I will negotiate to the best of my ability for the interest of the country. If they said stop, I will stop. Why do I want it to be implemented so badly? I am only a civil servant.

I now understand the issues and the situation, but people out there do not understand the whole story. What will you do to clear the air?

We held so many briefings and presented many reports. Members of the 'Bantah Group' have also attended so many meetings with us. You know, some of the members in 'Bantah Group' have businesses with the USA - their partners are also US-based.



Why does Malaysia still need the TPP when we already have bilateral agreements with most countries except the USA?

TPP is not about the USA. The ultimate aim is the trade agreement with the 21 countries. But maybe not now; it may take 10 years. They will eventually be members. It is like the WTO. When we started the WTO, Malaysia was one of the earlier members. New members who want to join have to contribute to the membership. Countries like Laos and Cambodia are more open than Malaysia was today. They are late comers to the game. When they wanted to be members, they have to pay higher prices compared to when we started. Another interesting example is Malaysian Airlines System Berhad (MAS). When MAS was initially offered to be a member of oneworld Star Alliance, we refused to participate. Finally when we wanted to become a member of Star Alliance, we had to push and worked so hard. There were countries in Star Alliance who said they didn't want MAS to be in. That was why we took a long time to get into One World. It took long time to negotiate for that.

So, if we do not participate in the TPP, will we face the same problem?

Whatever will be negotiated, they don't need your stand because these countries already have their own views, and we have to face with new terms and data. Whatever terms will be decided by them. They are bigger countries that have bigger population and lesser issues. We depend on these markets, no matter what you say; the US is a big market for us, it could be bigger. If tomorrow Vietnam comes in, we will lose to Vietnam because they will have better access than us. If another year Thailand comes in, we will be competing with Thailand. This agreement doesn't mean that if we sign it today, everything will happen today. Take the ASEAN agreement for example. We started negotiating in 1993 and the reality was fully reached in 2010. So you can imagine how many years it took us then. The services agreement for ASEAN negotiated in 1995 was fully realized in 2015 - it was 20 years of implementing an agreement. It didn't happen overnight. We signed an agreement with Japan in 2005 but full realization will only be in 2016. It takes a long time for it to come into force. When we negotiate, we negotiate on adjustment and transition periods and paving in. The only exception we had was an unusual situation with Australia. They gave us zero tax immediately. Sometimes people make it more frightening than what it actually is. Agreements are for long term not short term.

Do other countries involved in the TPP face the same situation?

They also have their own NGOs. Everybody have the tobacco groups, the Aids groups. Issues are similar, that's why we negotiate to ensure there are balances between what the industries want and what is good for the people. We work that balance.

There are some quarters claiming that the TPP is not a collateral agreement which means all members have to sign it with the US individually. This is actually different from what I have understood earlier. So, perhaps you can clarify on this matter.

I don't understand why people look to the US as so good. We are equal in this world. Why do we make the US so special? If they are so powerful or so great, why is it that this has dragged to the 19th round? We should have finished earlier because we just have to follow the US template.

I tell you what, when we did the FTA, it was a harmonization of regulations because for example, for ASEAN we have one set of regulation, ASEAN-China one set, ASEAN-India one set. What we are doing in ASEAN is try to harmonize the regulations. We try to create the same situation with the TPP. What we are looking are at the regulations and making it easy. Once you harmonize the regulations it is easy to create businesses, otherwise if we want to do business with Mexico we have different regulations, with Japan another set of regulations. If you harmonize across the countries, it will make things easier, that's all

Do you think MITI should be the initiator to discuss the TPP in Parliament?

Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed also proposed a debate in Parliament. Our system doesn't require it but the minister said with so much public interest in this, it is okay to have the debate. The opposition is asking for Parliament to appoint a Committee, but the minister thinks it makes more sense to have the debate. That is up to the government to make the decision, we just follow.

Another issue is rice. We have explained it before. They frightened the farmers. With rice, whether you bring down the duties or not, we only have one buyer. Bernas can buy rice with zero duty at any site in the world without duty. With or without FTA, it is only Bernas. Like tobacco, we can bring down duties, but our regulations only allow X, Y and Z to buy. In the case of rice, we can bring down the duties, but the US cannot dump their rice here because they have to sell to Bernas. Our main supplier is Vietnam not Thailand. On paper it is 20 percent, but in reality it is zero because only Bernas can import. I don't understand why they are frightening the farmers. This is just common sense.

What about government procurement?

This is the most difficult for me. Procurement and SOE are the most difficult chapters in the TPP. We can't leave out procurement. That's why the PM requires special workshops to engage with the different parties. Like what we did for the investment, we called in all the experts. The procurement will put under the Ministry of Finance, they will manage this with the industries. The US already has come out with formulation for the states, unless the states disagree, then the states will be included. They have also carved out different segments for small businesses, women, war veterans, the disabled. That constitute to up to 33 percent of the US government procurement segment. It's up to us how we want to spread it out. If we want to cover SME or Bumiputra, it is up to us. Then you go to the formula for goods and services, there is a threshold. For instance, foreign companies can only bid projects that are beyond the threshold, anything below it must be given to locals.

So we have to determine what is the level we should set the threshold at. The problem is where you draw the threshold. At WTO the threshold is quite low, about RM20 million for construction. That's the worry. It's up to us to negotiate, but everybody must agree. That was the WTO agreement and that is a starting point. That is our issue, now it is whether they agree that below RM20 million belongs to Malaysians and above we can open to everyone. We decide how we can get to the threshold, we have a time frame. Those are all the issues we have to discuss, before negotiating.

Closed Door Discussion on TPPA 6 September 2013 Ministry of International Trade and Industry



MITI



Name : Mohd Khairi Shabudin
Designation : Driver
Duration of Service : 3 years

Name : Sane Razali
Designation : Auxiliary Police
Duration of Service : 13 years



Comments & Suggestions

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 256



13 September 2013

Perutusan Y.B. Menteri

Saya amat bersyukur kerana dengan izinnya pada 16 September 2013, kita dapat meraikan ulang tahun ke-50 pembentukan Malaysia sebagai sebuah negara yang merdeka, berdaulat, demokratik, aman dan makmur.

Malaysia telah mengorak langkah dari sebuah negara pertanian kepada sebuah negara perindustrian hasil kerjasama rakyat dan kerajaan yang didokong oleh sistem pentadbiran yang berhemah, berdaya saing dan berwawasan tinggi. Selaku perancang dan pelaksana kemajuan perdagangan dan perindustrian negara, MITI akan terus berusaha dengan lebih gigih untuk memacu transformasi dan menjana pertumbuhan negara disamping memupuk semangat permuafakatan di kalangan anggotanya.

Sambutan hari Malaysia bukan sekadar mengadakan hari cuti khusus untuk memperingati ulang tahun pembentukannya semata-mata, tetapi sambutan ini merupakan usaha untuk kita mengingati sejarah disebalik penggabungan Semenanjung yang dahulunya dikenali sebagai Tanah Melayu dengan Sabah dan Sarawak di Borneo sebagai sebuah negara yang lebih kuat dan kukuh melalui penggabungan pelbagai sumber seperti modal, penduduk, hasil bumi dan sebagainya.

Hari Malaysia mempunyai makna yang amat besar sekiranya diteliti secara mendalam terutamanya dari konteks perpaduan. Banyak dugaan, cabaran dan kesukaran yang dihadapi oleh pemimpin-pemimpin serta seluruh rakyat pada masa itu dalam usaha untuk menggabungkan semua negeri atas nama sebuah negara, MALAYSIA. Lebih setengah abad yang lalu, perpaduan berbilang kaum merupakan satu kejayaan yang besar bagi Malaysia dalam sejarah dunia. Oleh itu, perpaduan yang dikecapi kini tidak boleh dipandang sambil lewa kerana ia merupakan satu perhubungan sosial yang menghubungkan kita yang berbilang kaum dan institusi ini perlu dijaga rapi dalam usaha untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang maju, makmur dan bersatu padu dalam mengharungi arus kemodenan dan globalisasi dunia yang semakin mencabar.

Sekiranya terdapat perbezaan pendapat, kita seharusnya lebih terbuka dan bertanggungjawab dalam menyatakan hasrat tersebut, dan tidak menuding jari menyalahkan pihak yang tidak bersependapat dengan kita sebagai mereka yang tidak setia kepada negara.

Sewajarnya Hari Malaysia ini disambut dengan penuh kesyukuran dan kegembiraan disertai dengan semangat patriotisma tanpa mengira agama, bangsa dan budaya. Oleh yang demikian, marilah kita terus menyemai semangat perpaduan dan muhibah sesama kita rakyat Malaysia, semoga kita semua hidup dalam keadaan aman dan harmoni dan saling menghormati antara satu sama lain.

Selamat Hari 1Malaysia!

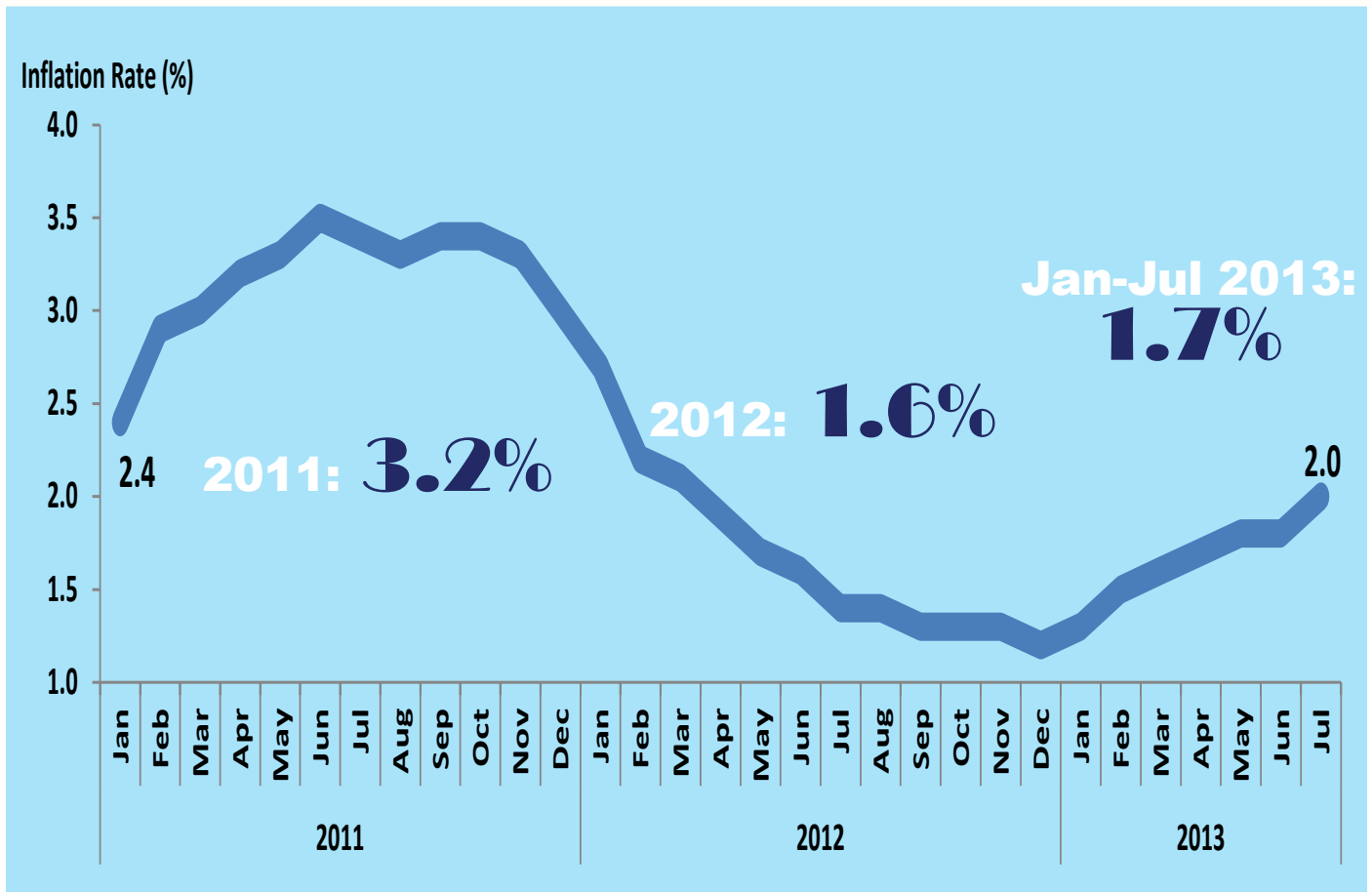
Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed
Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri

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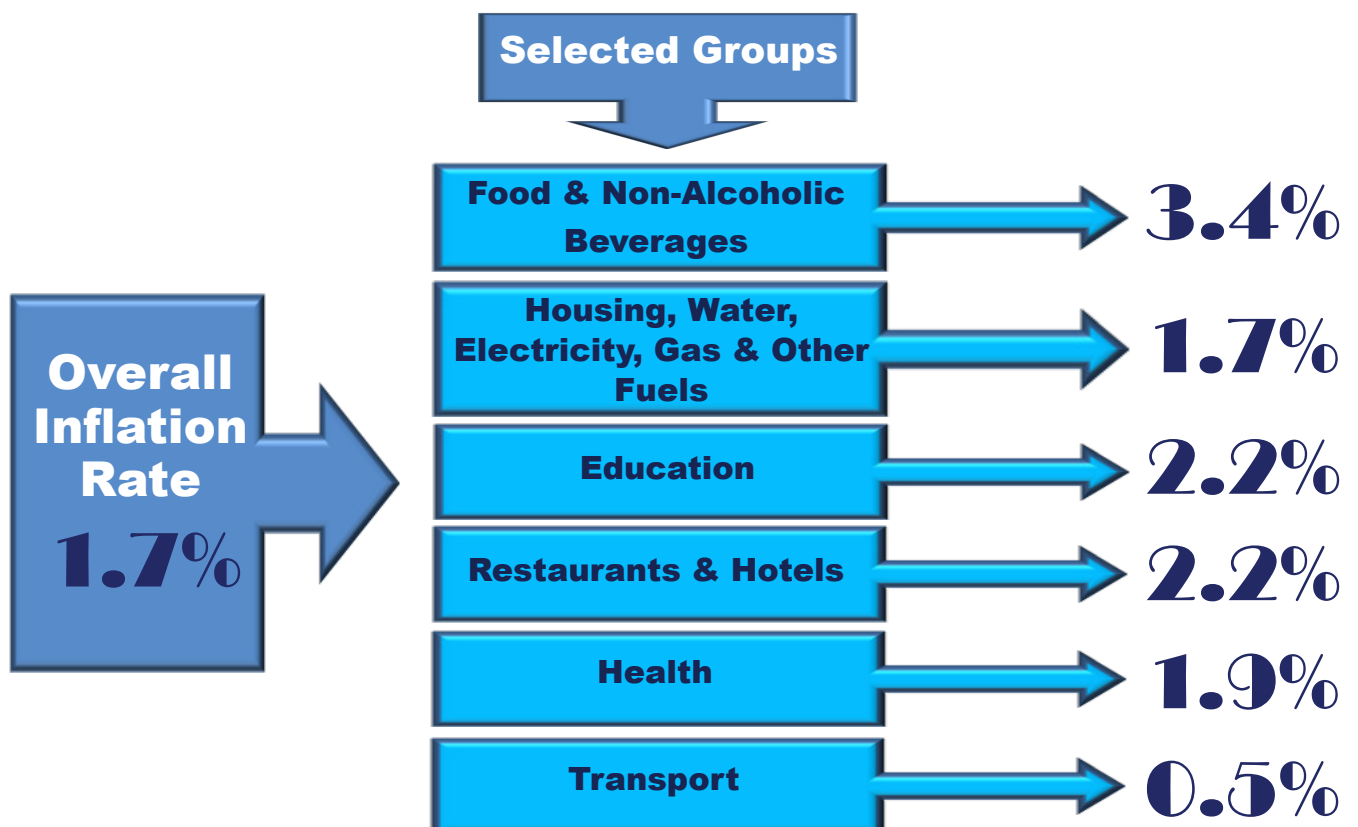
MALAYSIA

Inflation Rate, January 2011 - July 2013



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

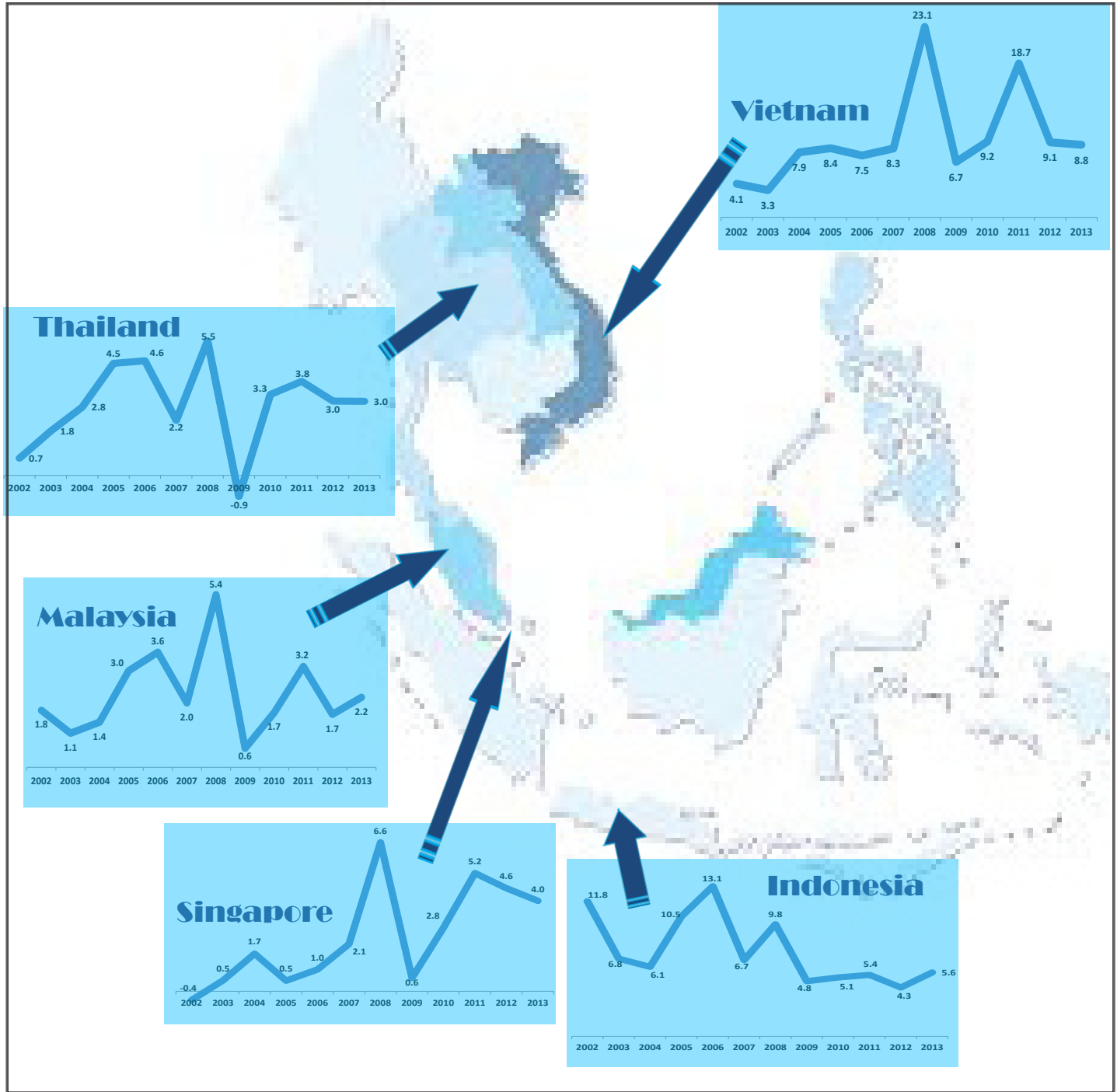
Inflation Rate, January-July 2013



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Inflation Rate for Selected ASEAN Countries, 2002 - 2013



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Source : International Monetary Fund

OECD Interim Economic Assessment - September Handout

GDP growth for the Selected Economies

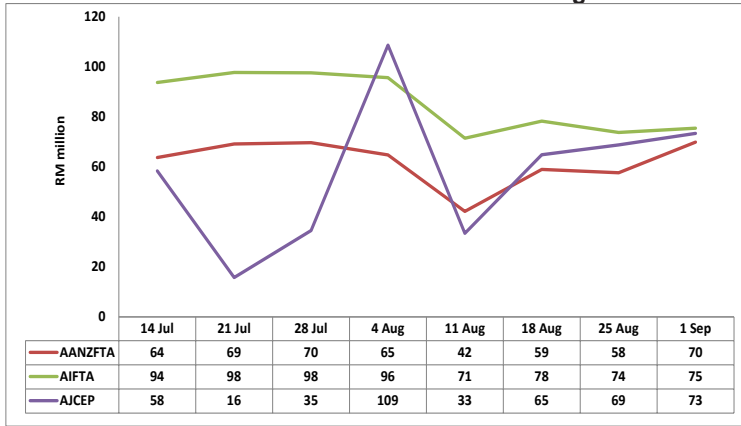
USA	China	Japan	Germany	Canada
2.8% (2012)	7.8% (2012)	2.0% (2012)	0.9% (2012)	1.7% (2012)
1.7% (2013)	7.4% (2013)	1.6% (2013)	0.7% (2013)	2.0% (2013)

Note : 2013 growth are forecast figure

Source : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

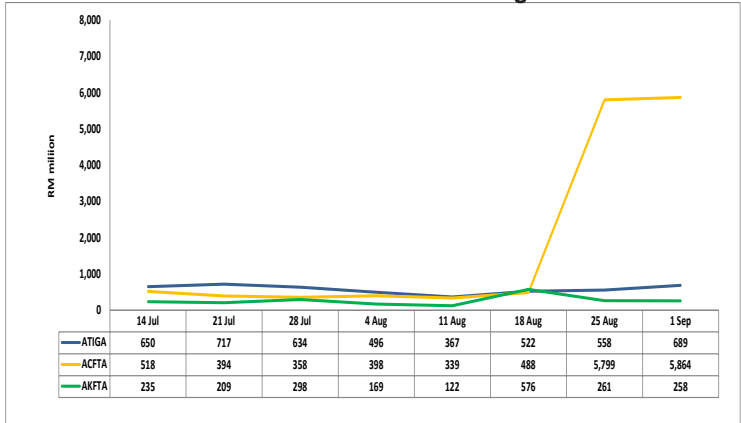
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
14 Jul	1,182	566	160	5,623	1,381	605
21 Jul	1,206	638	70	5,805	1,348	838
28 Jul	1,459	616	140	5,233	1,739	843
4 Aug	1,418	663	255	5,587	1,743	872
11 Aug	967	406	76	3,519	1,049	627
18 Aug	1,340	573	204	4,658	1,331	706
25 Aug	1,101	565	138	6,086	1,453	689
1 Sep	1,565	617	194	6,250	1,931	929

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



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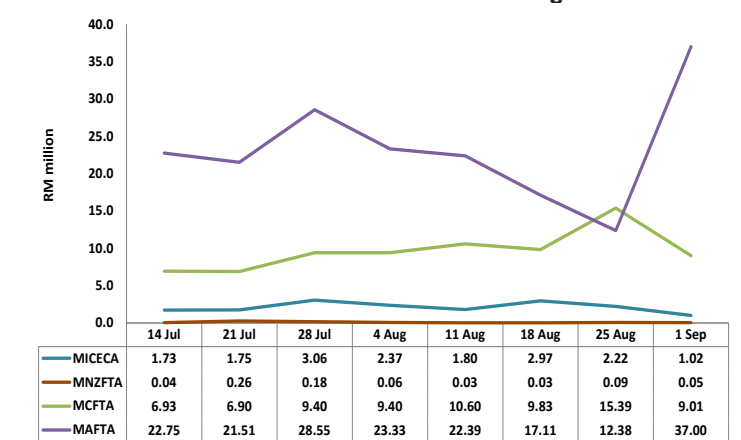
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Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
14 Jul	32	10	80	396
21 Jul	33	20	93	367
28 Jul	38	13	131	428
4 Aug	31	6	106	498
11 Aug	13	6	71	351
18 Aug	20	1	156	297
25 Aug	26	16	243	277
1 Sep	15	7	133	454

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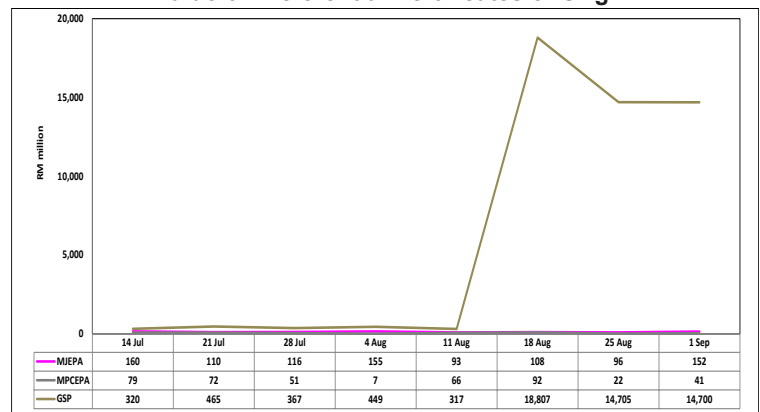
	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
14 Jul	1,115	178	4,796
21 Jul	1,171	139	5,543
28 Jul	1,366	143	5,056
4 Aug	1,264	98	5,354
11 Aug	911	130	3,325
18 Aug	1,105	180	4,315
25 Aug	931	97	4,886
1 Sep	1,552	229	5,625

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

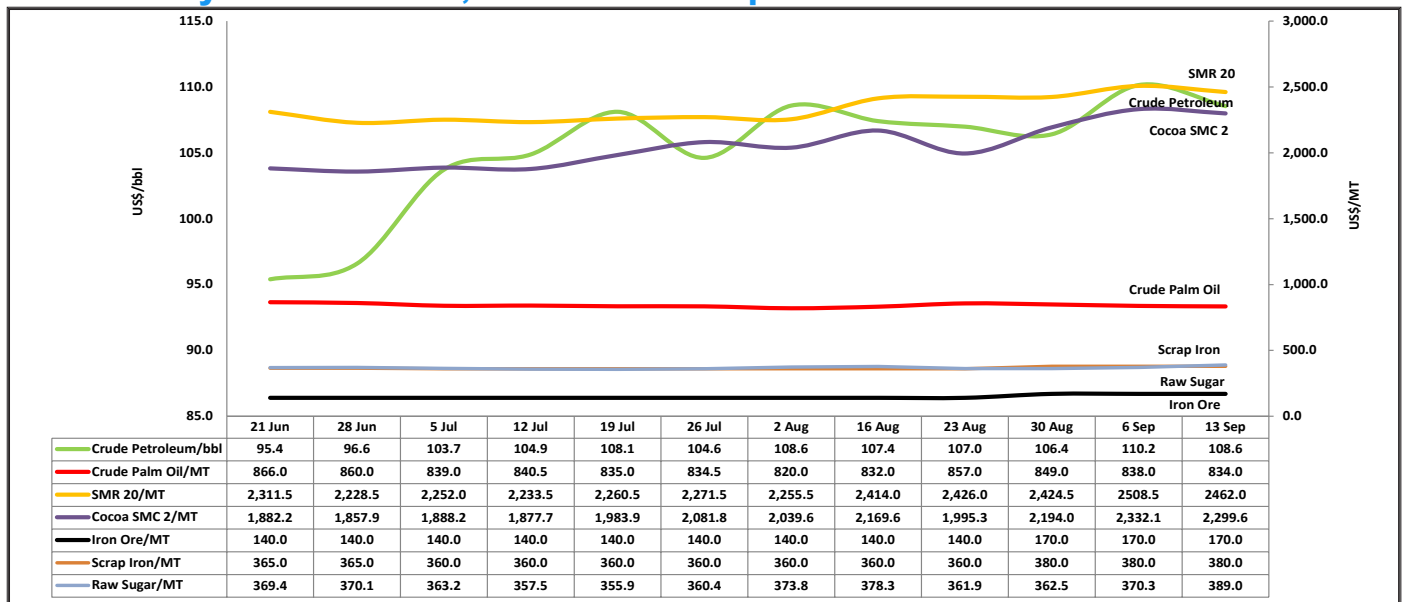
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Commodity Price Trends, 21 Jun - 13 Sep 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



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(US\$ per bbl)
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Lowest
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“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

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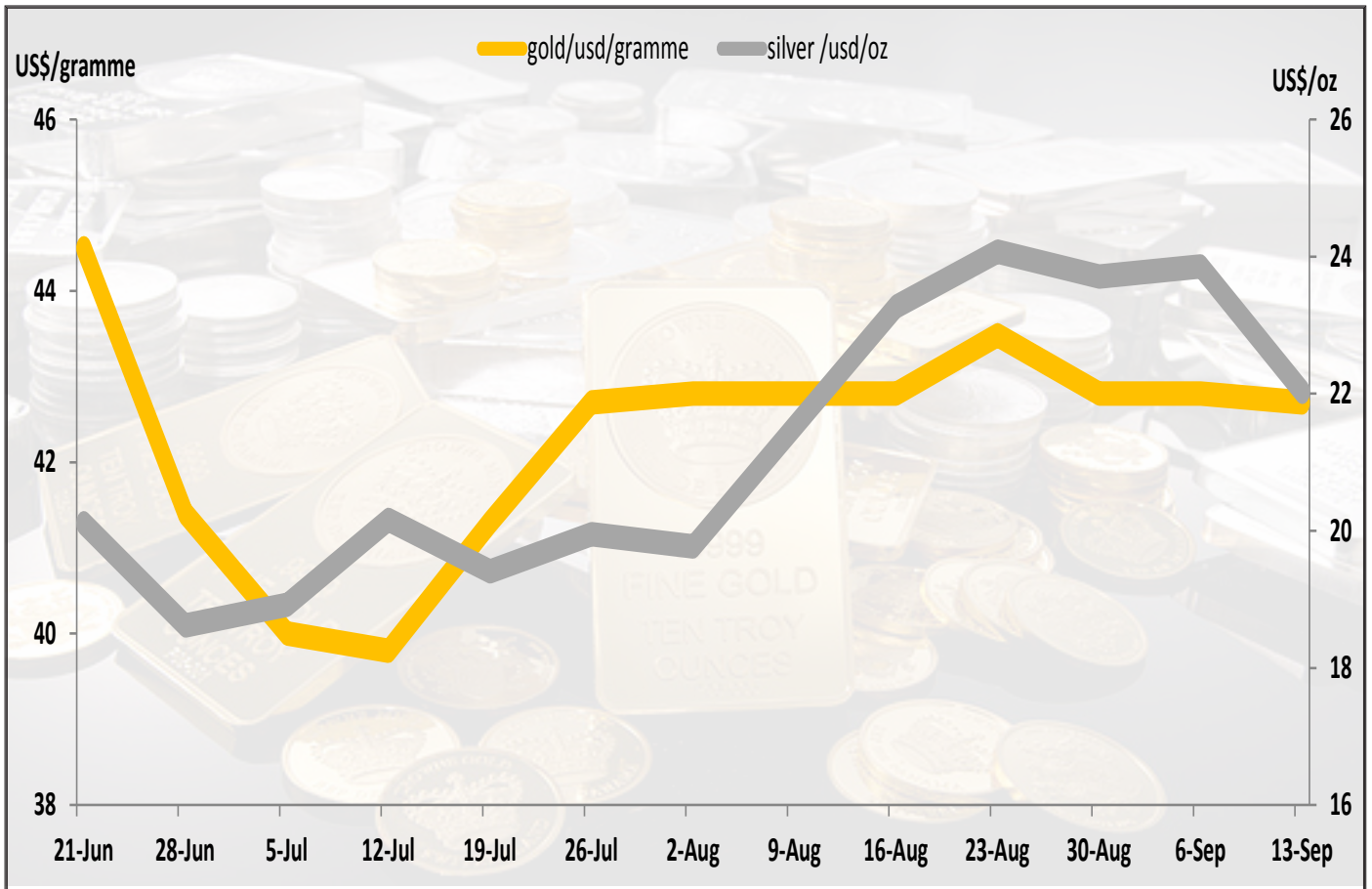
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Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

13 September 2013 domestic prices for :

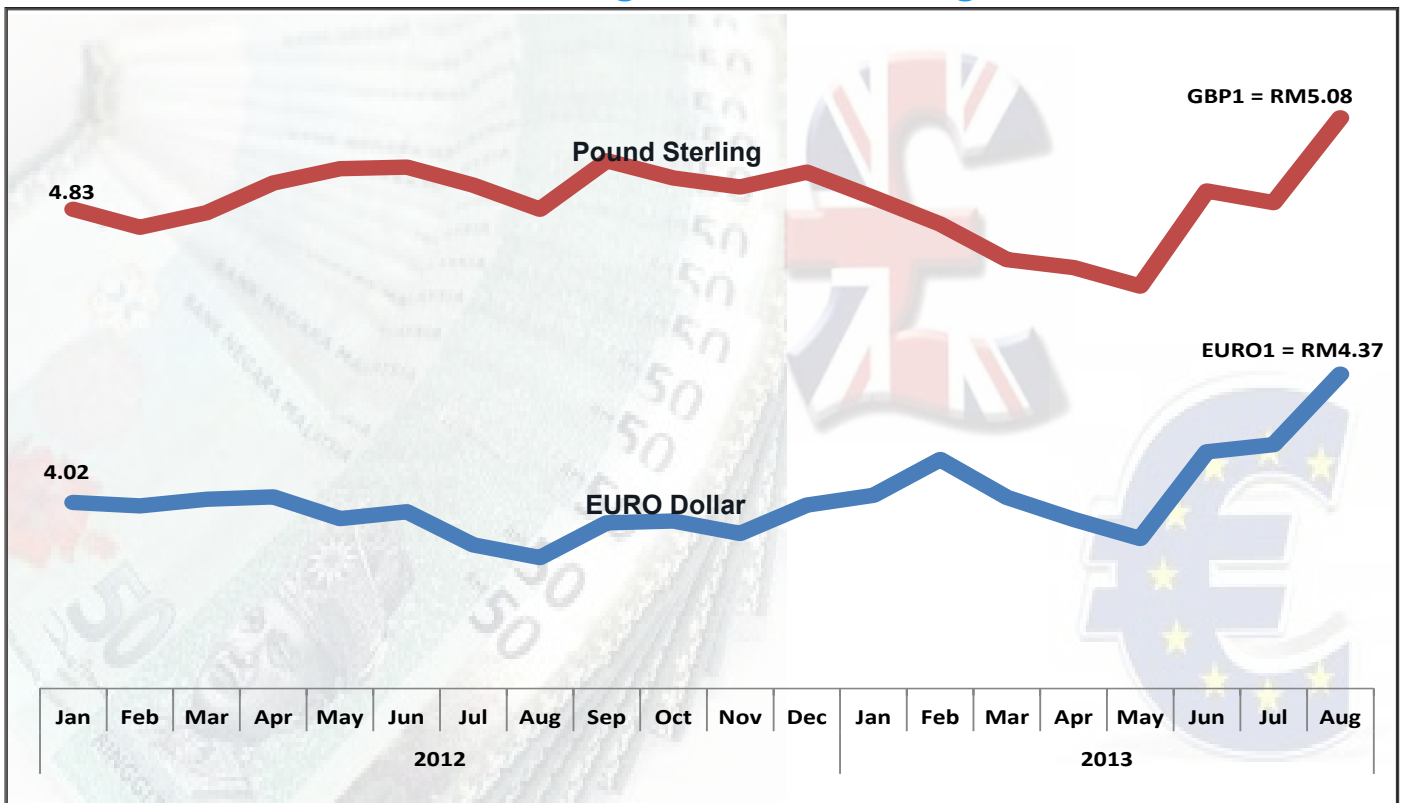
1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,750 – RM1,800
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,050 – RM2,250

Gold and Silver Price, 21 Jun - 13 Sep 2013



Source : World Gold Council and Hard Asset Alliance

Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with EURO Dollar and Pound Sterling, Jan 2012 - Aug 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

TPPA & YOU...

Role of a Government in Instituting Ethics in Trade and Business (Part 1)

"The extent to which we can liberalise the sector depends on the ability and capability of the private sector. The government must focus on the regulatory framework. The private sector must be ready and willing and able to face competition."



Datuk Dr. Rebecca Fatima Sta Maria, Secretary General of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry - Interview with Investvine.

Ethics in Business – What is your understanding of ethics in business and its application across politics and business for all strata of society?

Let me answer this with two examples. One is the Enron case, and the other is the collapse of a garment factory in Bangladesh in April 2013.

For those not quite familiar with the intricacies of the Enron case, the movie Enron: The Smartest Guys in the Room, is arguably the best narration of one of the most complex business ethics scandals in modern history. In reality it was an intricate web of greed and callousness. I suppose, capitalism at its worst. Captured on screen, it provides us the opportunity to dissect the issues, look deep within ourselves and question whether we admire or despise the cunning and smarts of Kenneth Lay and Jeffery Skilling. Recall that at the time the shenanigans were taking place at Enron it was billed as the "most admired" corporation by Fortunemagazine for the six years running. So this then highlights society, or at least the business communities', view of how success is defined and measured. Wealth creation? Well, the folks at Enron did just that. For themselves! And the consequence? The company went bankrupt, the key protagonists were charged. From a "morality play" perspective, that is the right ending to this story. But what is more telling (and disturbing) is the business communities' treatment of the whistleblower in this case – Sherron Watkins, the one who warned that the company would implode in a wave of accounting scandals. It appears she was labelled "radioactive" in the business world, which distanced itself from her. She now makes her living in the lecture circuit.

Closer to home, on 24 April 2013, an eight-story commercial building, Rana Plaza, collapsed in Bangladesh. The search for the dead ended on May 13 with the death toll of 1,129. It is considered to be the deadliest garment factory accident in history, as well as the deadliest accidental structural failure in modern human history, and one of the worst industrial disasters. It sparked global outrage, not at least because the factory manufactured apparel for a number of big brands. Bangladeshi media reported that inspectors had discovered cracks in the building the day before and had requested evacuation and closure. The shops and the bank on the lower floors immediately closed, but garment workers were forced to return the following day, their supervisors declaring the building to be safe. The managers apparently threatened to withhold a month's pay from workers who refused to come to work.

A Bangladesh government investigation into the collapse of this multi-storey factory building has uncovered a series of violations. The report said the building had been constructed with sub-standard materials on unsuitable land. It also highlighted poor working conditions, low wages and poor safety standards in the country's garment sector.

So who and what is to blame for this? The owner of the building? For sure. The managers of the five factories operating in that building? The international brand owners for the lack of oversight of the working conditions in the factories manufacturing for them? The average consumer who craves for cheaper apparel?

Hence my simple understanding of business ethics: Doing the right thing, even when no one is looking over your shoulder. It's about the big picture, the impact of your business not just on your stockholders, stakeholders and clients, but on the citizens at large. It's about being concerned about the impact on the environment, not just the bottom-line. It is not just about creating wealth while complying with national laws and regulations. Ethics also means transparency of your practices, your procurement methods. Being good corporate citizens.

Wealth distribution and ethics – There are heightened debates on global inequity, that wealth either lies in the hands of a select and small group, or that the principles of creation of wealth are inherently flawed. Is there a correlation between global wealth inequity, wealth distribution and ethics in business?

The late CK Prahalad espoused the view that wealth creation is more important than to distributive justice. Income inequalities, he said, are as much a major issue in the US as in India, Brazil or any developing country. We must focus on increasing the income of everyone as we maintain our concern for income distribution. This essentially means allowing market forces to take the lead in dealing with the problems of the poor.

The prevailing mindset is that those at the bottom of the economic pyramid are at the responsibility of the government; that income inequalities can only be alleviated through a system of overt and implicit subsidies. Subsidised electricity, food, water, housing: Are such government funded support programmes sustainable? How long can we continue to rely on the strong intervention of the public sector?

In the words of Prahalad: “In the debate about ‘globalisation’ and the alienation of the poor and the disenfranchised, the argument is that globalisation will further accentuate the problems of income and opportunity disparity. We have to challenge this assumption...”

Herein lies the challenge. Can the private sector be trusted with making the required investments, infrastructure investments, and develop innovative solutions that will facilitate wealth distribution and opportunities for the bottom of the economic pyramid?

So yes, there is a correlation between wealth distribution and business ethics. Corporations should see the poor not as a problem that governments must deal with, but as an opportunity to supply goods and services to this part of the population, using new approaches to innovation. And there are examples of such innovative business models. The Grameen Bank is one such case in point. Likewise PlaNet Finance, an Internet site that links thousands of microcredit groups around the world into a network for sharing solutions and lowering costs. Or Hindustan Lever, which has received global acknowledgment for having done an exceptional job of serving the rural markets in India through innovative manufacturing and marketing models.

For these innovative entrepreneurs, targeting the bottom of the economic pyramid is not about philanthropy or corporate social responsibility, but is a core strategy of the companies.

Politics versus ethics – What are the prerequisites for investment decisions in a country? How much of these decisions are led by political and national interests, and of ethics? How would one discern this?

In a world of intense competition for investments, whether domestic or foreign, an important criterion for investor decision making will ultimately be about the ease of doing business. Tied to the ease of doing business are concerns about transparency and predictability and the rule of law. The more transparent and predictable a regulatory system, the more likely it will be based on principles of governance and integrity, with little or no room for discretionary interventions.

A regulatory system driven by national or political interests need not be at odds with ethical principles if it is designed based on good regulatory practice. This means that legislation and regulations are drawn up in consultation with the relevant stakeholders; that regulatory impact assessments are undertaken to appreciate and address concerns that may arise from such legislations or regulations.

A system based on these principles sends a loud positive message to investors that the country is open for business, that it has a business climate that is friendly, where decisions are made based on a sound regulatory basis with no room for patronage and discretion. This is really a what-you-see-is-what-you-get business environment. This is as it should be.

And in Malaysia we have put in place the structure for public engagement. Integral to any introduction and review of legislation is a public feedback process. The April 25, 2012 circular from the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Malaysian government clearly spells out the processes and procedures for doing this. In addition, through the public-private sector Special Task Force to Facilitate Business (PEMUDAH), a host of initiatives are undertaken to ensure the ease of doing business. There are also oversight bodies such as the monthly meetings of the Chief Secretary with all Secretaries General and Heads of Service, as well the High Level Task Force on Integrity, which function to ensure that there is alignment between political and national interests and that of ethics.

Corporate governance and morality - There is also a discourse on corporate governance and regulating markets especially in free market environments to curb recklessness, greed and callousness. Can you regulate human character in businesses and markets?

The operative phrase here is “human greed”. It ultimately comes down to what and how much is enough? The 21st century is littered with examples of greed, from the Enron scandal to the Lehman Brothers role in the subprime mortgage crisis. And at the root of these scandals and crises is the lack of corporate governance. An important question is whether or not corporations can be left to police themselves. Clearly, the jury is out on this to enter corporate governance guidelines and regulations.

In the case of Malaysia, for example, we value corporate governance, but we will not leave it to chance. In 2011, the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) released the Corporate Governance Blueprint 2011. The essence of the blueprint is to ensure corporate governance through strengthening self and market discipline and promoting good compliance and corporate governance culture.

Recognising the role of directors as active and responsible fiduciaries, the SC also put in place the Malaysian Code of Corporate Governance 2012. This focuses on strengthening board structure and composition. Both the blueprint and the code serve to point out that boards and shareholders must embrace the understanding that good business is not just about achieving the desired financial bottom line by being competitive, but by also being ethical and sustainable. They have a duty in ensuring that the corporation conducts itself in compliance with laws and ethical values, and maintains an effective governance structure to ensure the appropriate management of risks and level of internal controls.

In an ideal world, self regulation will be the order of the day. Until then we will have to have to regulate!

Ethics versus innovation versus legislation – What should the remits of ethics and progress be? How far should innovation go to solve the world’s predicaments before it balances the question of ethics in its work? How far do we develop our countries before we worry about carbon emission? How do governments balance these and what are their bases to the balance – faith, universal ethics, local ethics?

Again let me use two very different examples from two different parts of the world to answer this question.

One: On August 5, 2013, the world was introduced to what has been billed as the world’s most expensive hamburger, made from meat grown in petri dishes in the lab of Dr. Mark Post of Maastricht University. And to think we have not yet seen global acceptance of genetically modified foods. Some of us are still trying to get over Dolly, the sheep! Then there is the whole debate over stem cell research...

The Maastricht research has its rationale in the need to reduce the effects of global warming. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, Livestock’s Long Shadow—Environmental Issues and Options, states that cattle rearing generates more global warming greenhouse gases, as measured in CO2 equivalent, than transportation, and is the major source of land and water degradation.

Two: In late July 2013, the world was rattled by news that a Pakistani TV Game show was giving out abandoned babies as prizes! Are the producers just using this “creative and innovative” initiative to shore up the station’s ratings? Or is there a deeper altruistic motive behind this innovation?

The producers explained that they did this to change perception about adoption, to draw attention to the fact that there were increasing incidences of babies being abandoned. The couples taking part in the show too had their side of the story. They shared their experience of the onerous bureaucratic process of adoption in Pakistan.

These are two very different cases, but both are examples of innovation – one product innovation and one, I suppose, process innovation. Both can be justified on the basis of need, whether a larger global need or a societal/individual need. And clearly both also raise questions of ethics.

But the question is to what extent should such innovative initiatives be allowed free rein? Should the government step in to legislate? If so, then the next questions are: Legislate what, and, on what basis?

There are no obvious answers to both these questions. But perhaps the Pakistan case presents a relatively easier solution to dealing with the ethical issues around the initiative taken by the TV station. This would be in the role of the government in improving child welfare, and getting to the root cause of why is there the increasing incidence of abandoned babies; and perhaps making it easier for childless couples to adopt and provide good homes for the abandoned babies.

The Maastricht case is more complex. If one looks at the experiment purely from the perspective of “food production”, then it would seem a straight-forward case of ensuring the final product meets all the approved standards for food manufacturing. Going beyond food production, one then is confronted by the deeper ethical questions. Are we playing God? Should we be manipulating nature in this manner? Isn’t the issue of global warming pressing enough for us to appreciate this innovative solution? Therein lies the ethical dilemma for governments.

There are no easy solutions to ethical concerns arising from the Maastricht case or in stem-cell research. And we know that the debate between the pro-life and pro-choice groups on the issue of abortion is ongoing. Discussions, debates, arguments on all such concerns will be guided not only by morality and faith, but also by science and the rational mind. The role of the government is to allow this healthy debate, but ultimately, provide guidance in the interest of the larger humanity.

** Part II to be included in the next MWB issue.*



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Designation : Admin Assistant (Helpdesk)
Division : Information Management
Duration of Service : 8 years

Name : Sabariah Taha
Designation : Admin Assistant (Helpdesk)
Division : Information Management
Duration of Service : 16 years



Comments & Suggestions

Dear Readers,

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

http://www.miti.gov.my/cms_matrix/form.jsp?formId=c1148fbf-c0a81573-3a2f3a2f-1380042c



MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 257



24 September 2013

MALAYSIA

Manufacturing Sector Indicators, January - July 2013

Employment

1,037,583
person

0.8% growth

Salaries & Wages

RM19.1b

7.9% growth

Exports

RM269.8b

-1.8% growth

Imports

RM279.3b

4.1% growth

GDP

(Jan-Jun 2013)

RM93.5b

1.9% growth

Sales

RM354.6b

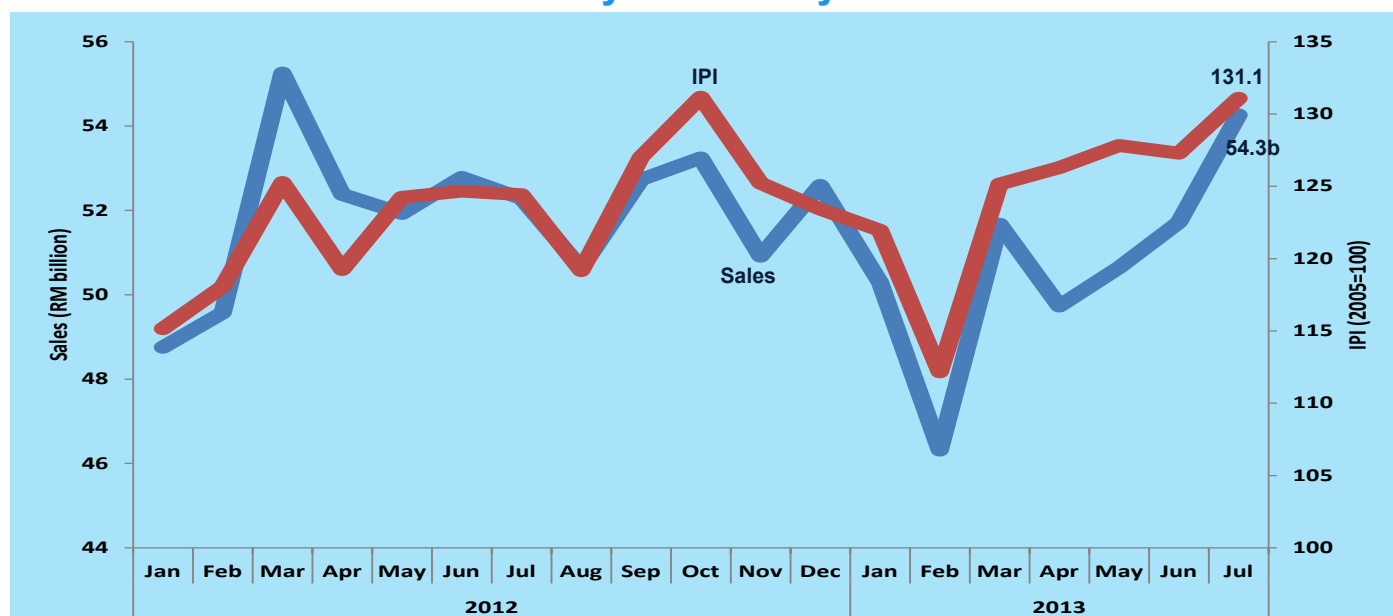
-2.3% growth

IPI

124.5

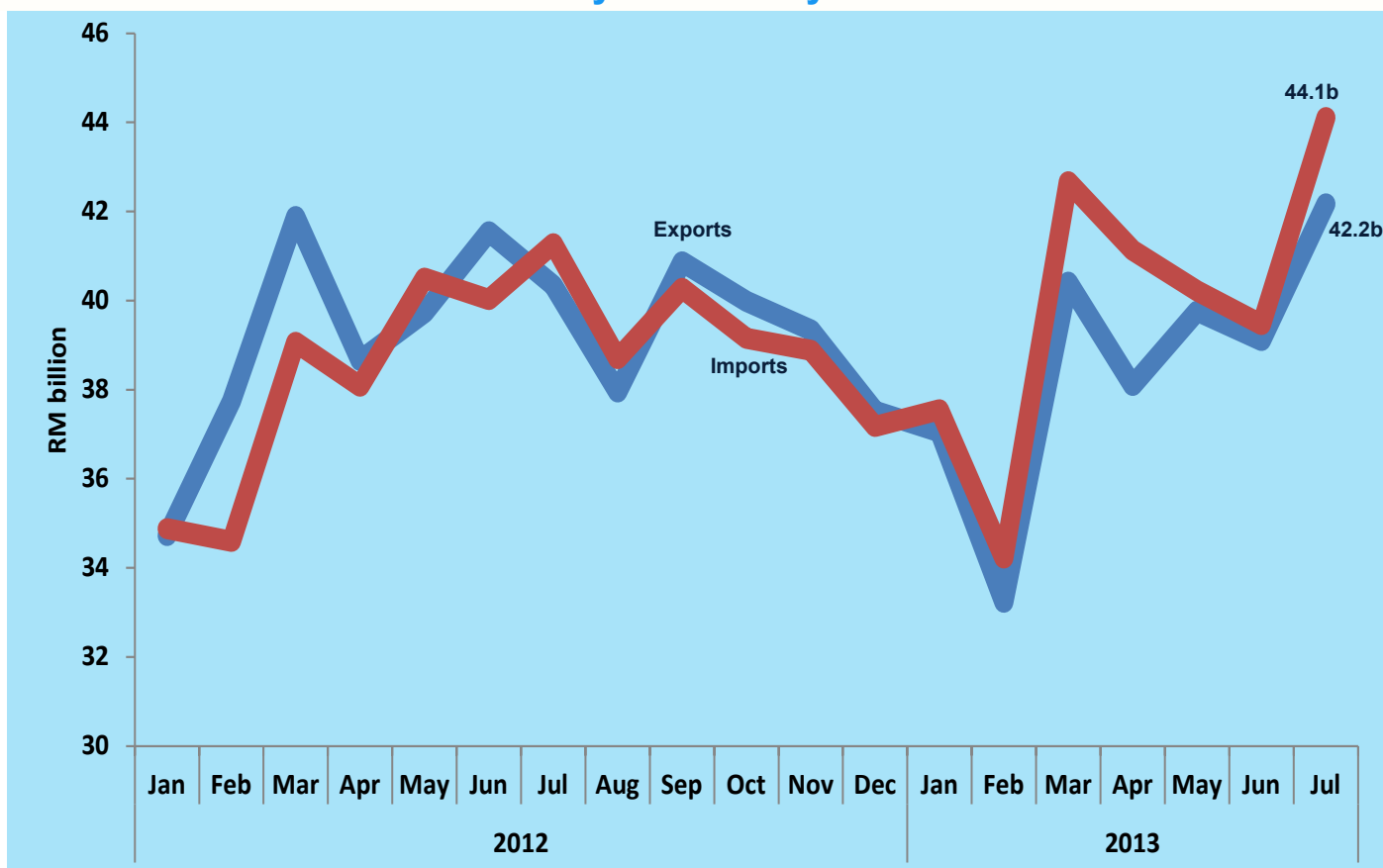
2.4% growth

Manufacturing Sector: Sales and Industrial Production Index (IPI), January 2012 - July 2013

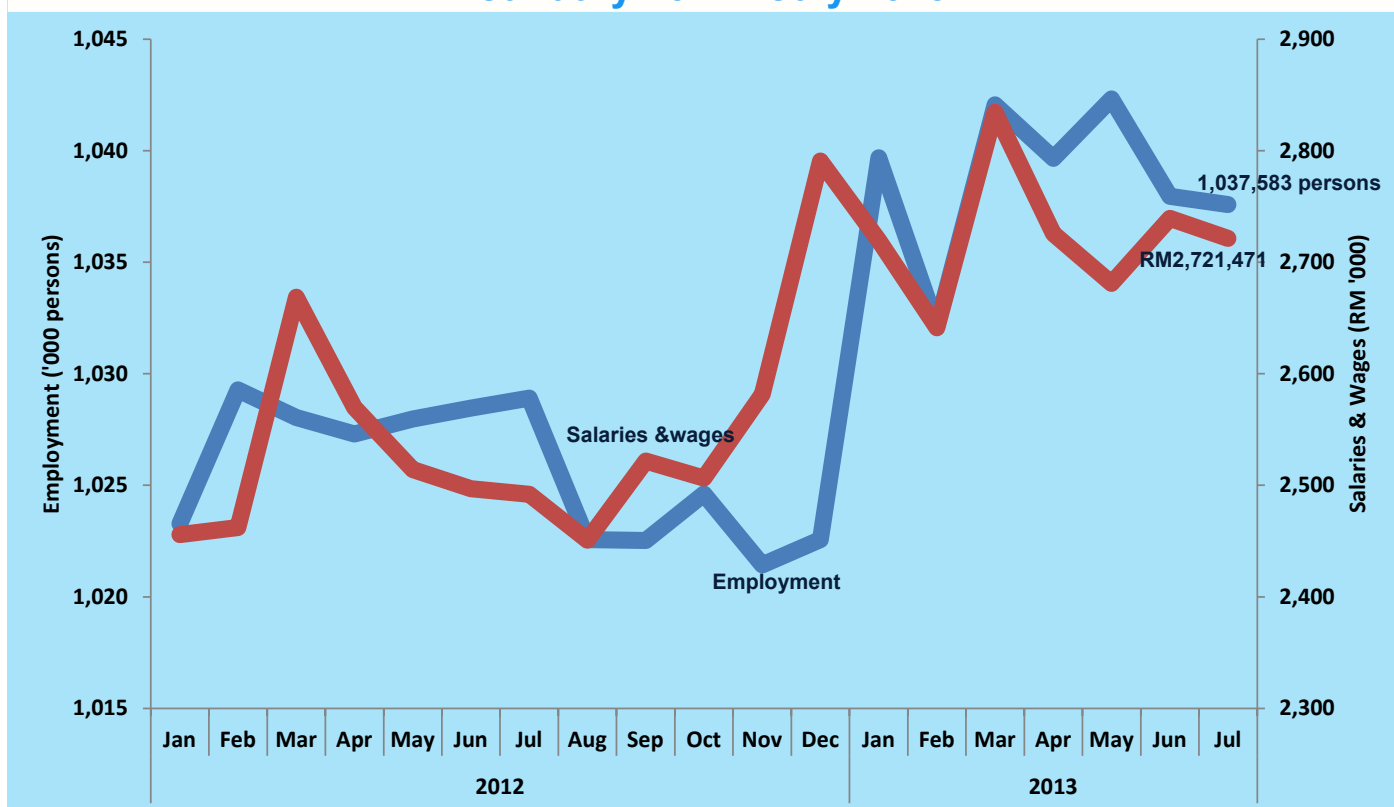


“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Manufacturing Sector: Exports and Imports, January 2012 - July 2013

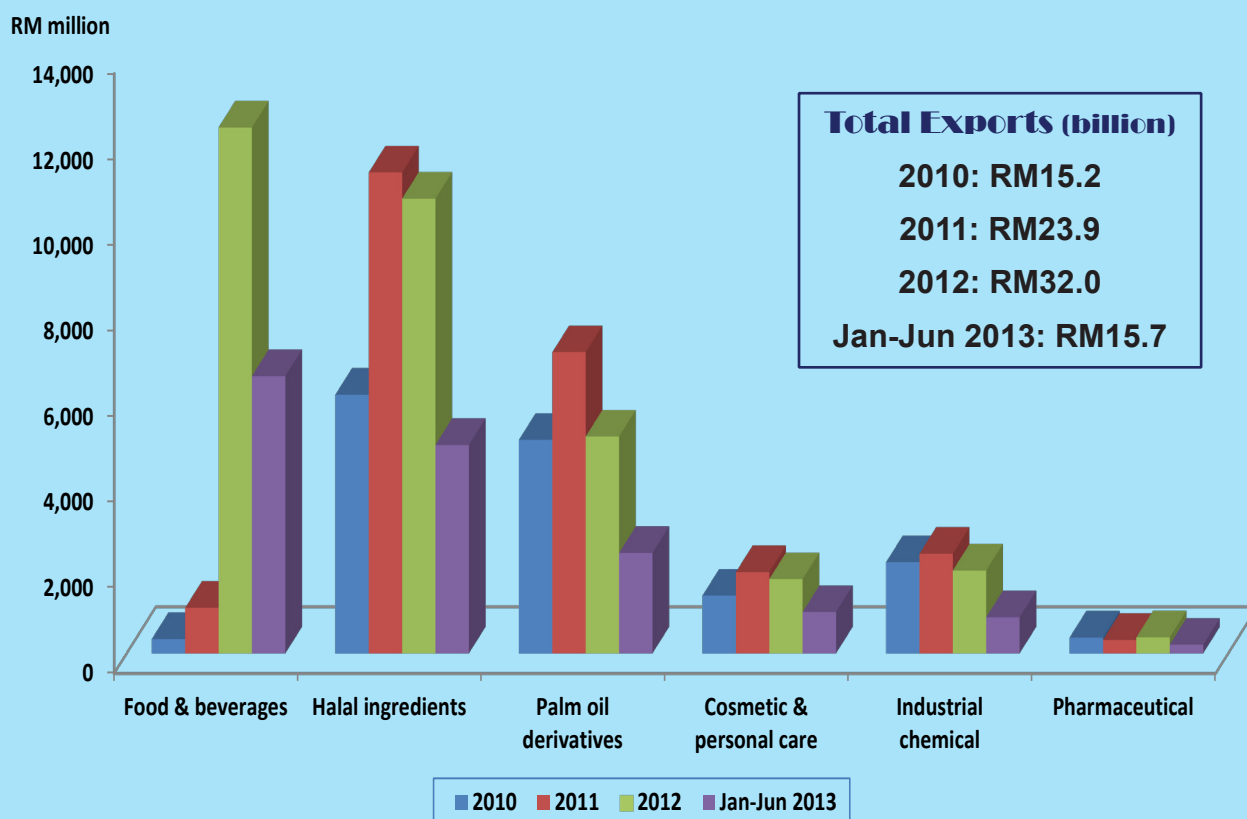


Manufacturing Sector: Employment and Salaries & Wages, January 2012 - July 2013



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

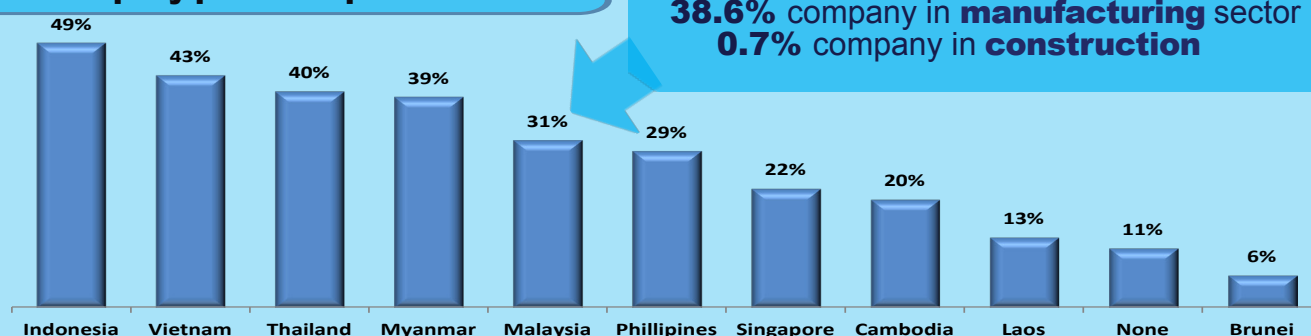
Export of Halal Products, 2010 - June 2013



Source : Halal Industry Development Corporation, Malaysia

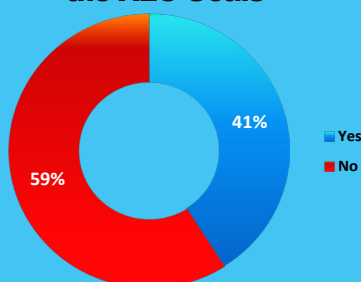
ASEAN Business Outlook Survey 2013/2014

Which specific country or countries, does your company plan to expand?



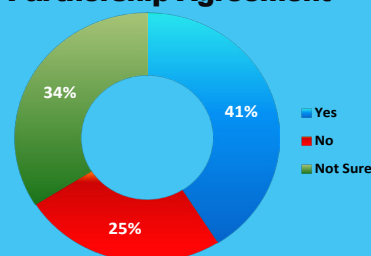
Note: Respondents were allowed to select multiple countries of interest, which is why the numbers do not add up to 100

% of Malaysia-Based Companies with an ASEAN Regional Strategy Based on the AEC Goals

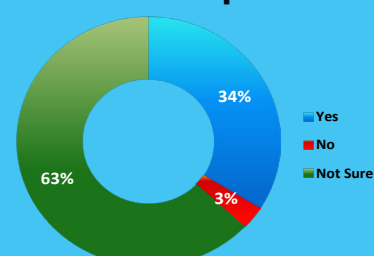


% of Malaysia-Based Companies' Investment Plans that will be impacted by:

1. The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement

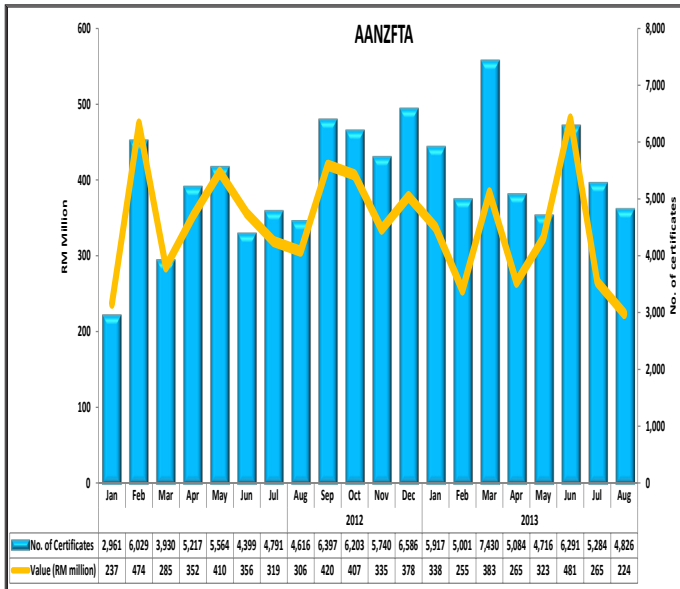


2. The ASEAN Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

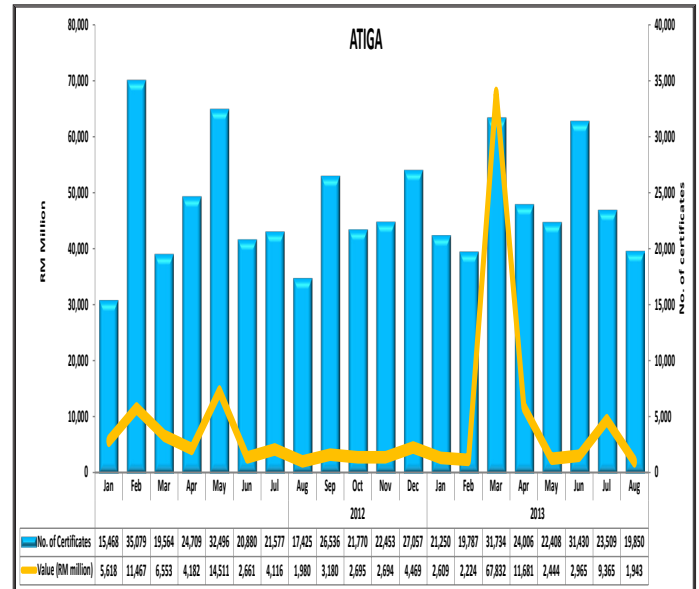


Source : AmCham Singapore and U.S. Chamber of Commerce

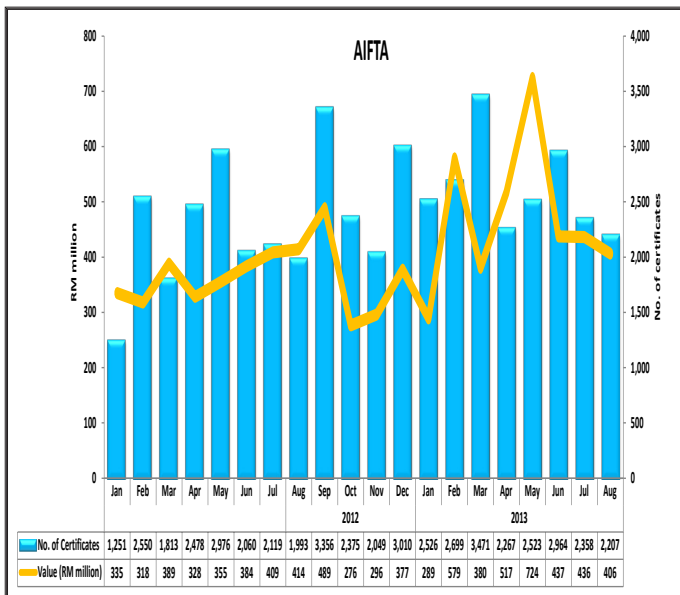
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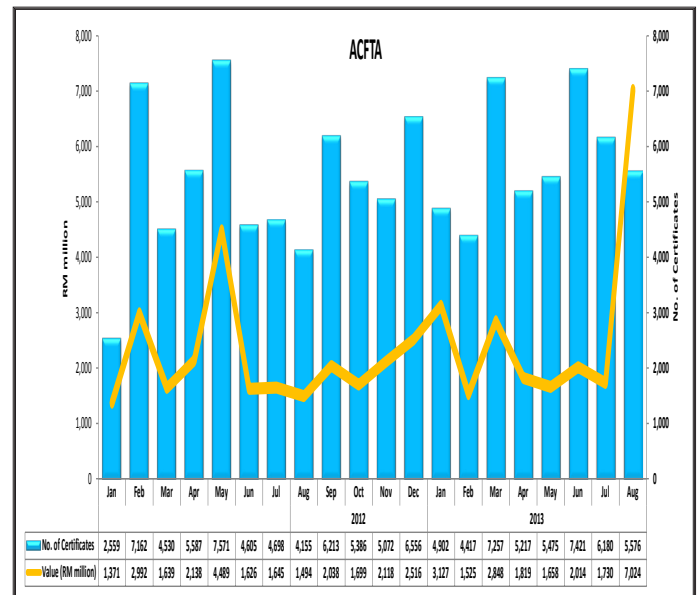
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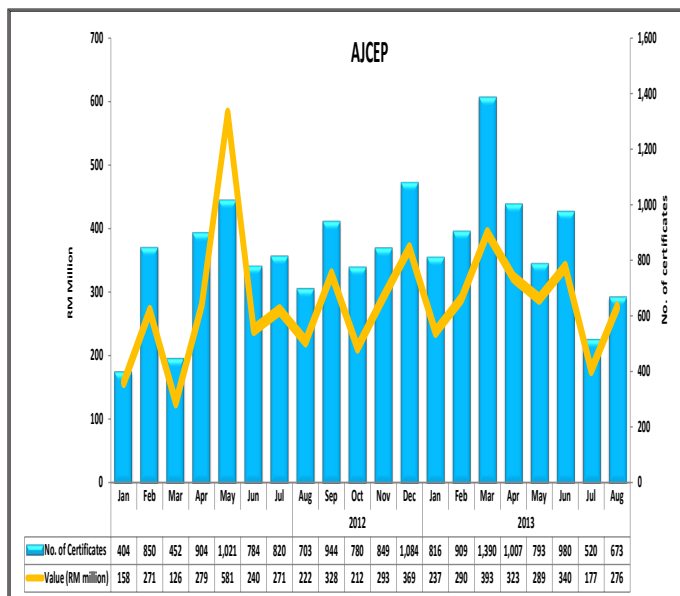
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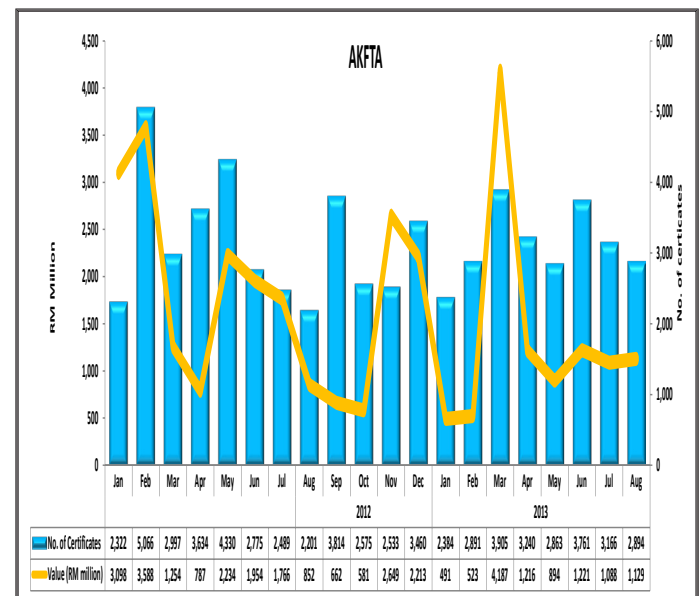
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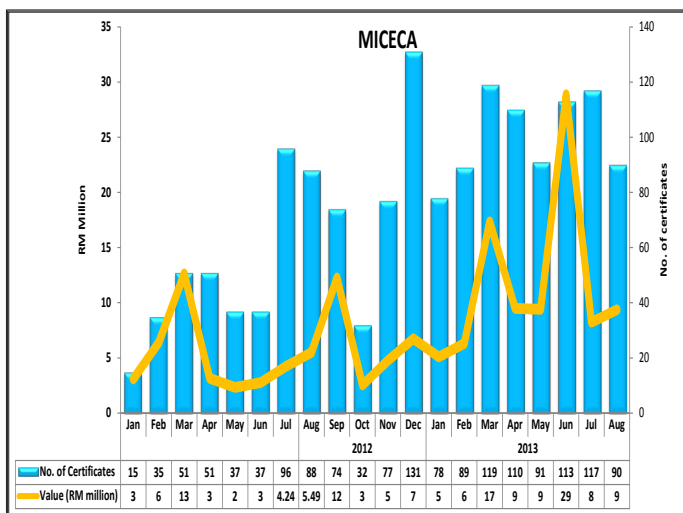


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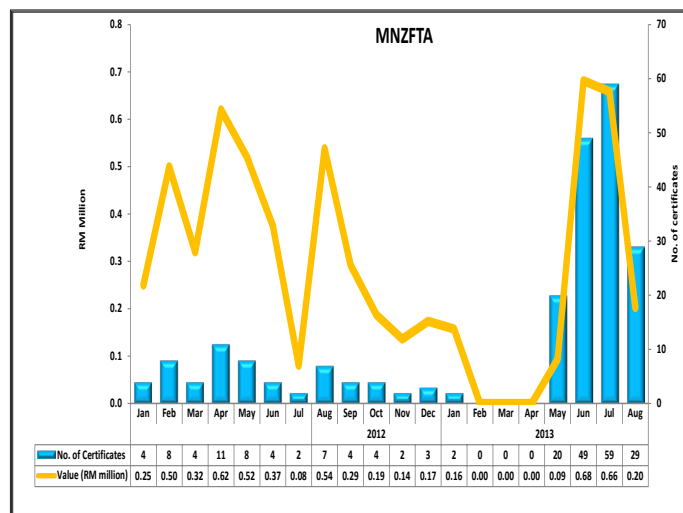


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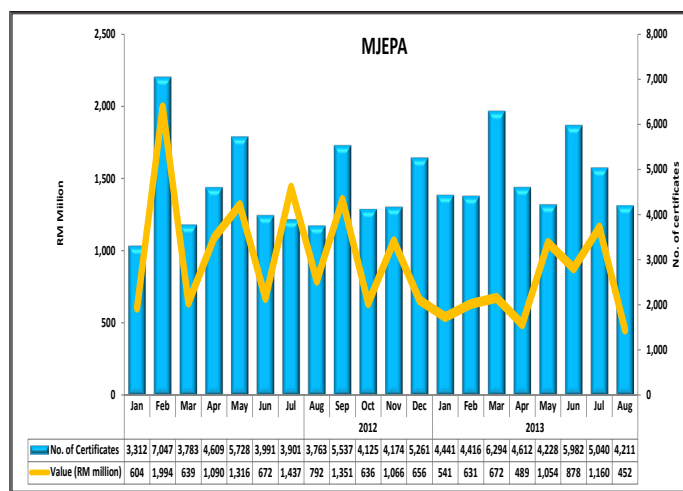




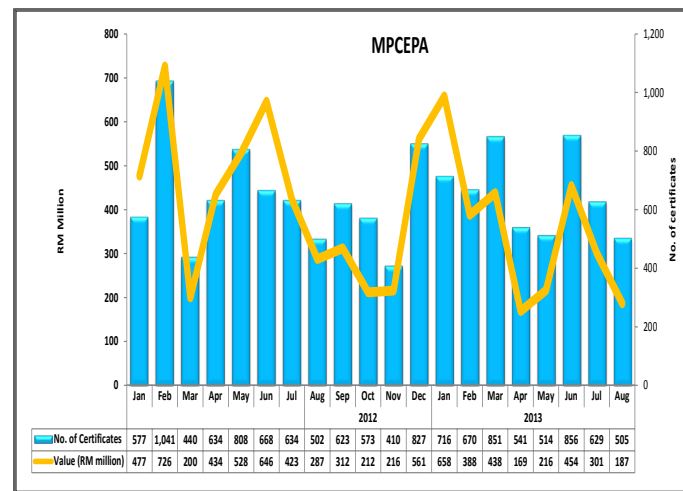
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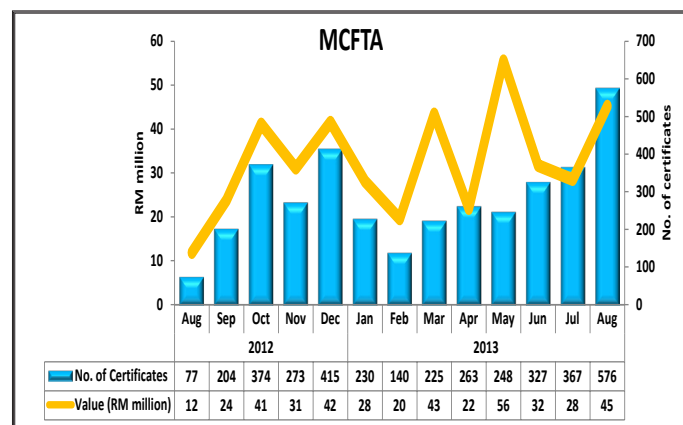
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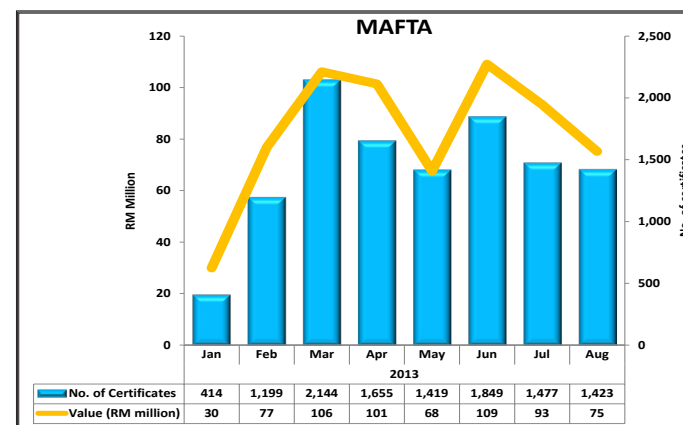
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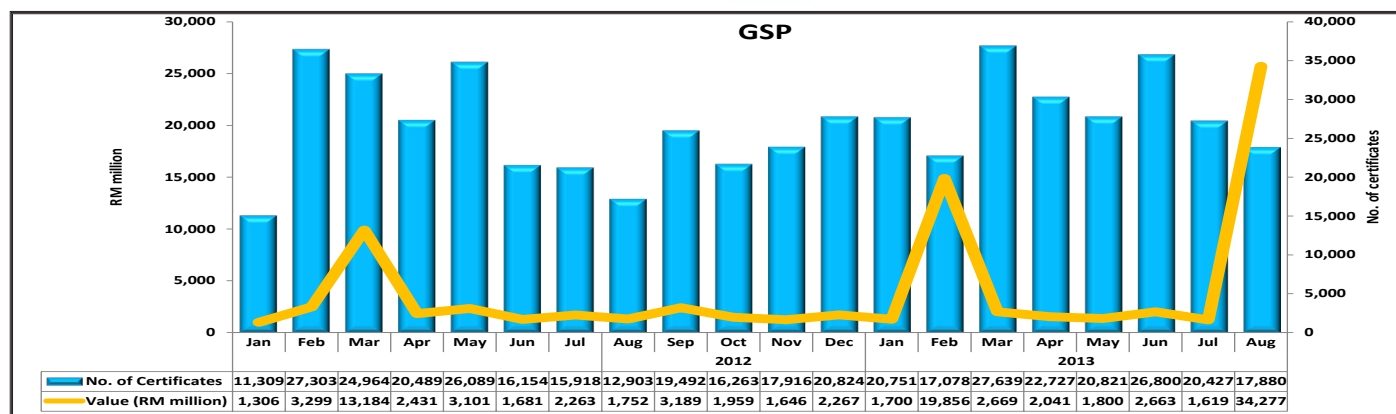
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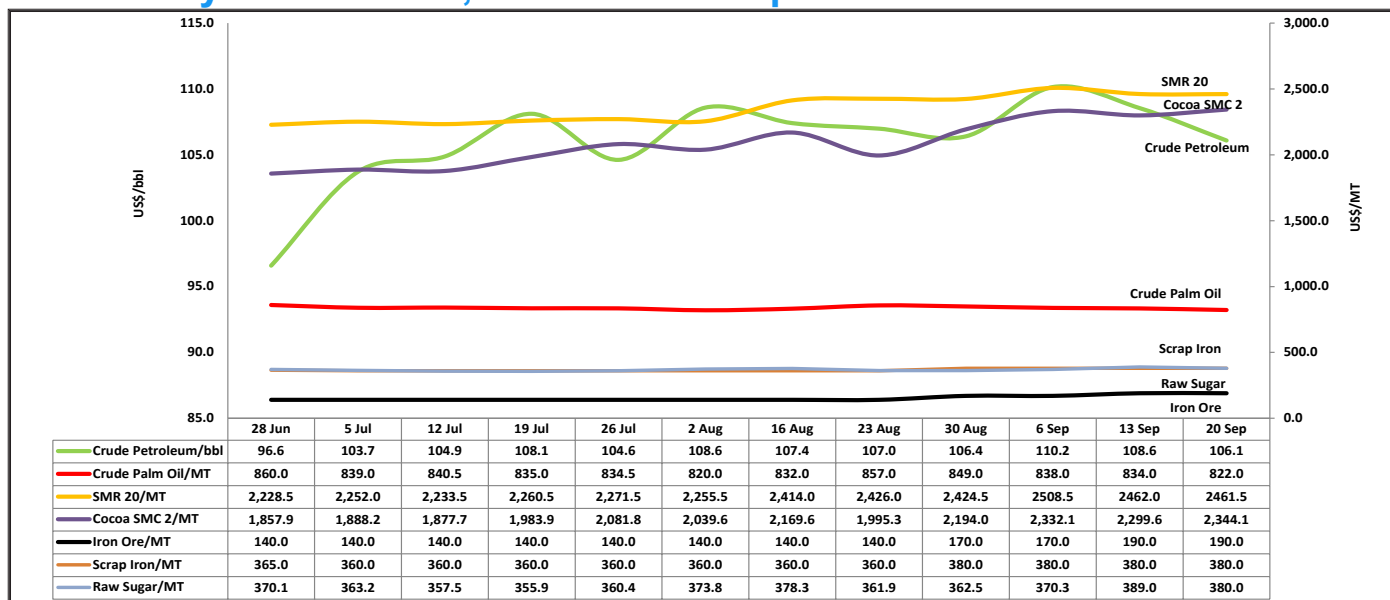
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Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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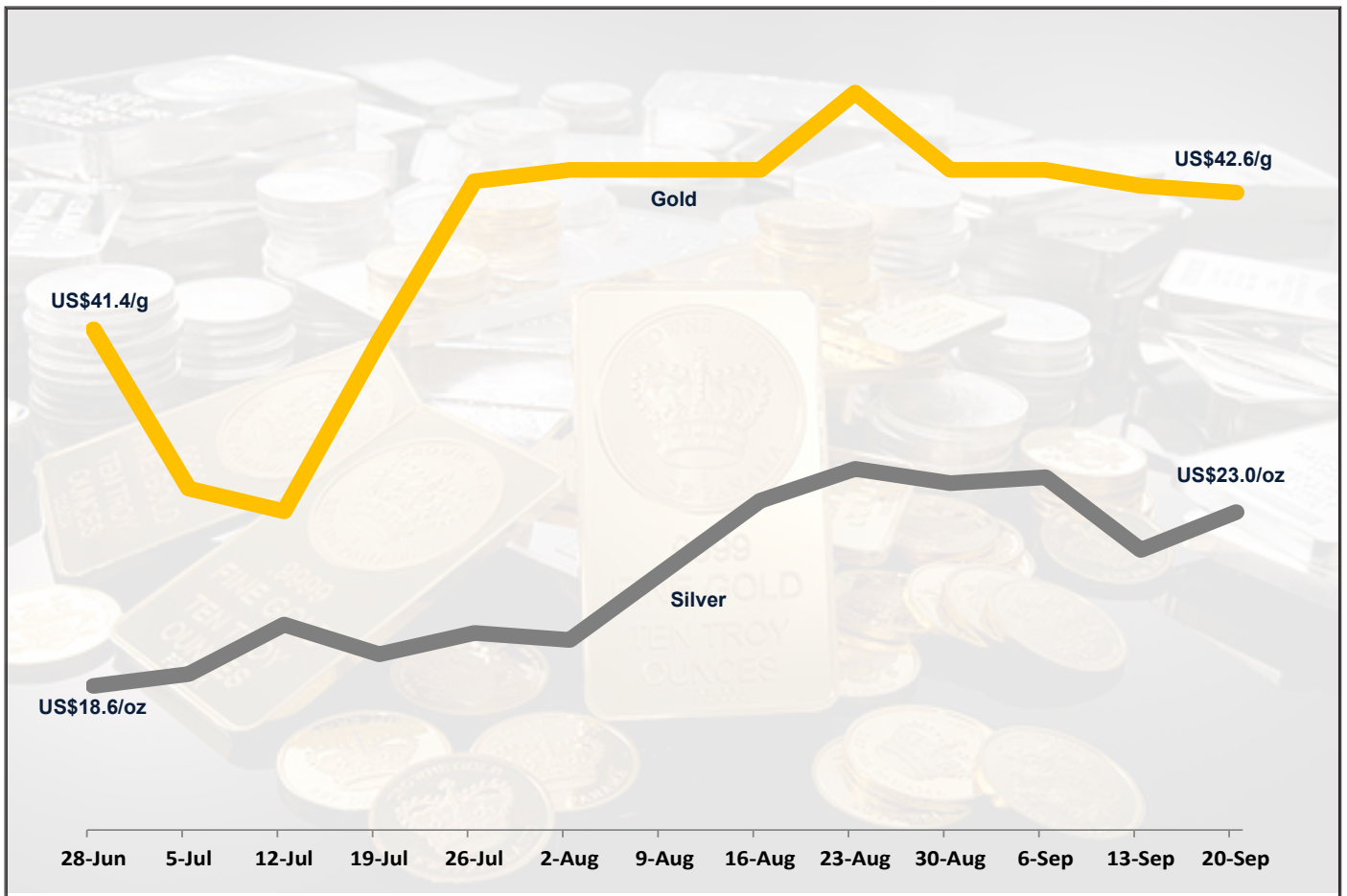
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13 September 2013 domestic prices for :

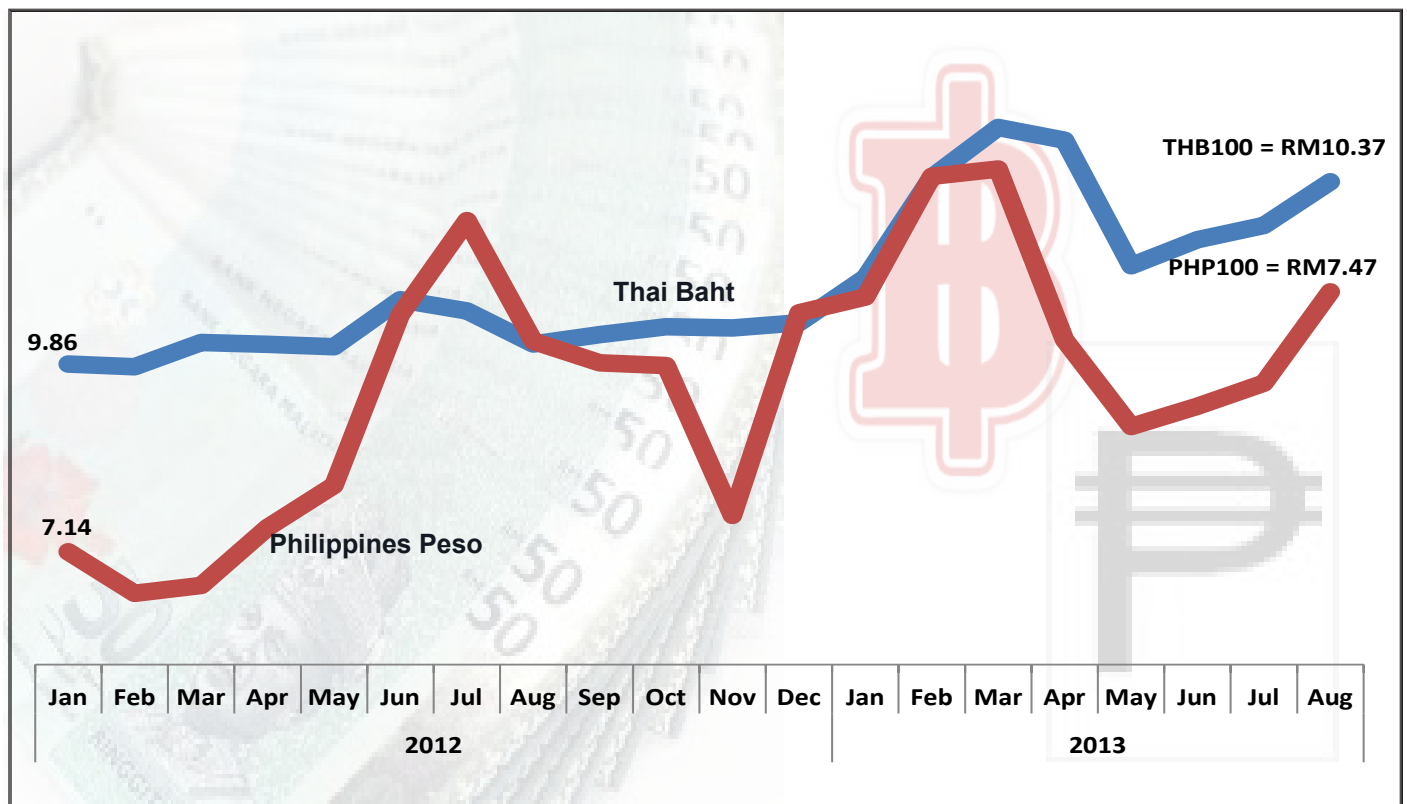
1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,750 – RM1,800
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,050 – RM2,250

Gold and Silver Price, 28 June - 20 September 2013



Source : World Gold Council and Hard Asset Alliance

Monthly Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Thai Baht and Philippines Peso, January 2012 - August 2013



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

Role of a Government in Instituting Ethics in Trade and Business (Part 2)

(continued from volume 256)

"The extent to which we can liberalise the sector depends on the ability and capability of the private sector. The government must focus on the regulatory framework. The private sector must be ready and willing and able to face competition."



Datuk Dr. Rebecca Fatima Sta Maria, Secretary General of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry - Interview with Investvine.

Lobbying Culture - The private sector across other economies is often seen as being controlled by large lobbyist groups – especially in industries like pharmaceuticals, energy and defense, to name a few. What is Malaysia doing to address lobbying culture?

Adam Smith, in *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776) states that the interest of manufacturers and merchants "...in any particular branch of trade or manufactures is always in some respects different from, and even opposite to, that of the public... The proposal of any new law or regulation of commerce which comes from this order ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined, not only with the most scrupulous, but with the most suspicious attention."

Adam Smith warned that allowing businesses to influence policy would work against the consumer. A concern articulated in the 18th century is today being debated in the context of various trade agreements.

In the past couple of years, a number of countries in Asia-Pacific have been in intense negotiations towards the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA). And over the past few months, the voices of those concerned over the possible implications of such a plurilateral agreement have gained much attention. This is in large part due to the perception that these negotiations are being driven by huge corporations (read: US multinationals). These corporations are alleged to be lobbying their governments to ensure that the rules of trade are changed and tightened in their favour. Another claim is of course the fact that the rules are being negotiated under the veil of heightened confidentiality, with civil society and the general public being locked out of the process.

Amidst all the noise surrounding these negotiations are powerful lessons about globalisation, the democratisation of media and civil society, and the growing importance of engagement with all stakeholders. In the TPPA process, for example, the Malaysian government has had to review its process of engaging its public – a lot more direct and structured engagement with civil society and the media; a lot more listening.

Just as corporations lobby for rules to be formulated to further their bottom line, the interests of small businesses and the civil society too have an influence on the shape of environmental and labour regulations as well as human rights legislation. It is easy to paint big business as the villain and civil society as driven by altruism. The interests of these groups need not be diametrically opposed to each other. The role of the government is to find the balance among the interests of these groups. And this can find a solution in more engagement, openness and transparency.

Role of media – Companies sometimes buy advertisement space in media, and in those instances how does or can media balance their own bottomline pressures versus "doing the right thing"? Is media selective in the whole topic of ethics? What is the role media and citizen journalism can play in instituting ethics in business?

Advertising is about paying to have your voice heard. But it cannot be based on false promises and assertions. In an ideal world companies would advertise to inform and educate even as they try to sell their goods and services. But ours is not an ideal world. So it is incumbent on both the media companies and governments to step in to ensure consumer protection and to ensure ethical practices prevail.

Media companies are, unfortunately, more often than not, driven by their bottom line and the interests of their owners and shareholders. We have seen examples in Malaysia where advertisements are carried not only because they contribute to the balance sheet of the media companies, but also (and perhaps, more importantly) because they further the political cause of their owners/shareholders. And this applies across the board, i.e., both the print and online media. And again, there is the twin cause of the lack of the ability of governments to regulate, and the lack of will and/or ability on the part of the media companies to self-regulate.

Citizen journalism may have a role in the reining in some of the miscreants. This can be seen in the increasing use of social media. Unfortunately, the anonymity afforded by such media has allowed some parties to abuse the system by broadcasting misinformation and making wild allegations, and even defaming individuals and opponents.

Given such an environment, the easy way out would be to propose a higher degree of regulation to define the lines beyond which punitive action can be taken. But we know that this can easily be construed as impinging on personal freedoms. Yet another dilemma for the authorities! Ultimately, the answer must lie in the individual's ability to discern and speak out against injustice and breaches of integrity and governance.

Role of government - What is the role of the public sector and government leadership, in your view, in strengthening ethics in business?

Is there a role for the government in policing ethics in the business sector? Yes, to an extent. But it is a sad commentary that business needs the government to provide the necessary oversight and ensure governance. In Malaysia there are enough regulatory bodies doing this: Bank Negara Malaysia, the Security Commission, Bursa Malaysia, the Competition Commission, the Energy Commission, the Multimedia Commission, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, just to name a few! And then there is a host of legislations to ensure that businesses stick to the straight and narrow.

Ultimately, businesses must self-regulate. Greater transparency that is required from the public sector must also apply to the private sector. Until then, in the interest of the public, the government's strong arm must prevail through oversight bodies, regulations and legislations.

Watchdog bodies - How can the role of watchdog bodies be made apolitical to curb bribes and lobbying culture in investment decisions globally?

The easy answer, in the case of Malaysia, is to have these watchdog bodies report directly to parliament. But that's not it. It is not just about legislating independence and autonomy. Such bodies must internalise the fact that they have a bigger, more noble cause to champion. They must also have the strength and tenacity to stand up to scrutiny and carry out their tasks in a fair and just manner. Autonomy must not only be granted through legislation but must be practised in its full sense. The bodies given this autonomy must also be seen to act independently, with justice and fairness as the guiding principles. And the government must have the will and the courage to accept the decisions made by these bodies.

Fair trade - Organisations like Fair Trade and Best Shoppers Guide in the US are pushing for ethical means of business production, safeguarding farmers and producers. What is Malaysia doing in driving ethical business production across big businesses like the financial industry, energy, technology or defence industry globally?

The practice of fair trade in Malaysia is undertaken at three levels:

1. Through legislation;
2. Voluntarily by corporations; and
3. Oversight by non-governmental organisations such as specific health and consumer groups.

Malaysia has a number of legislations to ensure fair trade and consumer protection: The Trade Description Act 1972 (rev 2011), the Consumer Protection Act 1999, and the Malaysian Competition Act 2010, which came into force on January 1, 2012. The most encompassing piece of legislation is the Competition Act through which the government will ensure fair trade and a business environment that is as much as possible free of abuse by dominant firms. This act covers all business entities involved in commercial activity, including government-linked businesses, statutory bodies, government agencies or public authorities if they are involved in commercial activity, whether within or outside Malaysia. While in a number of countries the implementation of similar acts has reached maturity, it is still early days in Malaysia. Implementation and enforcement of legislation is the challenge. Ideally, these legislations should only serve as deterrents.

Recent food scares in the region including product recalls, while not necessarily a case of breach of ethical practice, did bring into focus the need for governments to enhance their role in consumer protection and safety. Clearly, legislations alone cannot guarantee consumer safety. In an effort to instil good practice, the Malaysian government has introduced integrity pacts. This is to get the businesses supplying goods and services to the public sector to commit to governance and social responsibility. This of course is not legislated. It is encouraged.

Corporations, especially the larger ones, must take responsibility for their conduct. There are international standards which are mandatory for trade in the specific products. And there are also voluntary standards. In fact, many large firms undertake voluntary social responsibility practices through the implementation of the ISO 26000: Guidelines on Social Responsibility. This is a set of guidelines to assist organisations in addressing their social responsibilities in line with cultural, societal, environmental, legal differences and economic development conditions. In Malaysia, a number of the bigger corporations and government-linked companies are ISO 26000 compliant.

In addition, some corporations have included sustainable and environmentally friendly practices as core aspects of their business. The Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification is an example of a voluntary standard for fair trade. So is the Malaysian Timber Certification. These provide the assurance that our products are sustainably produced, given the (mis)perception around our production of palm oil and timber products. The challenge lies in getting importing countries to recognise the certification.

And this calls to the fore the role of NGOs and consumer groups. These groups must push for greater awareness of sustainable and environmentally friendly products and services. They must provide the additional oversight to ensure that businesses are socially responsible. However, they must do this in a responsible and rational manner. There is a fine line between creating the consciousness required and fear-mongering. Responsible push from the NGOs and consumer groups can contribute significantly to changing the attitudes and behaviours of corporations.

Religion and business- Does one have to be religious and spiritually guided to be ethical? What in your view drives one to be ethical in their transactions with fellow human beings at all levels?

Let me frame this from the various perspectives on ethics and morality. While every religion sets out the moral and ethical framework for its followers, there are other principles and codes that guide behaviour and thought. The Golden Rule (Do unto others as you would have them do unto you), for example, is a code that cuts across religion, psychology, philosophy and sociology. This ethic of reciprocity, as it is often referred to, is really about ethical transactions based on the principles of human rights, justice and equality.

In the Kohlberg-Gilligan discourse on morality, the issues are around the ethics of justice versus the ethics of care. Putting it simple, it is about what makes a better decision: One that is about considering the individual in a specific context, or one that is about the fair and equitable application of the rule of law.

The moral and ethical debates in the public domain today, whether they are about abortion, euthanasia, capital punishment or issues involving asylum seekers or treatment of migrant workers, can find their arguments in the ethics of reciprocity, the ethics of care or the ethics of justice. There are no easy answers to these matters. And in applying each of these codes one may draw on one's religious belief and faith.

Leadership is about having, and being seen to have, a strong moral compass guiding your actions and decisions. It may be based on religion or faith. What is more important is that the leader has to be acutely aware of, and sensitive to, the diversity within her/his environment. She/he must be able to assert her/his views as guided by this moral compass. Ultimately, it is about finding a balance among that of the ethic of reciprocity, care and justice.



Name : Mohamed Elham Hakeem Ishamudin
Designation : Admin Assistant at FTA Division
Duration of Service : 1 year

Name : Mohd Shahril Yunus
Designation : Office Assistant at Logistic Unit
Duration of Service : 26 years



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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 258



30 September 2013

MALAYSIA

Labour Force Market, First Half 2013

Labour Force
13,430,200
Population 2013^e
29,947,600

Employed
13,016,700

Unemployed
413,500

Male
8,211,500

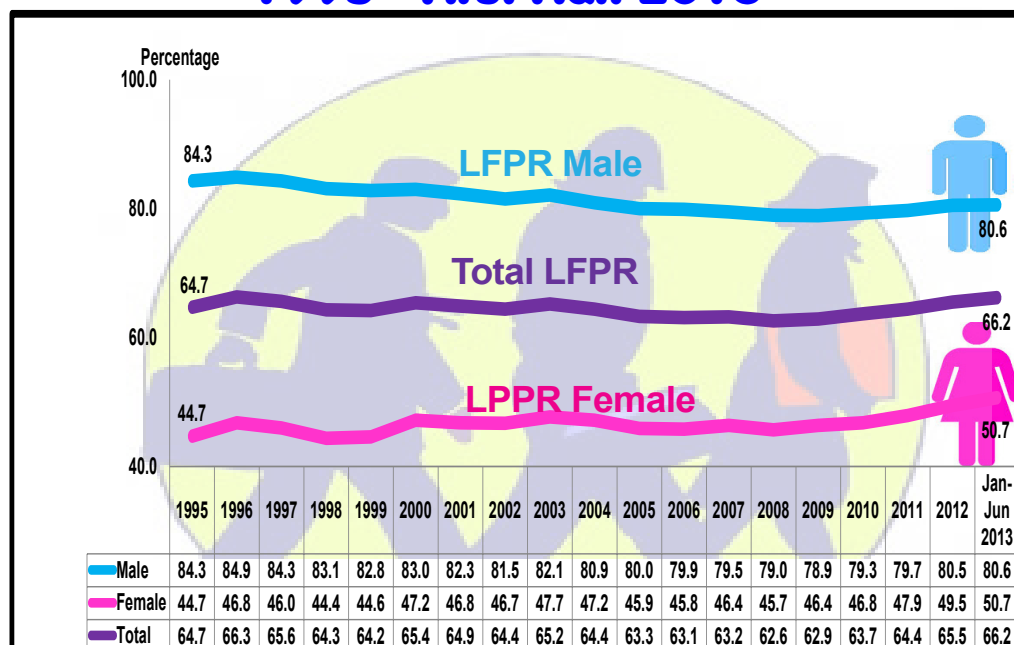
Female
4,805,200

Male
246,100

Female
167,400

Note :
e - estimated

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1995 - First Half 2013



Note :

Labour Force: Those who are in the 15-64 age group who are either employed or unemployed

Working Age Population: Includes labour force plus outside labour force

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) : Ratio of the labour force to the working age (15-64) population

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

MITI Weekly Bulletin | www.miti.gov.my

Unemployment Rate
3.1%
Male: 2.9%
Female: 3.4%

Working age Population
Male: 10,494,600
Female: 9,800,000
Total: 20,294,600

Employment by Industry* and Gender, First Half 2013

MALES

1,353.8

1,396.3

1,300.5

1,123.6

485.2

262.7

527.6

1,761.7

Wholesale
and retail trade

Manufacturing

Agriculture,
forestry
and fishing

Construction

Accommodation and
food and beverage
service activities

Education

Transportation
and storage

Others*

FEMALES

833.4

787.3

393.5

103.6

527.1

547.7

67.8

1,544.9

‘000

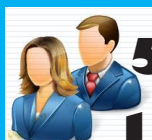
Note :

-Others* includes Administrative and support service activities, Human health and social work activities, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Financial and insurance/takaful activities, Information and communication, Real estate activities, Mining and quarrying, Public administration and defence: compulsory social security and etc.

-Industry is classified according to the 'Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008'

Employment by Occupation* and Gender, First Half 2013

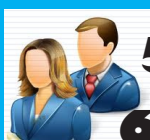
Managers



523.1

155.7

Professionals



550.9

679.8

Technicians and Associate Professionals



853.2

412.1

Clerical Support Workers



340.9

856.1

**OCCUPATION
AND
GENDER**

Service and Sales Workers



1,470.7

1,339.3

Others*



3,583.6

1,069.9

Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers



889.1

292.2

Note :

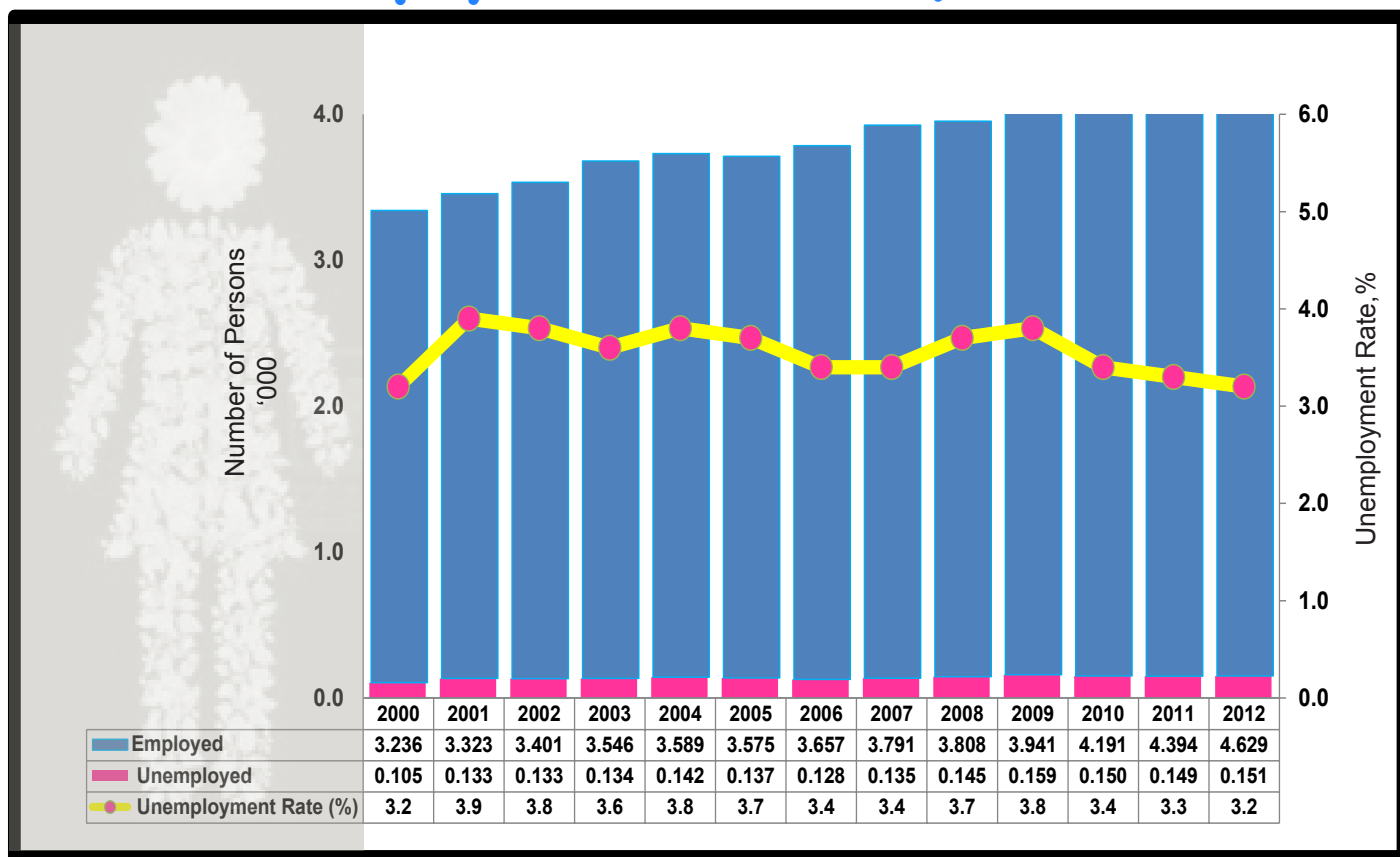
-Others* includes Craft and Related Trades Workers, Plant and Machine-Operators and Assemblers and Elementary Occupations

-Occupation* is classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008"

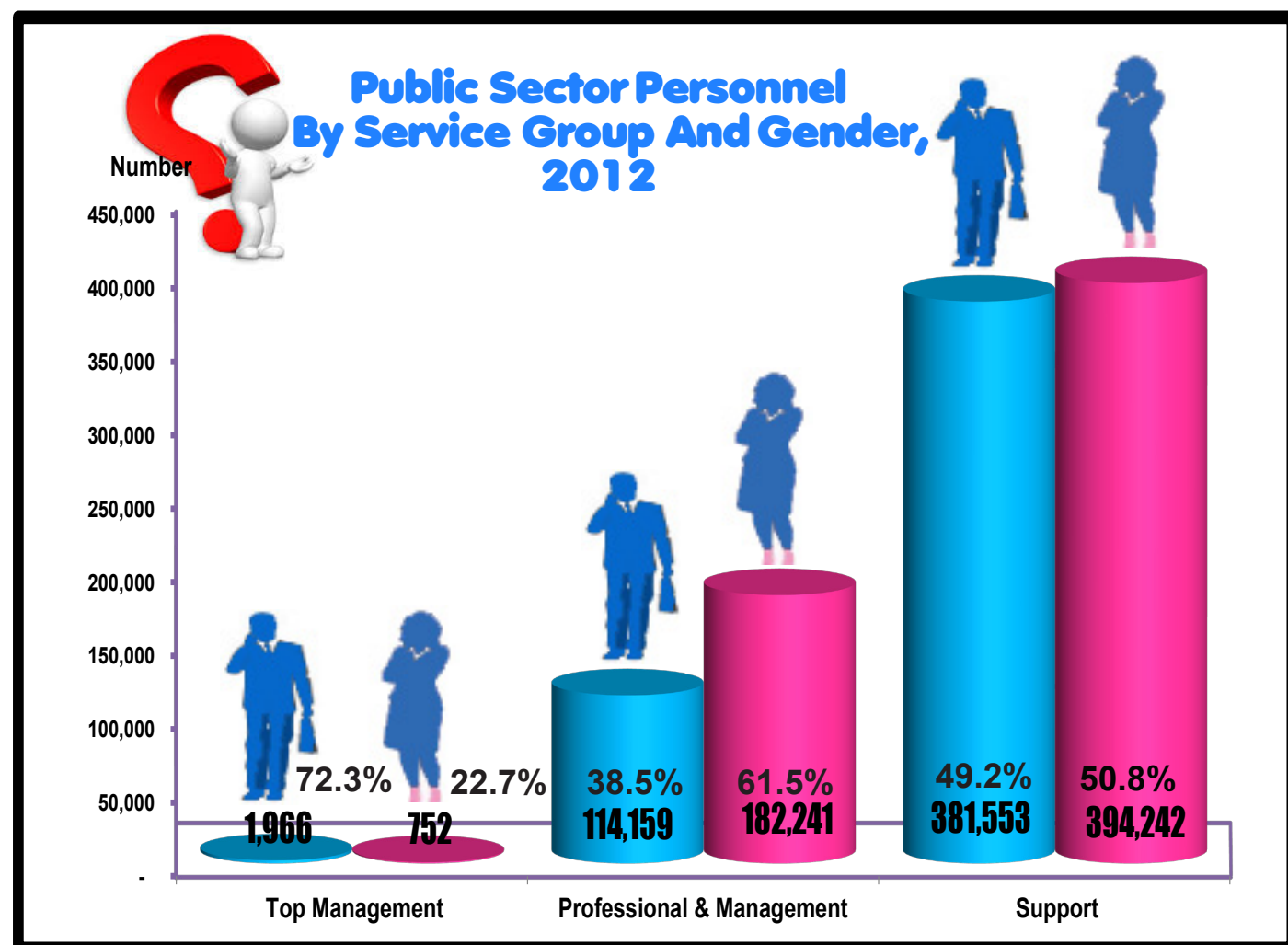
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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Number Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate (Female), 2000-2012



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”



Note : Data exclude armed forces and police force

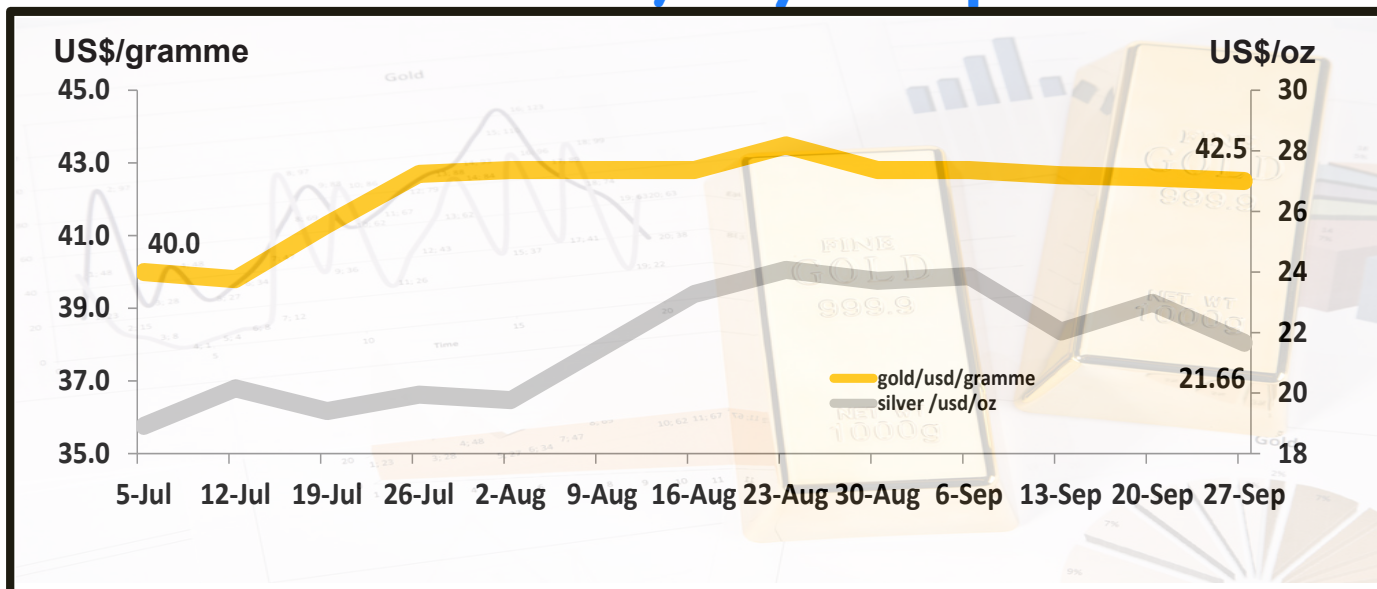
Source : Public Service Department
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Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Korean Won and Indonesian Rupiah, January 2012 - August 2013



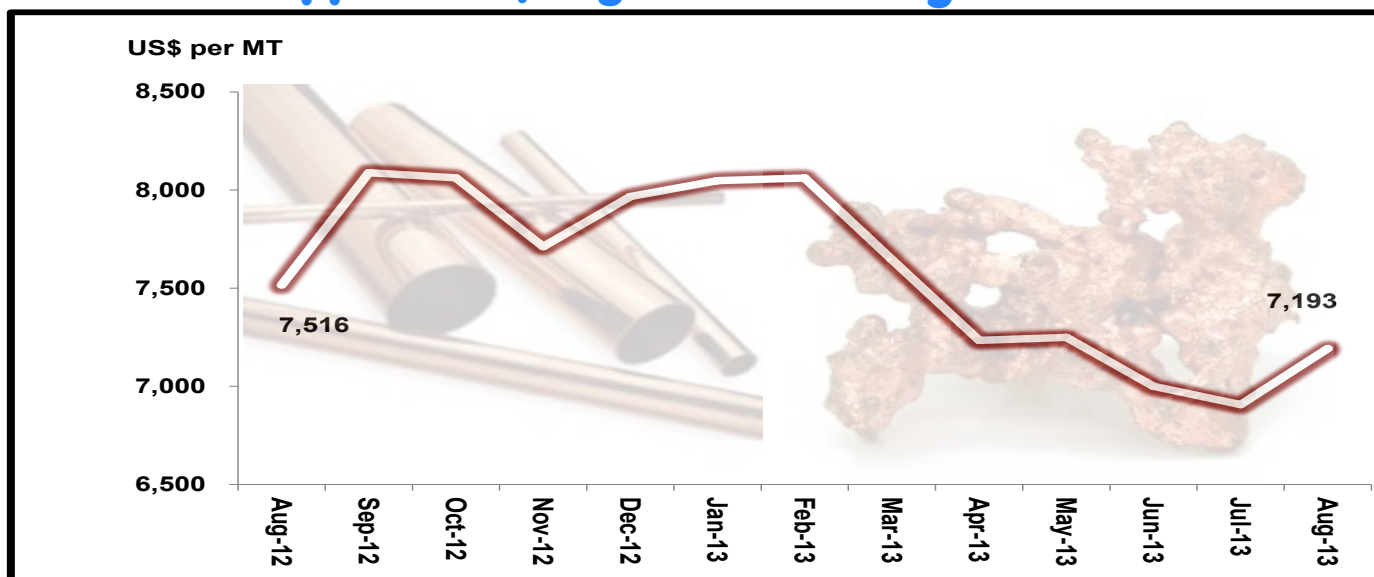
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Gold and Silver Prices, 5 July - 27 September 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

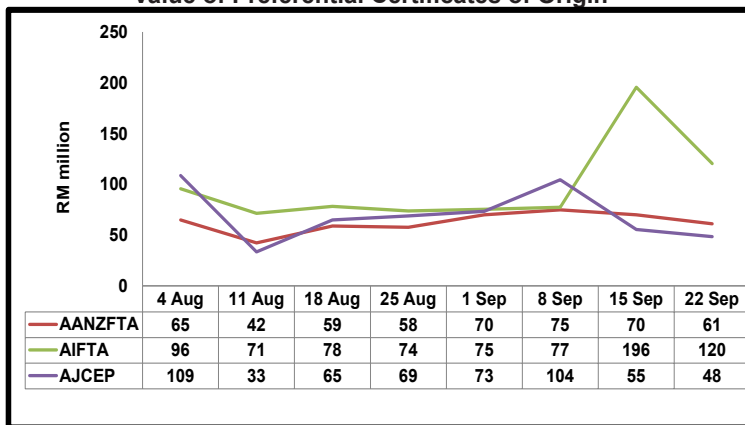
Copper Price, August 2012 - August 2013



Source : World bank

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

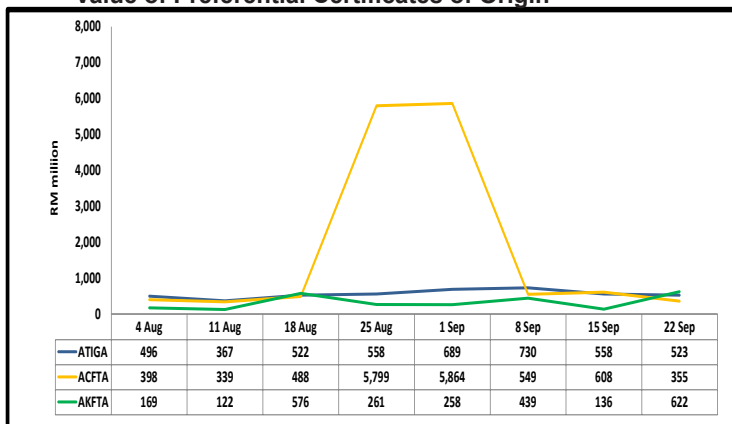
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
4 Aug	1,418	663	255	5,587	1,743	872
11 Aug	967	406	76	3,519	1,049	627
18 Aug	1,340	573	204	4,658	1,331	706
25 Aug	1,101	565	138	6,086	1,453	689
1 Sept	1,565	617	194	6,250	1,931	929
8 Sept	1,550	561	236	6,974	1,749	754
15 Sept	1,588	582	160	5,973	1,689	835
22 Sept	1,157	511	115	5,577	1,232	707

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

AJCEP: ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (Implemented since 1 February 2009)

ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Implemented since 1 May 2010)

ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2003)

AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2006)



Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
4 Aug	31	6	106	498
11 Aug	13	6	71	351
18 Aug	20	1	156	297
25 Aug	26	16	243	277
1 Sept	15	7	133	454
8 Sept	28	11	111	372
15 Sept	25	14	85	438
22 Sept	55	6	107	338

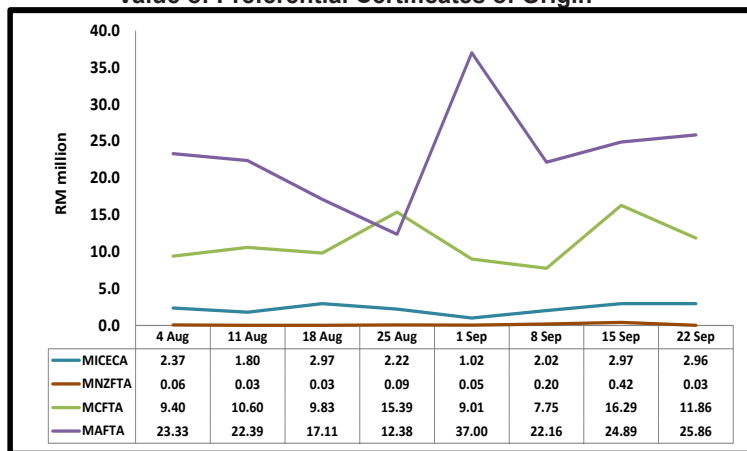
MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)

MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)

MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 25 February 2012)

MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
4 Aug	1,264	98	5,354
11 Aug	911	130	3,325
18 Aug	1,105	180	4,315
25 Aug	931	97	4,886
1 Sept	1,552	229	5,625
8 Sept	1,147	155	5,927
15 Sept	1,165	255	4,517
22 Sept	1,048	147	5,100

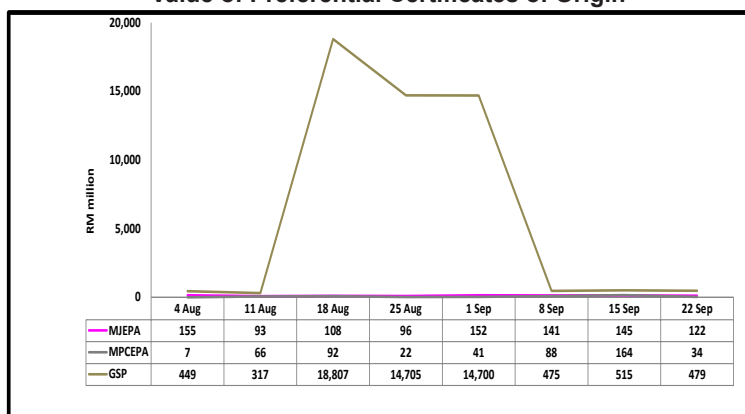
Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)

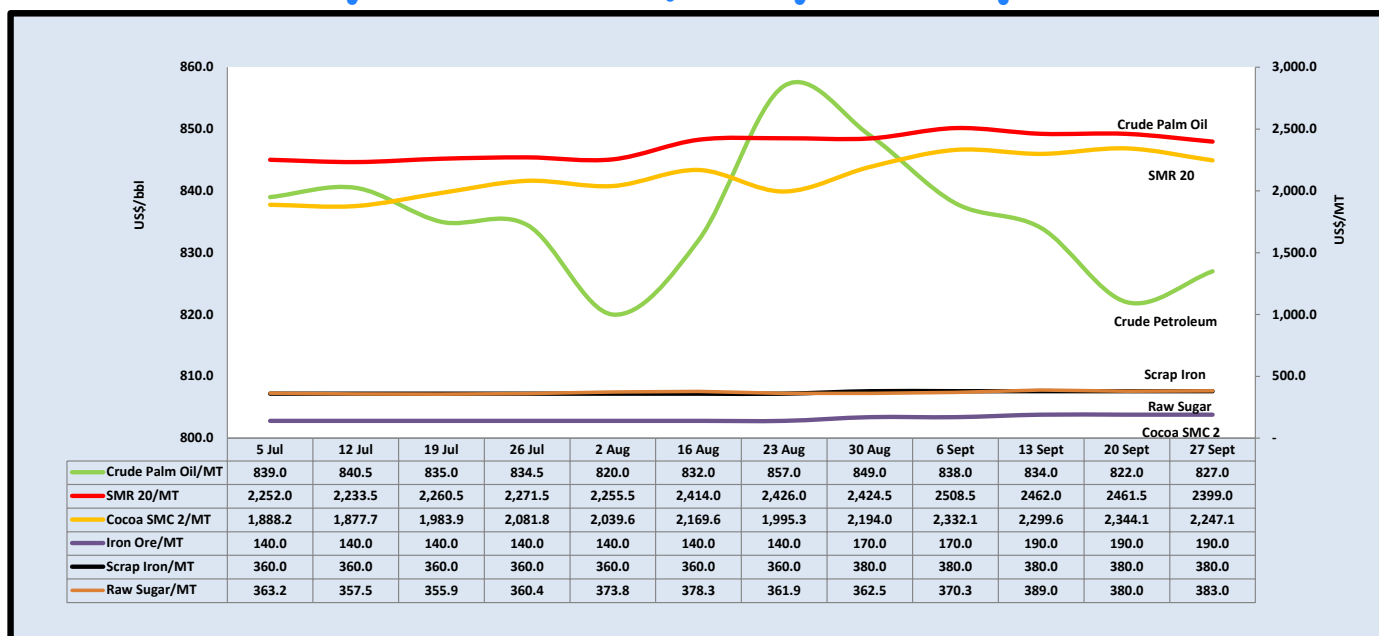


MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

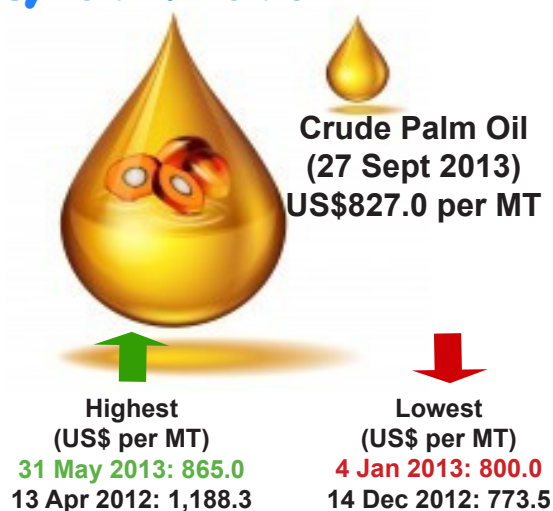
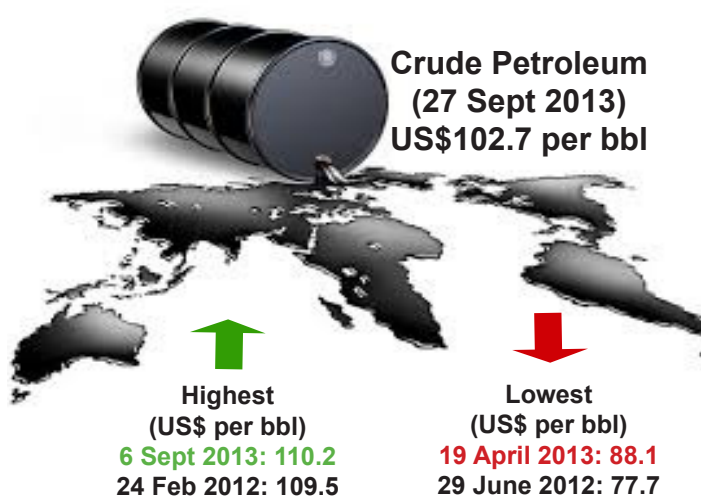
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Commodity Price Trends, 5 July - 27 September 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	27 Sept 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	102.7	↓ 3.2	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	827.0	↑ 0.6	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	383.0	↑ 5.1	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,399.0	↓ 2.5	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	2,247.1	↓ 4.1	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	380.0 (High) 370.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

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13 Sept 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,750 – RM1,800
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,050 – RM2,250





Name : Mohd Ridzuan Razali
Designation : Auxiliary Police
Division : Management Services
Duration of Service : Seven years
Contact : 03-62000049

Name : Norhayati Abd Ghaffar
Designation : Administrative Assistant
Division : Trade and Industry support
Import and Export Control Section
Duration of Service : 36 years
Contact : 03-62035838
Email : norhayati.ghaffar@miti.gov.my



Announcement



5th WORLD CHINESE ECONOMIC FORUM

Date : 3rd & 4th October

Venue : Sunway Resort Hotel & Spa Malaysia

**Gala Dinner Keynote Address: YBhg. Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin,
Deputy Prime Minister, Malaysia**

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Call +603 2093 5393 (David-220) david.selvan@asli.com.my/ (Janet-227) janet@asli.com.my

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MITI Weekly BULLETIN

Volume 259



07 October 2013



MITI in the news



MITI, MIDA NEGOTIATING POTENTIAL INVESTMENTS of INVESTMENT RM44bil (US\$14bil)

The International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) and its agency, the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA), are negotiating potential investments worth RM44bil for 466 projects in manufacturing and manufacturing-related services. Minister Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed said that the projects included chemicals and chemical products, electrical and electronics, metal and metal alloy, as well as manufacturing-related services.

"Malaysia remains a competitive investment location and continues to attract manufacturing projects with significant level of investments," he said in a statement. Mustapa said despite intense global and regional competition for foreign direct investments (FDIs), Malaysia continued to attract multinational corporations and large companies to establish their regional and global operations in the country. He said this was reflected by the total 428 manufacturing projects with investments of RM28.3bil approved between January and July.

Mustapa said of the amount, RM18.2bil or 64.3% were foreign investments, while RM10.1bil or 35.7% were domestic capital. He said the major portion of the approved foreign investments were in electrical and electronics products (RM7.4bil), basic metal products including petrochemicals and petroleum products (RM2.3bil). He said food manufacturing accounted for RM1.6bil of the foreign investments approved, transport equipment (RM1.1bil), non-metallic mineral products (RM903.1mil), and chemicals and chemical products (RM465.3mil).

Mustapa said the domestic investments were mainly in petroleum products including petrochemicals (RM2.3bil), food manufacturing (RM1.5bil), and chemicals and chemical products (RM1.3bil). He said the leading sources of investments were the United States (RM5.2bil), South Korea (RM2.7bil), Singapore (RM2.5bil), Japan (RM2.3bil) and the Netherlands (RM2.3bil). Mustapa said the main investment destination was Johor (RM8.7bil), followed by Sarawak (RM5.6bil), Malacca (RM2.9bil), Sabah (RM2.8bil) and Selangor (RM2.6bil).

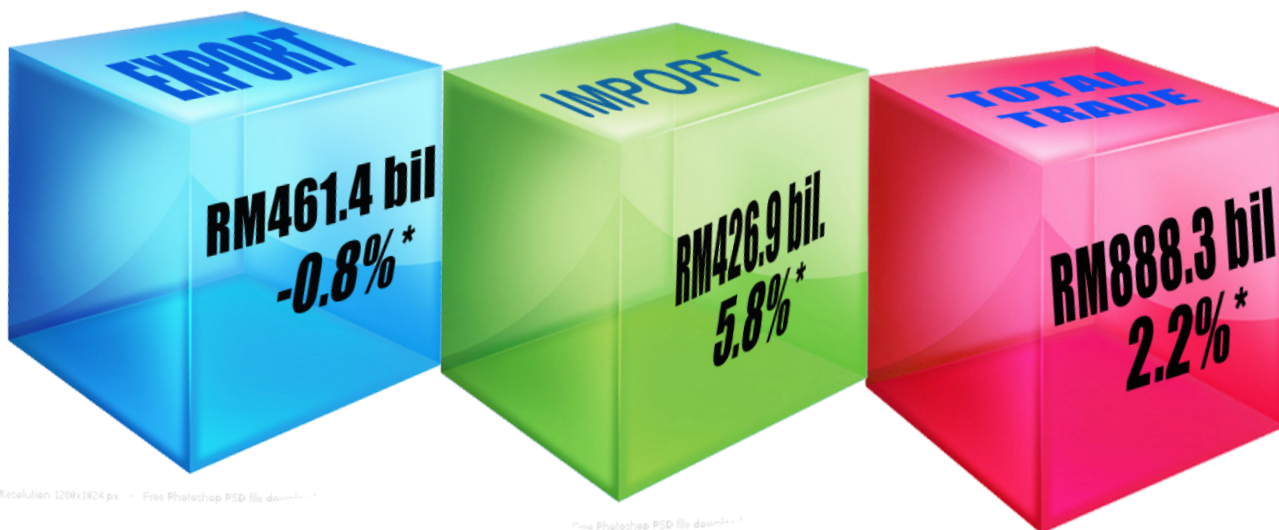
He said that between January and July, 91 new regional establishments – which included operational headquarters, international procurement centres, regional distribution centres, treasury management centres, representative offices and regional offices – were approved with investments of RM736.3mil.

For other support services, he said 69 projects with investments of RM1.5bil were approved with tax incentives.

"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"

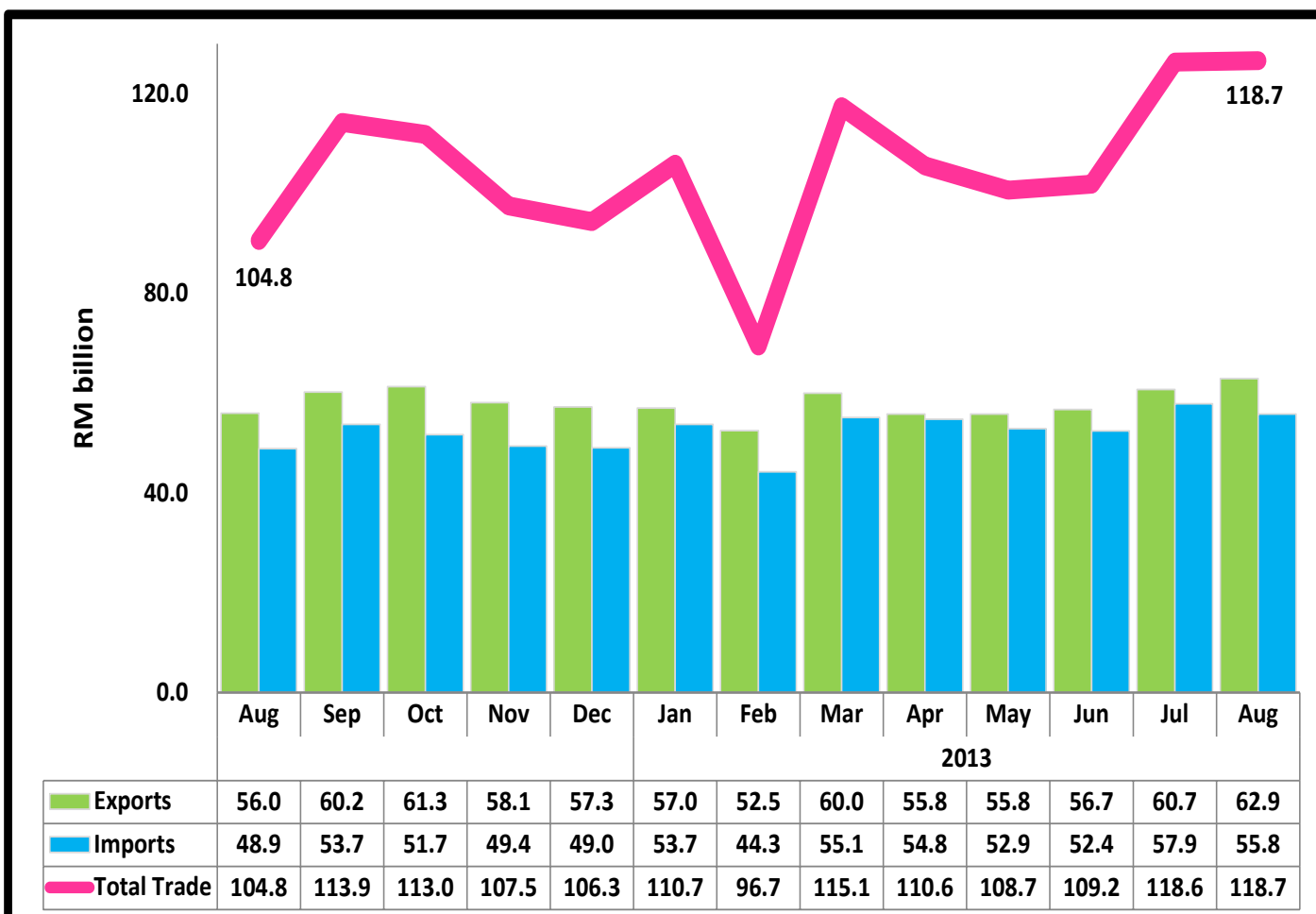
MALAYSIA

Trade Performance, January - August 2013



Note: * % change Jan - Aug 2013/2012
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Trade Performance, August 2012 - August 2013



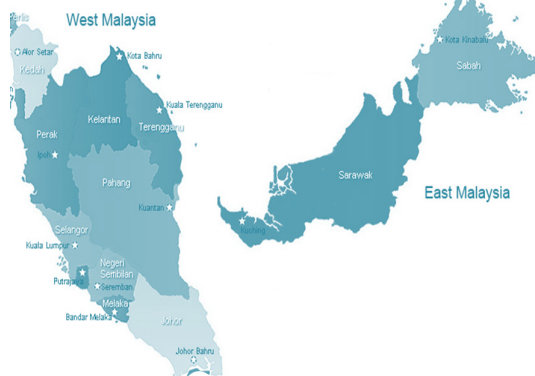
Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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Top Five Trading Partners, January - August 2013



Exports:RM59.0 bil.
Imports:RM69.9 bil
Total Trade : RM128.9 bil



Exports:RM52.6 bil.
Imports:RM37.0 bil
Total Trade : RM89.6bil



Exports:RM66.4 bil.
Imports:RM54.0 bil
Total Trade : RM120.4bil



Exports:RM38.4 bil.
Imports:RM33.3 bil
Total Trade : RM71.7bil



Exports:RM26.3 bil.
Imports:RM24.6 bil
Total Trade : RM50.9bil

Top Five Export and Import Products, January - August 2013



	RM bil.
E & E	150.9
Refined Petroleum	39.6
LNG	38.4
Chemicals & Chemical	31.6
Palm Oil	29.5

Total Exports
RM461.4 bil.

	RM bil.
E & E	117.3
Refined Petroleum	47.1
Chemicals & Chemical	36.6
Machinery, appliances & parts	35.9
Manufactures of metal	29.4

Total Imports
RM426.9 bil.

Top Five Overall Dynamism-Countries in ASEAN, 2013



Grant Thornton
 An instinct for growth™
 Note: Normalised Score (Max=100, Min=0)
 Source: <https://globaldynamismindex.com/>

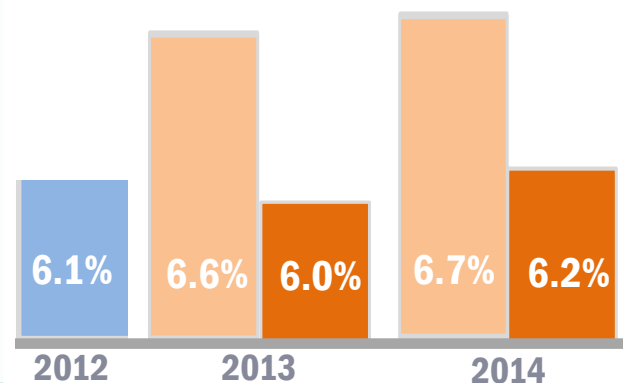


Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2013 Update GROWTH OUTLOOK

ADO 2013 forecast ADO 2013 update forecast



Developing Asia



August 2013

Singapore Economic Indicators

Inflation rate grew up to 2.0% (y-o-y)

- Accommodation costs increased 4.2%
- Services inflation 2.7%
- Food prices gained 2.4%
- Private road transport cost edged up by 0.1%

Manufacturing Performance

- Electronics sector climbing 5.3% (y-o-y)
- Transport engineering output surged by 8.1% (y-o-y)
- Chemicals cluster output increased by 4.9% (y-o-y)
- Biomedical manufacturing cluster falling by 1.0% (y-o-y)
- General manufacturing sector declined 2.5% (y-o-y)
- Precision engineering cluster contracted 6.4% (y-o-y)
- Miscellaneous industries segment grew 2.7% (y-o-y)

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

US Economic Indicators

August 2013

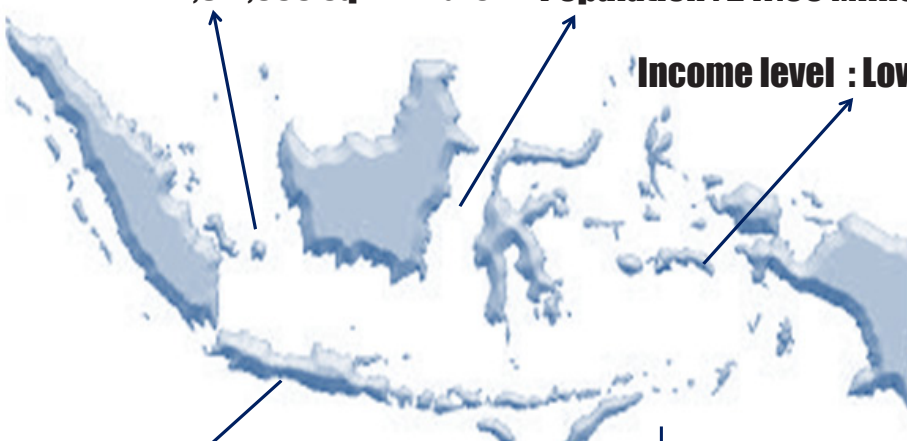
- Inflation rate decreased to 4.52%
- Consumer Price index 233.88
- Unemployment rate 7.3%
- Producer Price index 0.3
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth 2.5% for 2nd quarter 2013
- Personal Consumption Expenditures increased 1.8% in the 2nd quarter 2013
- Exports of goods and services increased 8.0%
- Imports of goods and services increased 6.9%

PROFILE: INDONESIA

Area: total: 1,904,569 sq km land:

1,811,569 sq km water Population : 247.95 Million

Income level : Lower middle income



Natural Resources: petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

National or Regional Currency: Rupiah, IDR

GDP Growth: 6.3% (2013^e)

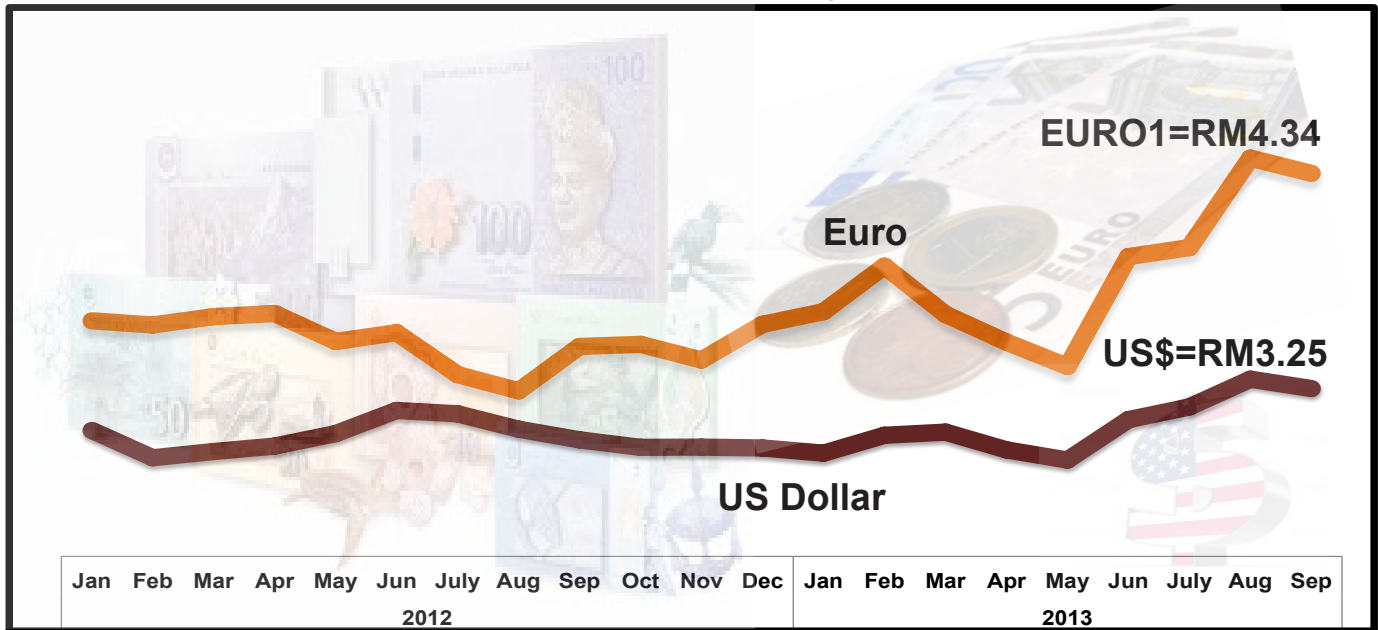
Inflation rate: 5.6% (2013^e)

Unemployment Rate: 6.1% (2013^e)



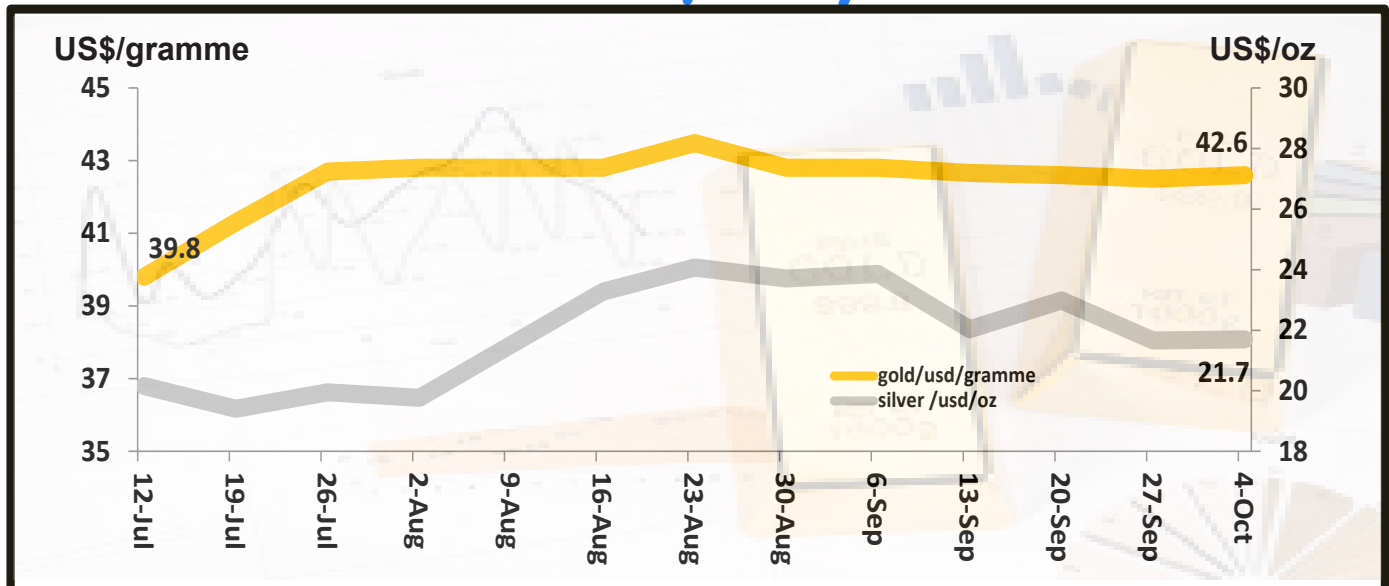
Note: e refer to estimated figure by IMF
Source :<http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>
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Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with US Dollar and Euro, January 2012 - September 2013



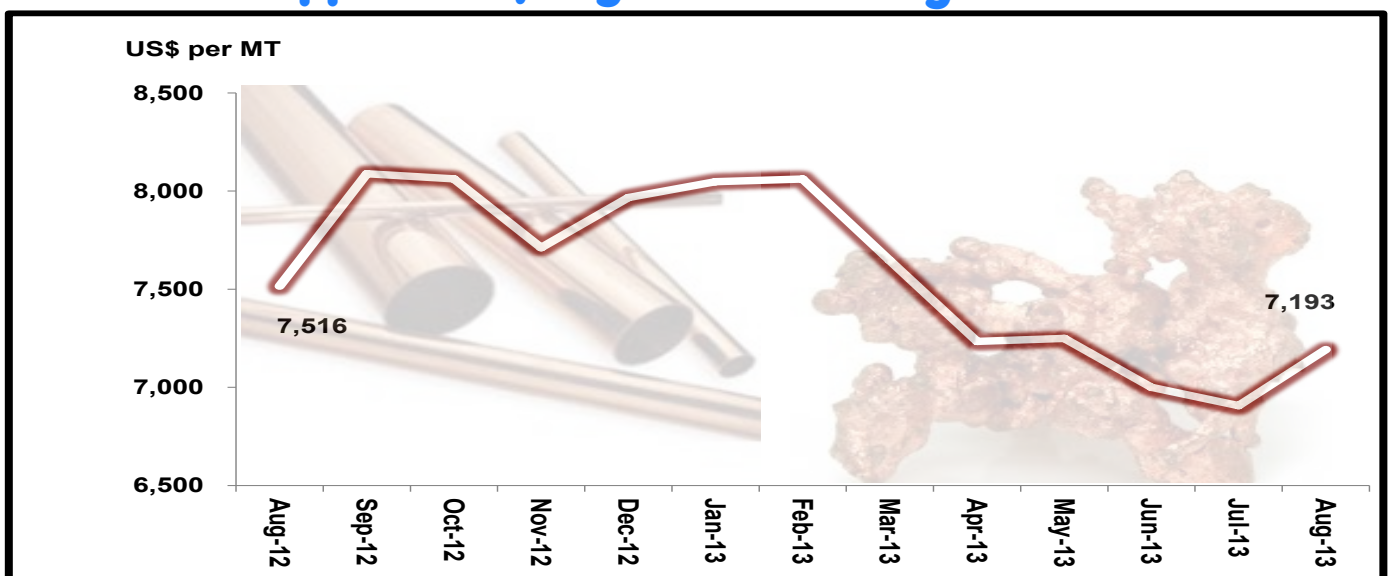
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Gold and Silver Prices, 12 July - 4 October 2013



Source : http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Copper Price, August 2012 - August 2013



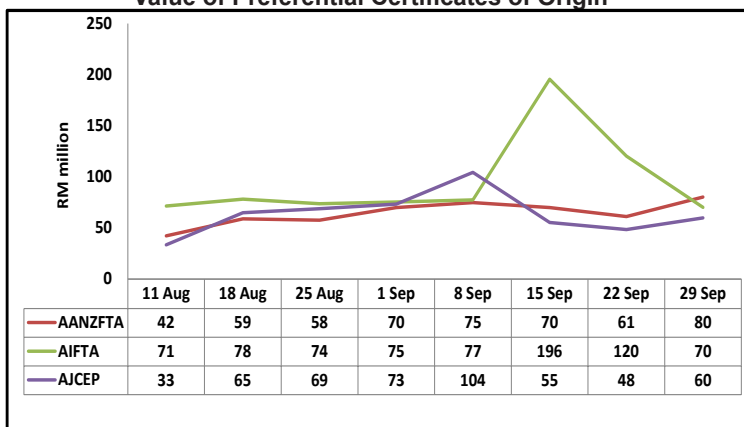
Source : World bank



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Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCO's)

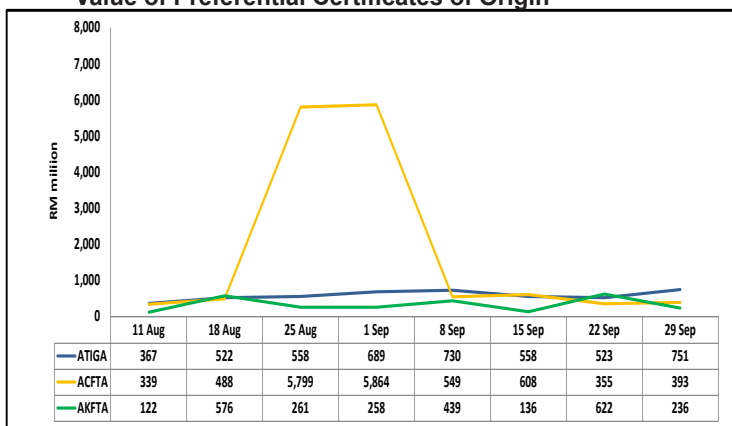
Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



Number of Certificates

	AANZFTA	AIFTA	AJCEP	ATIGA	ACFTA	AKFTA
11 Aug	967	406	76	3,519	1,049	627
18 Aug	1,340	573	204	4,658	1,331	706
25 Aug	1,101	565	138	6,086	1,453	689
1 Sept	1,565	617	194	6,250	1,931	929
8 Sept	1,550	561	236	6,974	1,749	754
15 Sept	1,588	582	160	5,973	1,689	835
25 Sept	1,157	511	115	5,577	1,232	707
29 Sept	1,620	547	207	7,122	1,312	832

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

AJCEP: ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (Implemented since 1 February 2009)

ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Implemented since 1 May 2010)

ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2003)

AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2006)



Number of Certificates

	MICECA	MNZFTA	MCFTA	MAFTA
11 Aug	13	6	71	351
18 Aug	20	1	156	297
25 Aug	26	16	243	277
1 Sept	15	7	133	454
8 Sept	28	11	111	372
15 Sept	25	14	85	438
22 Sept	55	6	107	338
29 Sept	41	16	116	518

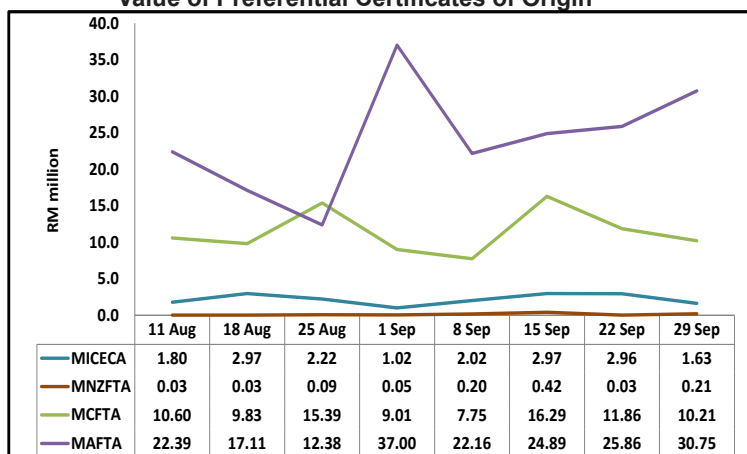
MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)

MNZFTA: Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2010)

MCFTA: Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 25 February 2012)

MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



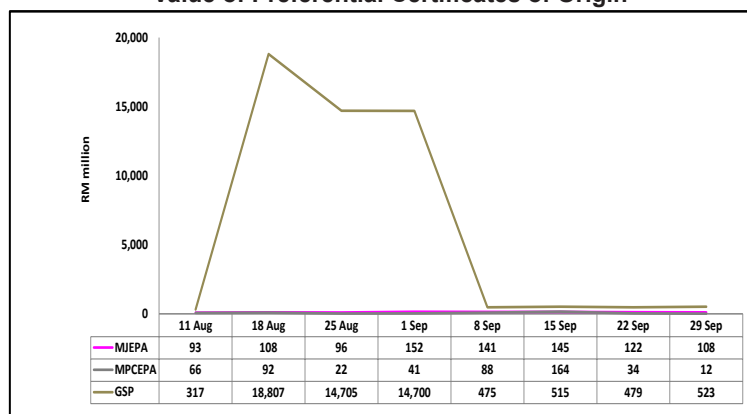
Number of Certificates

	MJEPA	MPCEPA	GSP
11 Aug	911	130	3,325
18 Aug	1,105	180	4,315
25 Aug	931	97	4,886
1 Sept	1,552	229	5,625
8 Sept	1,147	155	5,927
15 Sept	1,165	255	4,517
22 Sept	1,048	147	5,100
29 Sept	1,241	152	5,295

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are members of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

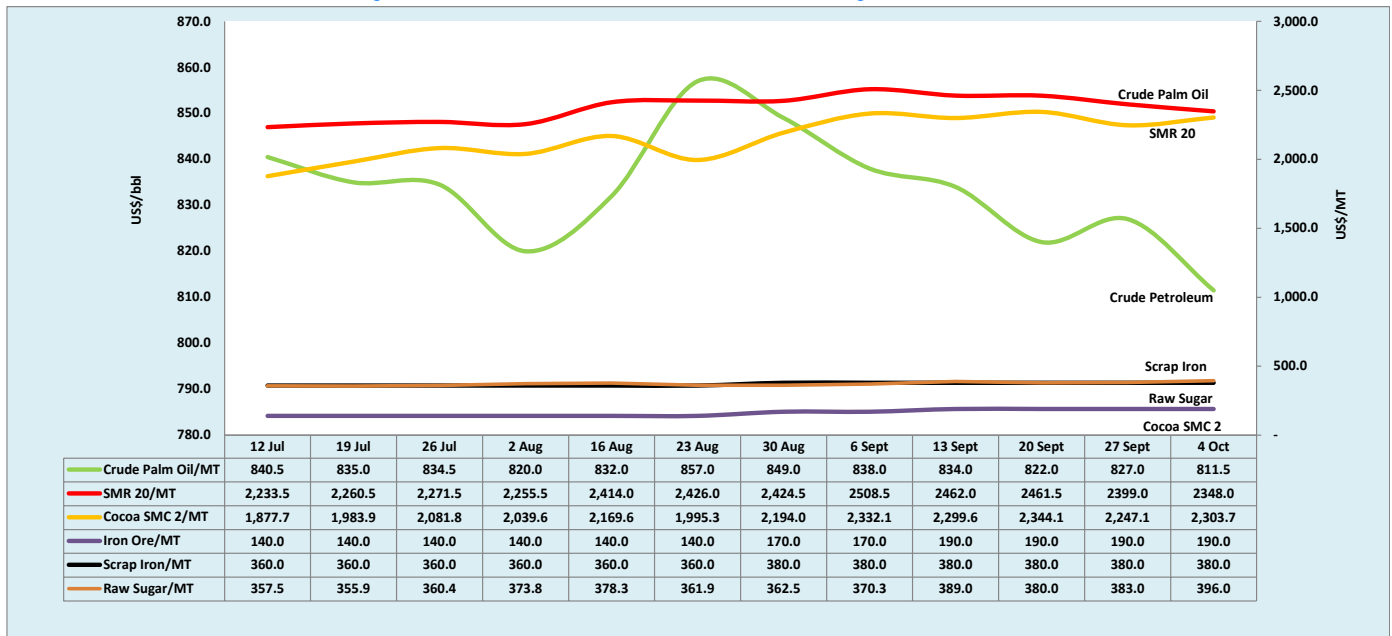
MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin

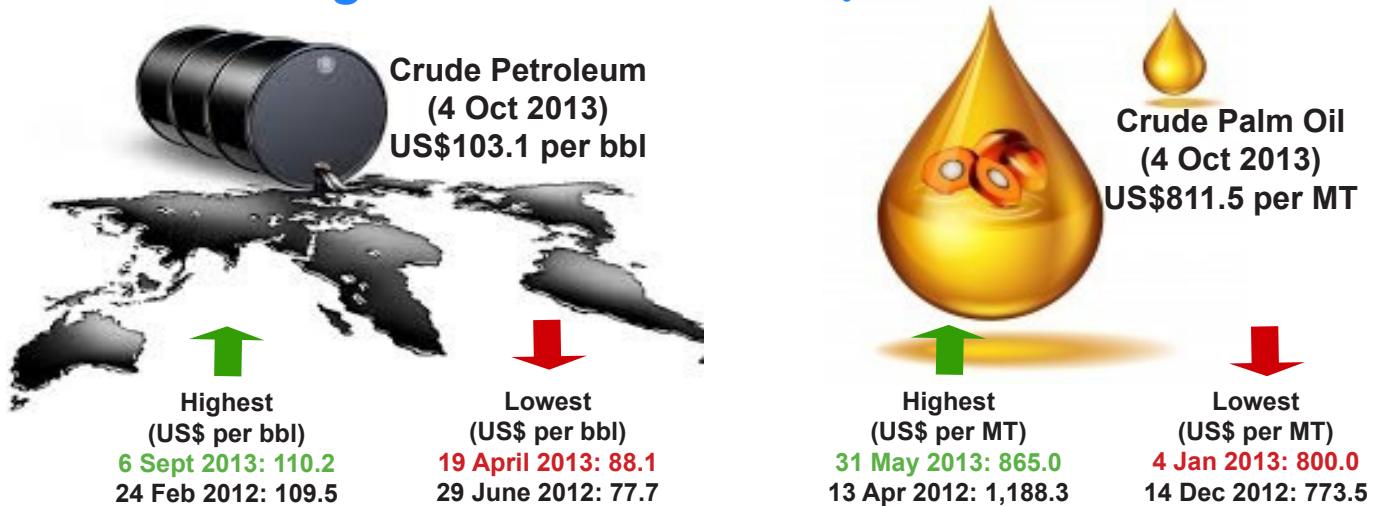


MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)

Commodity Price Trends, 12 Jul - 4 October 2013



Highest & Lowest Prices, 2012/2013



Weekly Commodity Prices

Commodity	4 Oct 2013 (US\$)	% Change*	2012 ⁱ	2011 ⁱ	2010 ⁱ
Crude Petroleum (per bbl)	103.1	↑ 0.3	77.7-109.5	80.3-112.7	68.0-91.4
Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	811.5	↓ 1.9	1,000.4	1,124.0	896.6
Raw Sugar (per MT)	396.0	↑ 3.4	473.8	647.0	594.6
Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	2,348.0	↓ 1.9	952.5	1,348.3	1,058.1
Cocoa SMC (per MT)	2,303.1	↑ 2.5	2,128.9	2,644.8	2,633.4
Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)	380.0 (High) 370.0 (Low)	unchanged unchanged	444.7	491.0	393.1

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

Source : Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation, Bloomberg and Czarnikow Group

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13 Sept 2013 domestic prices for :

1. Billets (per MT) : RM1,750 – RM1,800
2. Steel bars (per MT) : RM2,050 – RM2,250



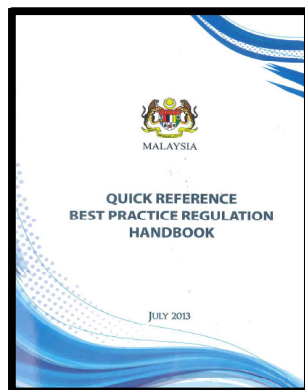
Info

BEST PRACTICE REGULATION

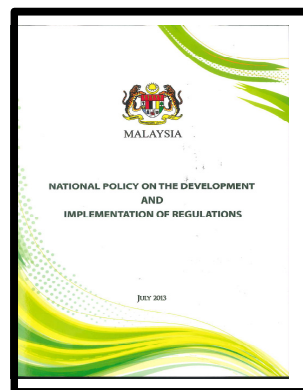
BEST PRACTISE REGULATION HANDBOOK



QUICK REFERENCE BEST PRATICE REGULATION HANDBOOK



NATIONAL POLICY ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATION



Please visit - http://www.mpc.gov.my/home/index.php?sstr_lang=en&cont=ds&id=8i19&item=d8&t=3

For additional information and guidance documents on the Malaysian regulatory process, please contact:-

Tel: 603 - 7955 7266 | Fax: 603 - 7957 8068 |

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