



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (STATCAB) PROGRAMME ONLINE TRAINING COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

20th June 2023



**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



TABLE OF CONTENTS



1

Introduction on Import and Export Statistics Compilation

- **Introduction to (IMTS) 2010
- Coverage/Scope**
- **Time of Recording**
- **Territory and Trade System**
- **Commodity Classifications**
- **Valuation**
- **Partner Country**
- **Mode of Transport**

2

Malaysian Import And Export At Glance

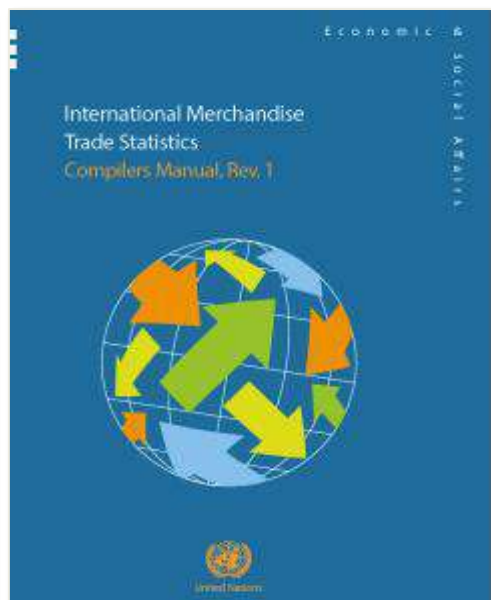
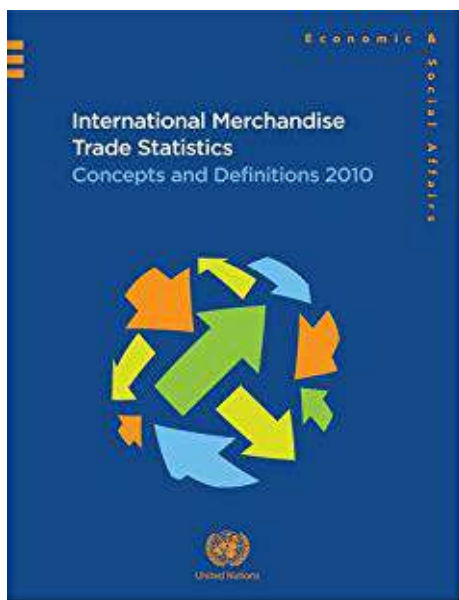
INTRODUCTION TO (IMTS) 2010

- Coverage/Scope



Methodological Work on IMTS

- ✓ IMTS: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010) (2010)
- ✓ IMTS: Compilers Manual (IMTS 2010 – CM) (2012)



Conceptual Framework

- IMTS 2010 aims to provide recommendations that globally applicable and operational and flows integrated approach to economic statistics.
- The term « trade » mostly reflects physical cross-border movement of goods but also other movements.
- IMTS 2010 conceptually differs with System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) and Balance of Payment 6 (BPM6).

Recommendations and Encouragements

- Term «recommended» refers to a standard with which countries should comply.
- Term «encouraged» indicates a desirable practice that is not part of standard.



- ❖ Generally one of the oldest fields where statistics are available (from 1790 in the USA, publications since 1825 in France,...).
- ❖ Historical link with Customs procedures
 - Benefits: availability of data, harmonisation (concepts, definitions, classifications) from Customs agreements, first level quality checks,...
 - Drawbacks: concept and definitions not always fully adapted to statisticians needs
- ❖ Huge volume of data (detailed level).
- ❖ Mirror flows available.
- ❖ Various kinds of users ...
- ❖ Macro-Economic users : Balance of Payments, National Accounts, Ministry of Economy, Universities, Economic research, ...



- ❖ Micro-economic users:
 - Public users (Ministries of: Trade, Industry, Energy, Agriculture,...)
 - Private users: Business organisations, Chambers of Commerce, Main traders, market analysis,...
 - Trade negotiations (WTO)
- ❖ Users need coherent and comparable data.
- ❖ A first step is for producers to use common concepts and definitions.
- ❖ The UN Statistical Commission has adopted the first set of recommendations on IMTS Concepts and definitions in 1970.
- ❖ IMTS Concepts and definitions, revision 2 in 1998.
- ❖ ➔ Revision 3 adopted in 2010.



Coverage/Scope

A. General Guideline

- It is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory.
- Application of criterion of change of ownership. The criterion of change of ownership is to be used to determine whether certain goods should be recorded only if the general guideline is not applicable or not sufficient.
 - ✓ Ownership is defined in accordance with 2008SNA and BPM6 as change of economic ownership.
 - ✓ Can apply, for example, to:
 - ❖ Ships and aircraft
 - ❖ Satellites and their launchers
 - ❖ Mobile equipment that changes ownership while outside the residence of its original owner

(Transactions in these goods might not be properly, if at all, be captured in the recording of cross border movements of goods).



B. Specific Guidelines

Clarify the treatment of certain categories of goods that are recommended to be:

1. Included in IMTS (of which some are recommended to be separately identified)
2. Excluded from IMTS
3. Excluded but be separately recorded

Examples of goods recommended for inclusion:

- ☐ **Non-monetary gold**
- ☐ **Humanitarian aid, including emergency aid**
- ☐ **Goods for military use**
- ☐ **Goods on consignment.** *These are goods intended for sale but not actually sold when they cross the border (valuation issue)*
- ☐ **Media,** whether or not recorded included at full transaction value (*except for media used for carrying customized software or software written for a specific client or originals of any nature which should, in principle be excluded, in close cooperation with bop compilers*).
- ☐ **Electricity, gas, oil and water:** *Countries are encouraged to establish appropriate procedures for obtaining as accurate as possible records of this trade (coordinate with trading partners).*
- ☐ **Goods under financial lease.** *There are two kinds of leases in common usage: financial leases and operating leases. Goods are considered to be under financial lease if the lessee assumes the rights, risks, rewards and responsibilities in relation to the goods, and from an economic point of view can be considered as the de facto owner.*



Examples of goods recommended for inclusion:

- ❑ **Ships and aircrafts.** *In the absence of customs documents, use non customs data sources, such as registry additions and deletions or enterprise surveys as appropriate (on the basis of change of ownership).*
- ❑ **Fish catch:** *goods landed from vessels of one country in national ports of another country or acquired by vessels of one country on the high seas from vessels of another country are in the scope of IMTS 2010 for both exports and imports and should be recorded where economically or environmentally significant. Countries are encouraged to develop over time necessary data collection and/or estimation procedures.*
- ❑ **Goods delivered to vessels and aircrafts (Bunkers, stores, ballast and dunnage):** *goods acquired by national aircraft and vessels outside the economic territory of the compiling country, or from foreign vessels and aircraft inside the economic territory of a country.*
- ❑ **Satellites and their launchers:** *equivalent to the treatment of ships and aircraft (change of ownership principle). Launch and other related activities should be treated as services.*
- ❑ **Goods in electronic commerce.** : *goods ordered and paid for via Internet.*
- ❑ **Goods for processing with or without change of ownership;** these goods are sent abroad or brought into a country under a specific arrangement between the involved parties and for specific operations as defined by the statistical authorities of the compiling country.
 - ❖ It is recommended that goods for processing, as well as goods resulting from the processing (compensating products in customs terminology) are to be included at their full (gross) value.
 - ❖ Countries are encouraged to explicitly identify (preferably by special coding) in their trade statistics goods for processing as well as goods resulting from such processing **where no change of ownership takes place**
 - ❖ Identification of this trade may be difficult (if no adequate sources of data).



Examples of goods recommended for exclusion:

- ❑ **Goods simply being transported through a country:** *include goods “in transit”, but are not limited to them. Goods crossing the compiling country’s border should be excluded if it is known that their destination is a third country (except if there is a change of ownership after entering the economic territory).*
- ❑ **Goods temporarily admitted or dispatched:** *It is recommended that goods are considered as temporarily admitted/discharged if at the time of admission/dispatch it is known that their intended stay in the receiving country is temporary (as defined by the statistical authority of a country) and after their stay they can be withdrawn/returned in the same state. This category includes, but is not limited to, goods identified in the Kyoto and Istanbul Conventions as goods covered by the “temporary admission subject to re-exportation in the same state” customs procedure.*
- ➔ *Treat movement of goods as “simply being transported through the country” or as “temporary admission/dispatch” only if reliable criteria are established.*
- ❑ **Monetary gold**
- ❑ **Non-financial assets,** *ownership of which has been transferred from residents to non-residents, without crossing borders.*
- ❑ **Goods under merchanting:** *Merchanting is defined as the purchase of goods by a resident of the compiling economy from a nonresident combined with the subsequent resale of the same goods to another nonresident without the goods being present or crossing the border of the compiling country.*
- ❑ **Goods under operating lease:** *In absence of other information the duration of a lease of less than one year can be taken as an indication that the lease is an operating lease.*



Examples of goods recommended for exclusion:

- **Goods lost or destroyed** *after leaving the economic territory of the exporting country but before entering the economic territory of the intended importing country are to be excluded from imports of the intended importing country.*
- **Satellites** (and their launchers as applicable) moved to and launched from another country without change of ownership.
- **Goods functioning as means of transport;** *includes a wide range of items: ships, aircrafts, containers, empty bottles returned to be refilled,...*
- **Goods treated as part of trade in services:** *goods acquired by travelers, goods supplied by and to enclaves of foreign governments, Media carrying software customized or written for a specific client or originals of any nature, where identified.*

Examples of goods encouraged to be recorded separately (for BOP and National Accounts needs):

Goods to be included but encouraged to be separately recorded (identified):

- (a) Goods for processing where no change of ownership took place
- (b) Goods which cross borders as a result of transactions between related parties

Goods to be excluded but encouraged to be separately recorded:

- (a) Goods for repair or maintenance
- (b) Waste and scrap having no commercial value
- (c) Goods entering or leaving the economic territory of a country illegally
- (d) Good lost or destroyed after ownership has been acquired by the importer

TIME OF RECORDING





TIME OF RECORDING



As a general guideline it is recommended that goods be recorded at the time when they enter or leave the economic territory of a country

In the case of customs-based data-collection systems, this time can be frequently approximated by the date of lodgment of the customs declaration (date when customs accepts the declaration for processing)

If such dates differ considerably from the date when goods actually cross the border of the economic territory (e.g. if goods are cleared well in advance or after their arrival) or non-customs data sources are used (e.g. enterprise surveys) more appropriate dates should be identified and used (e.g. the date of arrival/departure of the goods carrier as indicated in the transportation documents)

TERRITORY AND TRADE SYSTEM





IMTS 2010 provides an overview of “basic terms”



IMTS Recommendation : *The definition of the statistical territory may or may not coincide with the economic territory or its customs territory. It is recommended that countries provide a detailed description of their statistical territory and make it publicly available.*



❑ **IMTS Recommendation:** *Make clear whether or not the following territorial elements exists and included in the statistical territory :*

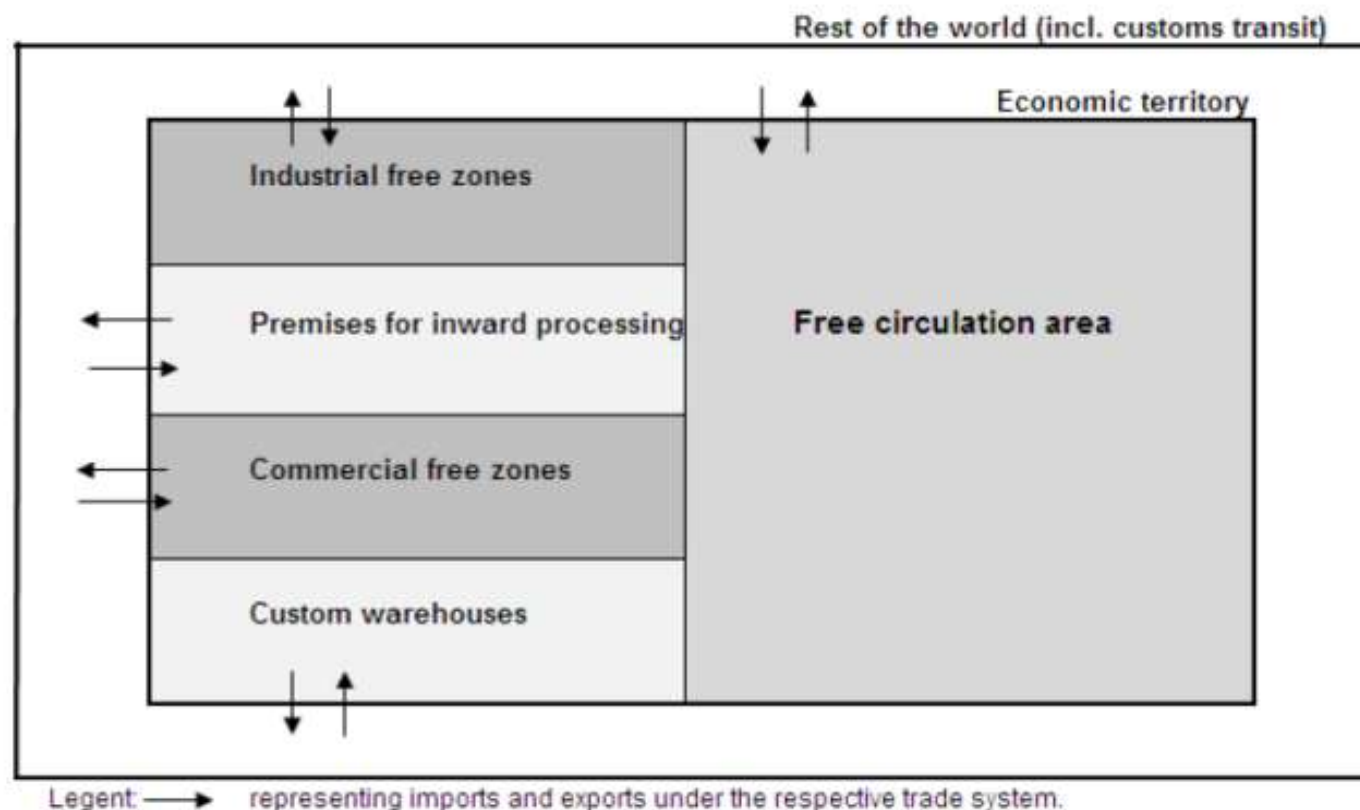
- *Islands;*
- *Territorial waters and continental shelf;*
- *Offshore and outer space installations and apparatus;*
- *Commercial free zones; Industrial free zones;*
- *Customs warehouses;*
- *Premises for inward processing;*
- *Territorial enclaves and exclaves*

➔ **Depending on what parts of the economic territory are included in the statistical territory the trade data compilation system adopted by a country (its trade system) may be referred to as general or special.**



- ❑ **Definition:** General trade system, in use when the statistical territory coincides with the economic territory

Territorial elements and potential imports and exports under the general trade system:





Trade flows in the General Trade System

General Imports:

Imports of foreign goods

Re-imports of domestic goods

Re-imports are imports of domestic goods which were previously recorded as exports

General Exports:

Exports of domestic goods

Re-exports of foreign goods

Re-exports are exports of foreign goods which were previously recorded as imports



IMTS Recommendations

- ❖ Use all applicable territorial elements when applying general trade system.
 - ✓ General trade system is in use when statistical territory coincides with the economic territory
- ❖ Not only include re-imports in total imports, but also identify (code) them separately for analytical purposes.
- ❖ Not only include re-exports in total exports, but also identify (code) them separately for analytical purposes.
- ❖ Add customs procedure codes to dataset for trade statistics (even if the responsible agency is not customs).
- ❖ Use general trade system for both imports and exports.



- ❑ **Definition:** *The Special Trade System is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory.*
- ❑ **Special Trade system** *“strict definition: the statistical territory is limited to the free circulation area.*
- ❑ **Special Trade “relaxed definition”:** *is in use when:*
 - i. Goods that enter a country for or leave it after inward processing and*
 - ii. Goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone are also recorded and included in international merchandise trade statistics.*
- ❑ **Limitations of the special trade system:**
 - *Narrows the coverage of the statistics as not all goods are covered reduces relevance*
 - *Not uniform application across countries creates serious incomparability.*



TERRITORY AND TRADE SYSTEM



- **Definition:** The Special Trade System is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory

Territorial elements and potential imports and exports under the special trade system in its relaxed definition:

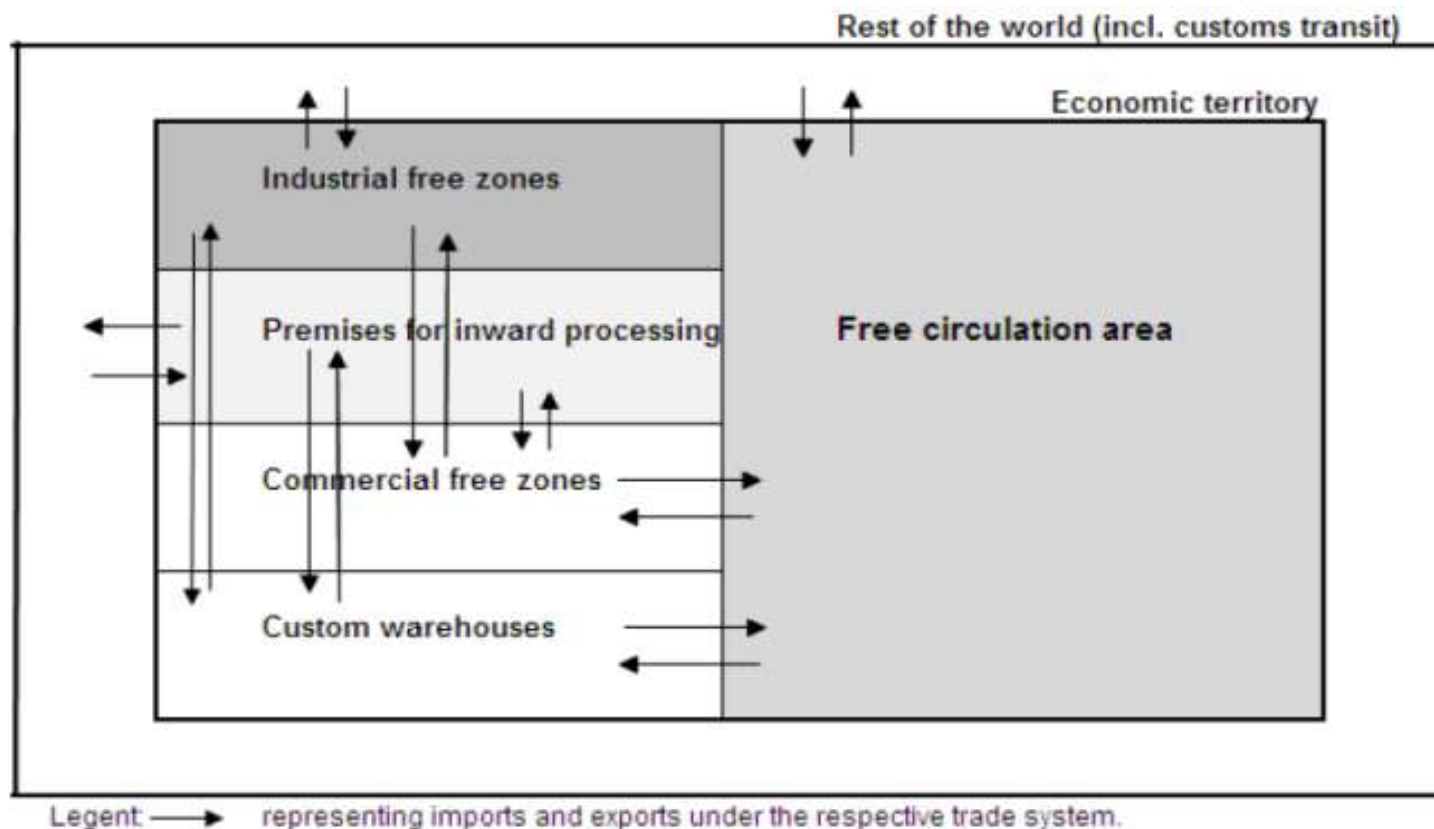
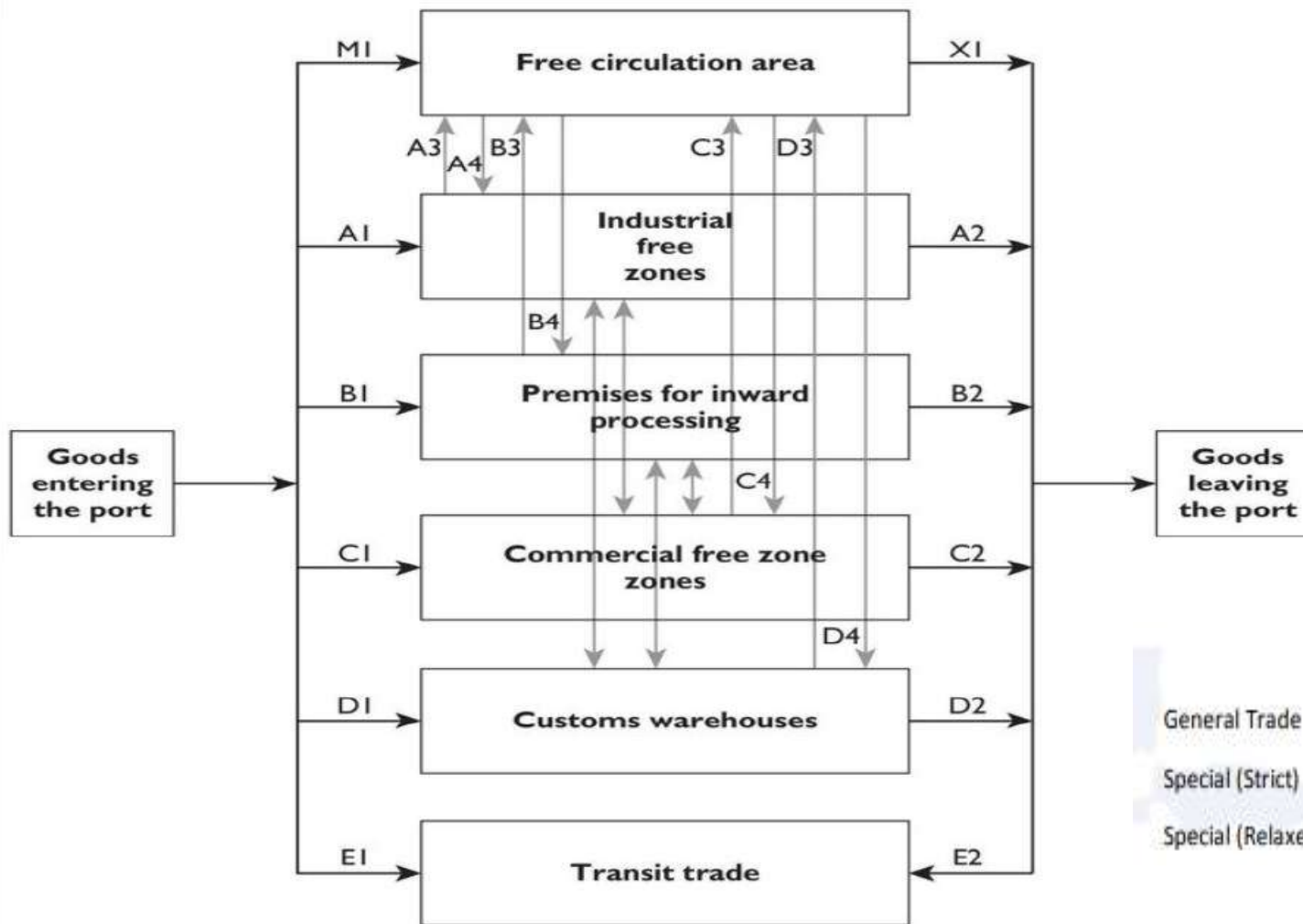




Illustration of Import and Export Flows



	Imports
General Trade	$M1 + A1 + B1 + C1 + D1$
Special (Strict)	$M1 + A3 + B3 + C3 + D3$
Special (Relaxed)	$M1 + A1 + B1 + C3 + D3$

Exports
$X1 + A2 + B2 + C2 + D2$
$X1 + A4 + B4 + C4 + D4$
$X1 + A2 + B2 + C4 + D4$



Moving Towards General Trade System

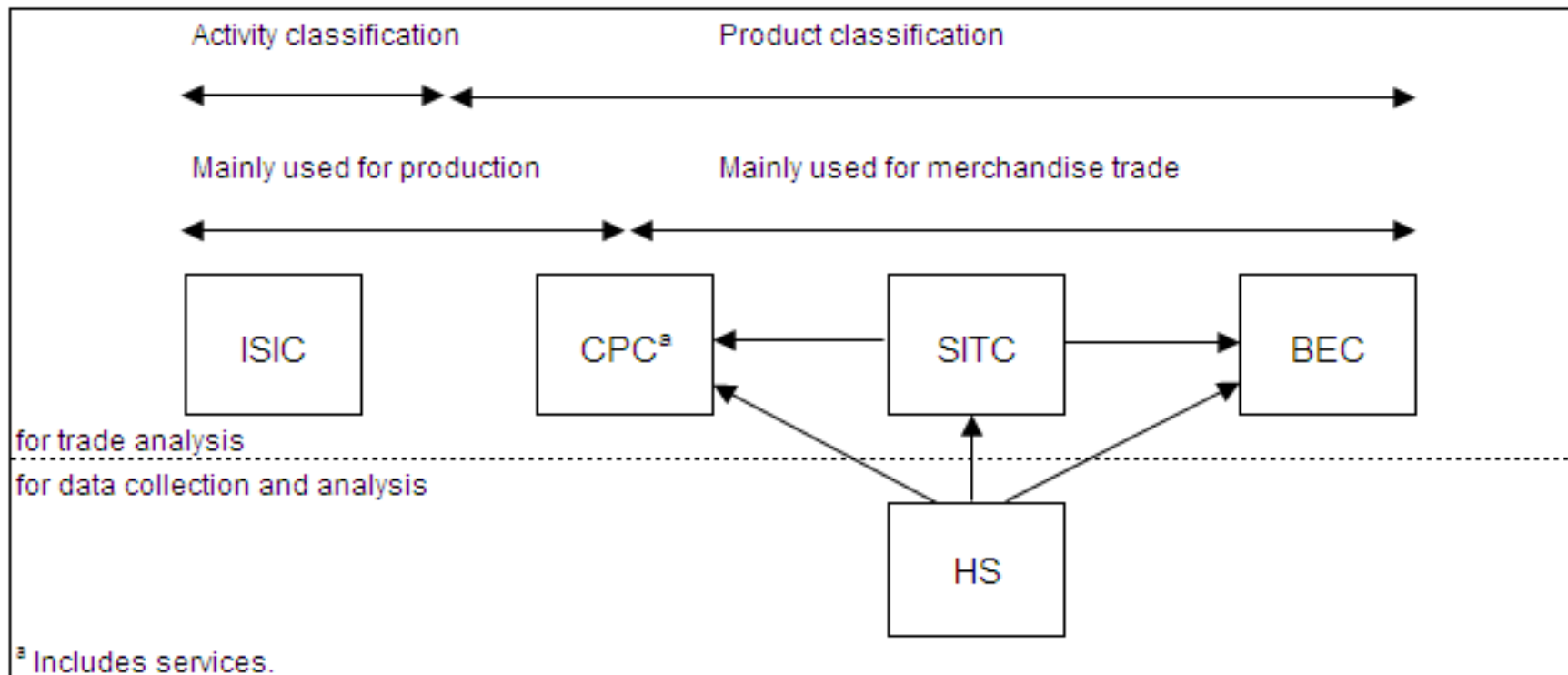
- ☐ Countries using special trade system are encouraged to develop plans to introduce the general trade system.
- ☐ When regular customs records are not available for certain territorial elements of the economic territory, additional data sources may be required.
- ☐ Such sources could be surveys of free zone operators or enterprise surveys.
- ☐ Surveys can be costly and put a significant burden on respondents – therefore, preference should be given to the use of administrative records of customs or other entities that monitor the trade related to free zones for security or other reasons.
- ☐ It is good practice for countries that follow the special trade system to explore the possibility of including in the statistical territory, territorial elements that are currently not included, if the trade related to these territorial elements is significant.

COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS





COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS



- ISIC : International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
- CPC : Central Product Classification
- SITC : Standard International trade Classification
- BEC : Broad Economic Classification
- HS : Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonised System)



IMTS 2010 RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Use HS for the collection, compilation and dissemination of IMTS
- In addition to HS, use SITC for the dissemination and the analysis of IMTS according to users requirements

IMTS 2010 ENCOURAGEMENT:

- Use the most current version of HS

Correspondence tables:

Describe the relationship between different classifications or different versions of the same classification by providing the relationship between the elements (codes) of the two classifications at the detailed level (see UNSD website).

VALUATION





It is **recommended** that:

- for all goods covered in international merchandise trade statistics whether sold, exchanged or provided without payment, a **statistical value** is recorded following the specific rules as defined below...
- the **customs value**, when established in compliance with the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation, should form the basis for the statistical value.
- countries adopt the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation as the basis for valuation of their international merchandise trade for statistical purposes (whether a country is a WTO member or not). This recommendation for determining the statistical value applies to both imports and exports.



- To promote the comparability of international merchandise trade statistics and taking into account the commercial and data reporting practices of the majority of countries and analytical needs, it is **recommended** that:
 - (a) The statistical value of exported goods be an **FOB-type value**;
 - (b) The statistical value of imported goods be a **CIF-type value**;
- However, countries are **encouraged** to compile FOB-type value of imported goods as supplementary information.
- Countries which compile only CIF-type values of imports are encouraged to compile separately data for freight and insurance, at the most detailed commodity and partner level possible.



VALUATION OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF GOODS

- **Media, whether or not recorded:** to be valued at their full transaction value (i.e. not at the value of the empty diskettes or CD-ROMs), except customised software
- **Goods under financial lease:** Goods which are part of a financial lease should be recorded using a value equivalent to the price of the goods if offered for sale
- **Goods for processing with or without change of ownership:** Goods for processing should always be valued at their full (gross) value
- **Returned goods:** if identifiable, are to be valued as at the initial transaction.



VALUATION OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF GOODS

International transaction in goods that may not require goods valuation by parties involved:

- trade and barter agreements based on quantities without stated prices
- food and other humanitarian aid
- goods on consignment
- goods for processing
- migrants' effects
- cross-border movements of unsold articles and gifts and donations made by private agencies or persons.

PARTNER COUNTRY





INTRODUCTIONS

Trade statistics by partner country are used for a number of purposes, including analysis of economic trends, national accounts, balance of payments, regional trade patterns, trade shares, market analysis and business decisions, and trade policy and negotiations, as well as for checking the accuracy and reliability of trade data

TYPES OF PARTNER COUNTRY ATTRIBUTION

Exports

- Country of sale : The country of sale is the country where the purchaser of the goods (the seller's co-contractor) resides
- Country of consignment : The country of consignment (in the case of exports) is the country to which goods are dispatched by the exporting country, without - as far as it is known at the time of exportation - being subject to any commercial transactions or other operations that change the legal status of the goods taking place in any intermediate country
- Country of last known destination : The country of last known destination is the last country - as far as it is known at the time of exportation - to which goods are to be delivered, irrespective of where they have been initially dispatched to and whether or not, on their way to that last country, they are subject to any commercial transactions or other operations that change their legal status.



TYPES OF PARTNER COUNTRY ATTRIBUTION

Imports

- Country of purchase : The country of purchase is the country where the seller of the goods (the purchaser's co-contractor) resides
- Country of consignment : The country of consignment is the country from which goods were dispatched to the importing country, without any commercial transactions or other operations that change the legal status of the goods taking place in any intermediate country
- Country of origin : The country of origin of a good is determined by rules of origin established by each country. Generally, rules of origin consist of two basic criteria:
 - The criterion of goods "wholly produced" (obtained) in a given country, where only one country enters into consideration in attributing origin;
 - The criterion of "substantial transformation", where two or more countries have taken part in the production of the goods.



IMTS 2010 RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that:

- In the case of imports, the country of origin be recorded;
- In the case of exports, the country of last known destination be recorded.
- Country of consignment to be recorded as the second partner attribution, in the case of imports.
- For trade balances calculation, in the context of the analysis IMTS, use imports by country of origin and exports by country of last known destination

Other recommendations:

- Use economic territory of trading partners as basis upon which the statistics on trade by partner are compiled
- Report the data with complete and most detailed partner breakdown, when reporting to regional or international organization
- In the case a different partner attribution is used for certain types of imports, e.g., used goods, provide the partner attribution in country metadata

IMTS 2010 ENCOURAGEMENT

Country of consignment as the second partner attribution, in the case of exports

MODE OF TRANSPORT





INTRODUCTIONS

The availability of trade data by mode of transport is very important for many purposes, including the monitoring of international transport routes, the formulation of transportation policy, the assessment of the impact of trade on the environment etc.

IMTS 2010 RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that:

- Compile and disseminate IMTS by mode of transport at the most detailed commodity level in order to provide information on transportation arrangements and for other analytical purposes
- The mode of transport which should be recorded is the means of transport used when goods enter or leave the economic territory of a country
- Indicate clearly the contents of the categories used
- Taking into account their national requirements and circumstances countries might want to compile mode of transport not only according to the means of transport when crossing the border, but, in addition, according to other criteria such as the predominant mode of transport
- If countries record multiple mode of transports, provide detailed information in the metadata



IMTS 2010 ENCOURAGEMENTS:

To allow international comparability to the best possible extent, countries are encouraged to use the main categories (1-digit) of the classification and, if countries wish to do so, the detailed (2-or 3-digit) categories

- 1. Air
- 2. Water
 - 2.1 Sea
 - 2.2 Inland waterway
- 3. Land
 - 3.1 Railway
 - 3.2 Road
- 4. Not elsewhere classified
 - 4.1 Pipelines and cables
 - 4.1.1 Pipelines
 - 4.1.2 Cables
 - 4.2 Postal consignments, mail or courier shipments
 - 4.3 Self-propelled goods
 - 4.4 Other



MALAYSIA'S EXPERIENCE

- The mode of transport classification defined below is used to disseminate international merchandise trade statistics.
- The mode of rail, road and other transport was re-classified to land.

Compilation		Re-Classified	Dissemination
MOT Class. Code	Description		
1	Sea	Sea	Sea
4	Air	Air	Air
2	Rail	Rail	Land
3	Road	Road	
10	Other	Pipeline	
		Cable	

MALAYSIA'S IMPORT AND EXPORT AT GLANCE

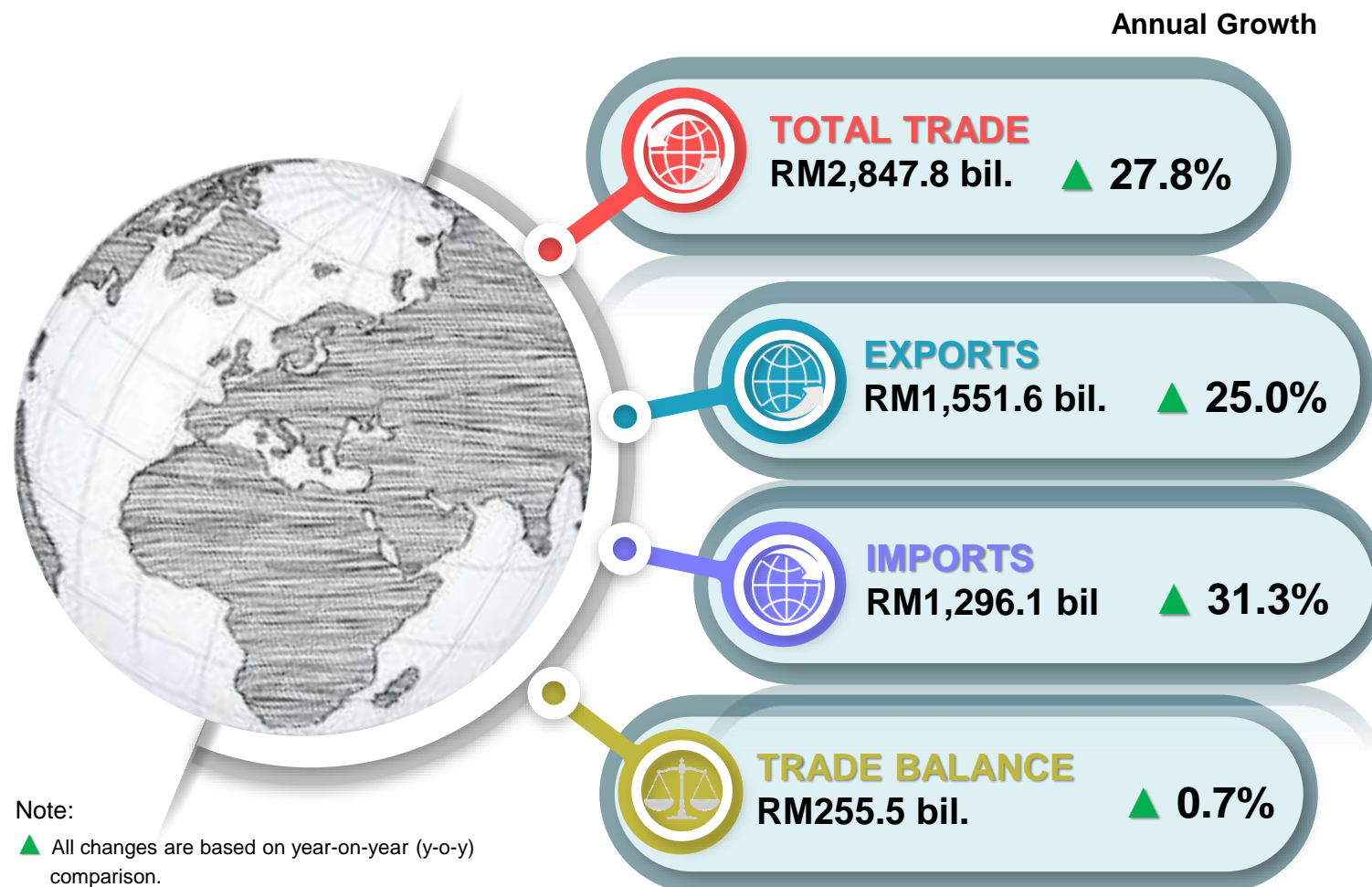




EXTERNAL TRADE 2022



Malaysia's trade in the year of 2022 amounted to RM2,847.8 billion, recording an annual increase of 27.8 per cent

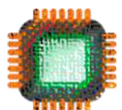




EXTERNAL TRADE BY PRODUCT 2022



EXPORT



E&E Products

Share: 38.3%

▲ 30.2% **RM593.5 bil.**



Refined Petroleum
Products

Share: 10.5%

▲ 69.4% **RM163.0 bil.**



Palm Oil & Palm
Oil-based Products

Share: 8.9%

▲ 53.9% **RM138.0 bil.**



Chemicals &
Chemical Products

Share: 5.2%

▲ 14.0% **RM80.6 bil.**



Liquefied Natural
Gas

Share: 4.4%

▲ 78.0% **RM68.0 bil.**

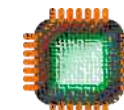
TOP 5 PRODUCTS



Note:

▲ All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison.

IMPORT



E&E Products

Share: 30.4%

▲ 25.1% **RM393.5 bil.**



Refined Petroleum
Products

Share: 11.5%

▲ 66.1% **RM148.7 bil.**



Chemicals &
Chemical Products

Share: 8.9%

▲ 19.6% **RM115.5 bil.**



Machinery, Equipment
& Parts

Share: 6.9%

▲ 30.2% **RM89.4 bil.**



Manufactures
of Metal

Share: 4.9%

▲ 17.8% **RM63.9 bil.**



EXTERNAL TRADE 2022 BY END USE & BEC



Intermediate Goods

Share: 54.4%
RM705.4 billion
▲ 29.2%



Capital Goods

Share: 9.3%
RM120.3 billion
▲ 15.8%



Consumption Goods

Share: 8.0%
RM104.1 billion
▲ 24.0%

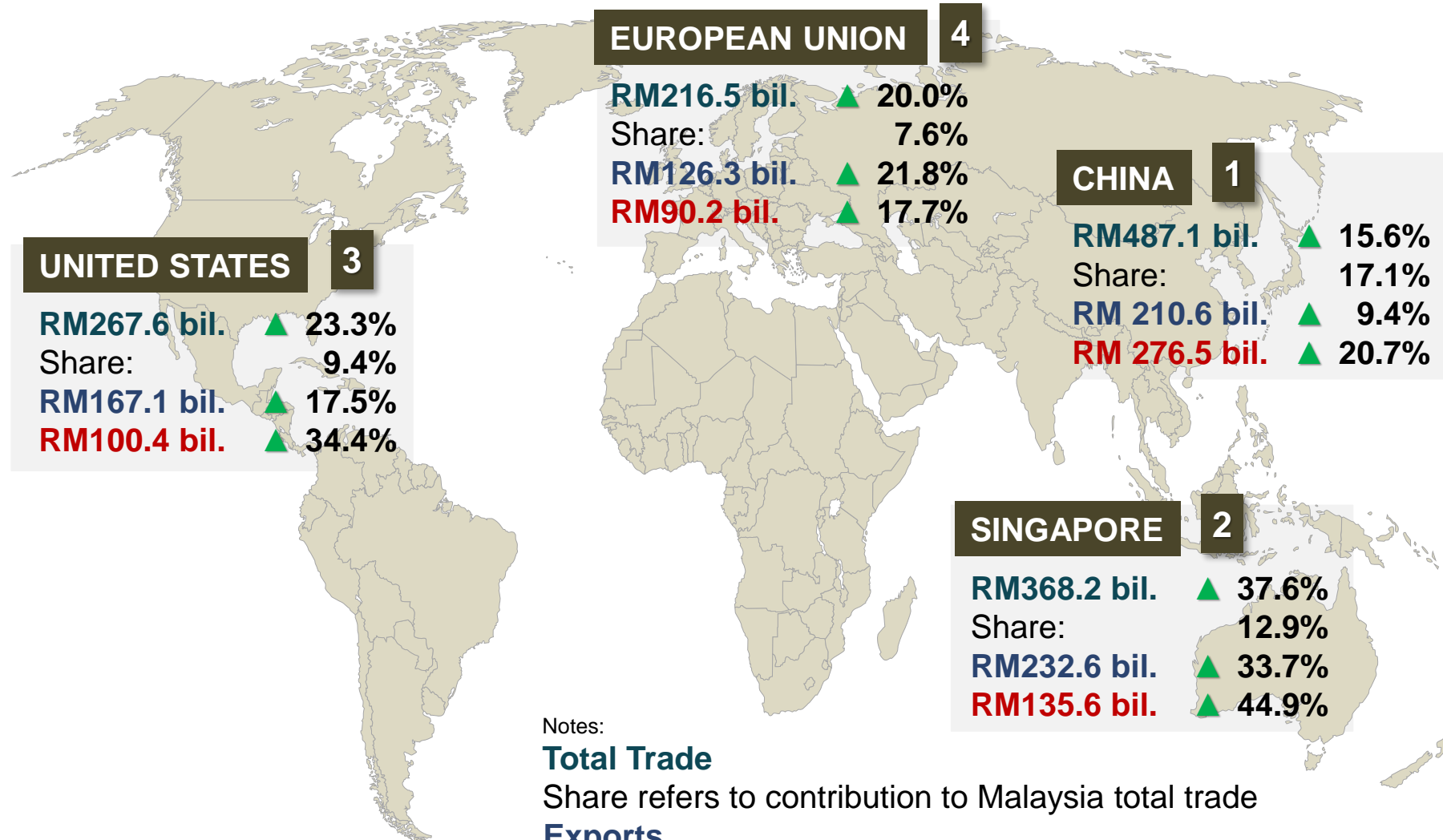
Notes:

▲ All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison.

*BEC – Broad Economic Categories



EXTERNAL TRADE BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS 2022



Notes:

Total Trade

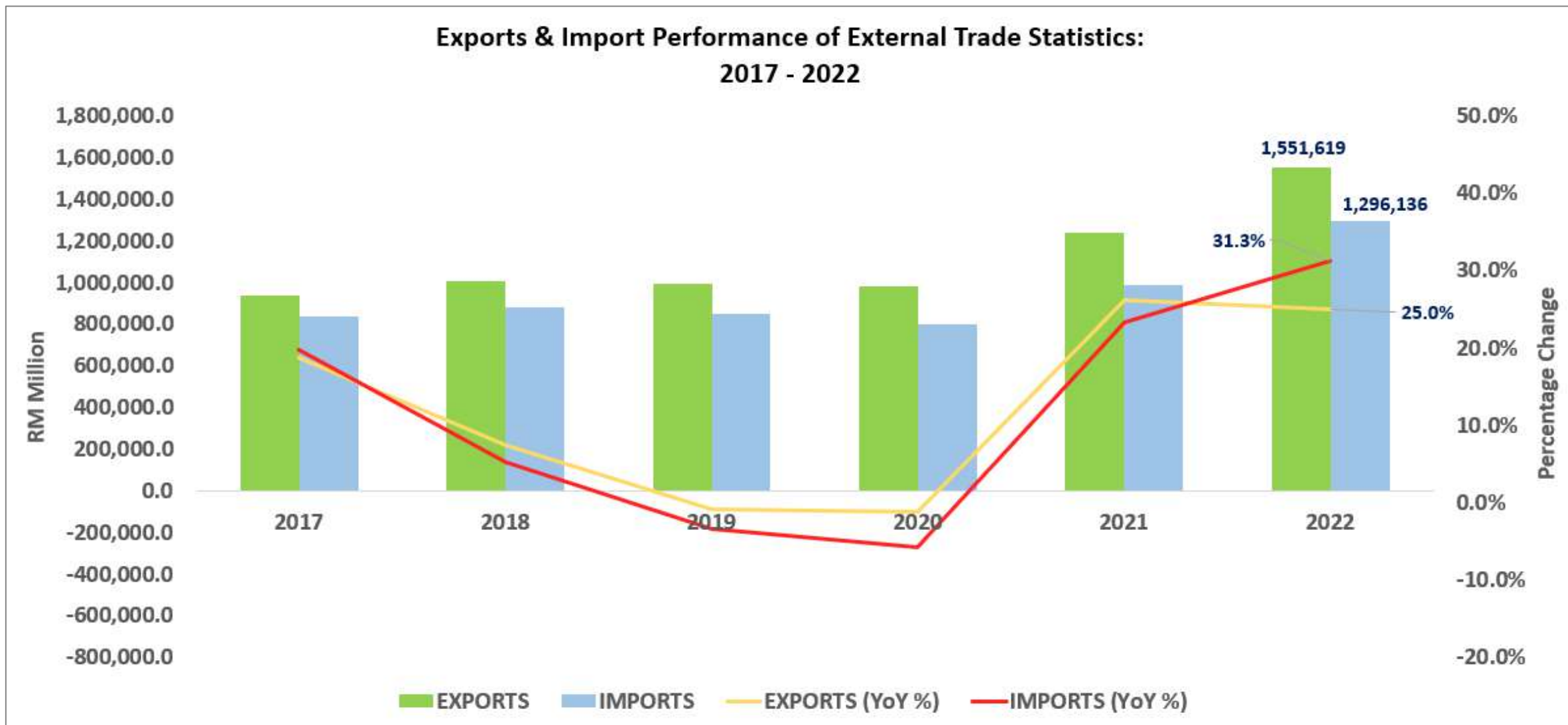
Share refers to contribution to Malaysia total trade

Exports

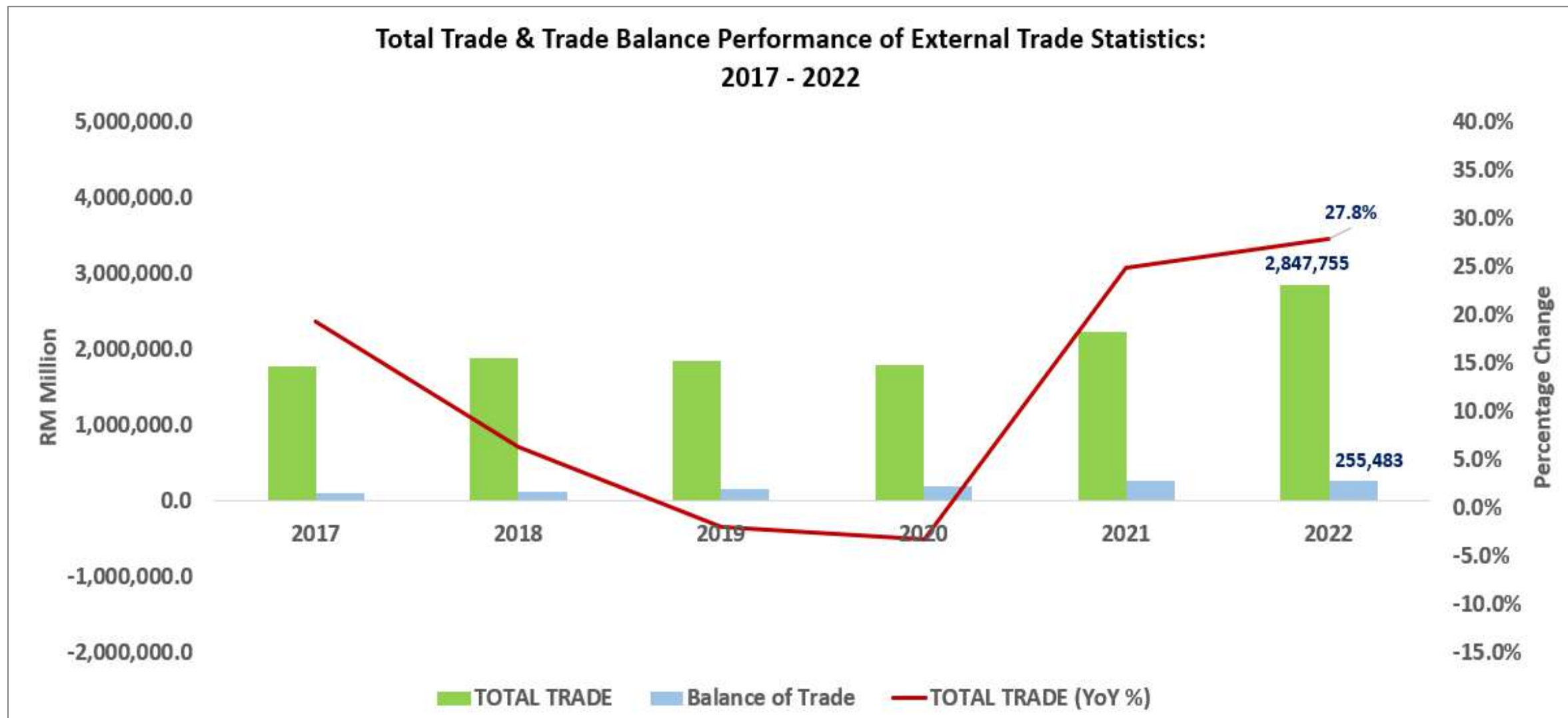
Imports

▲ ▼ All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison.

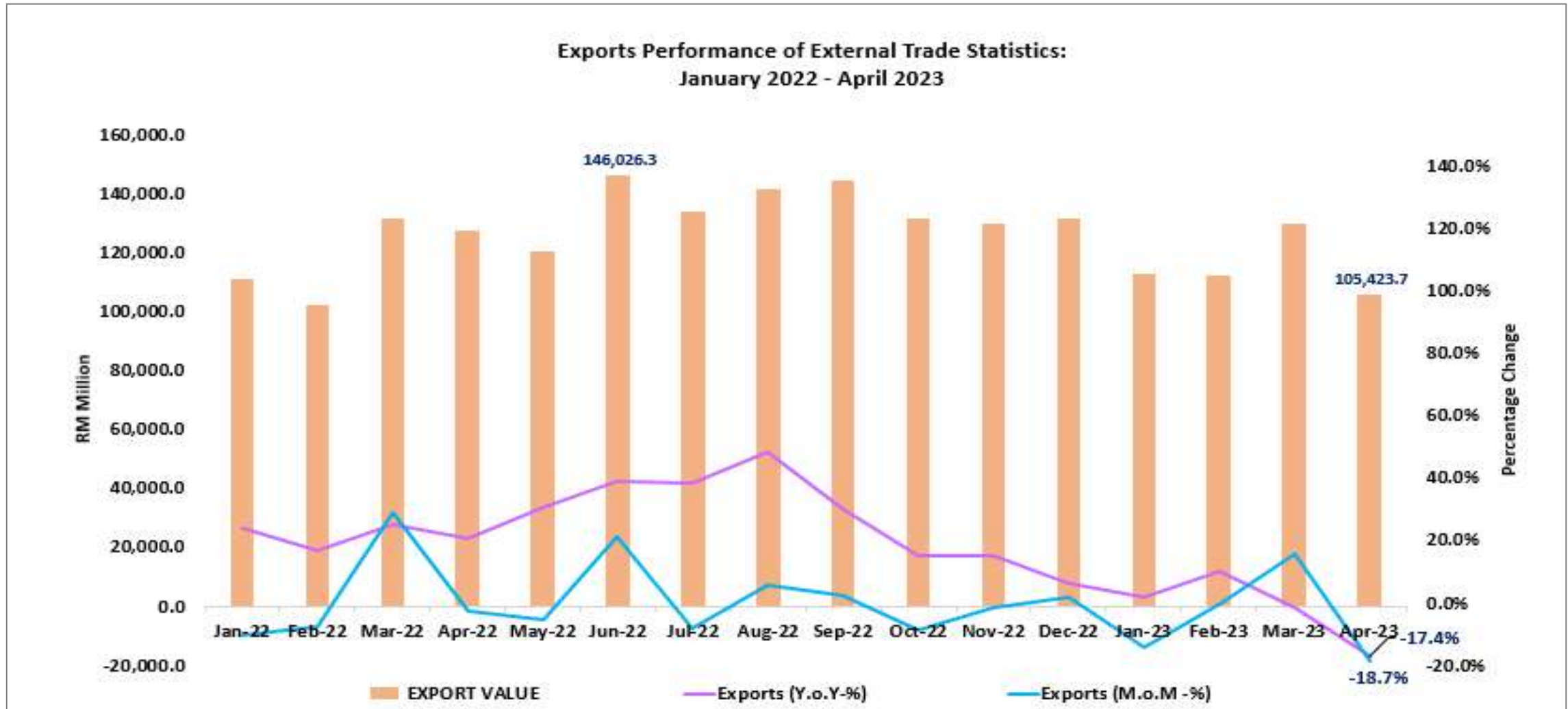
EXPORTS & IMPORTS PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (YoY), 2017-2022



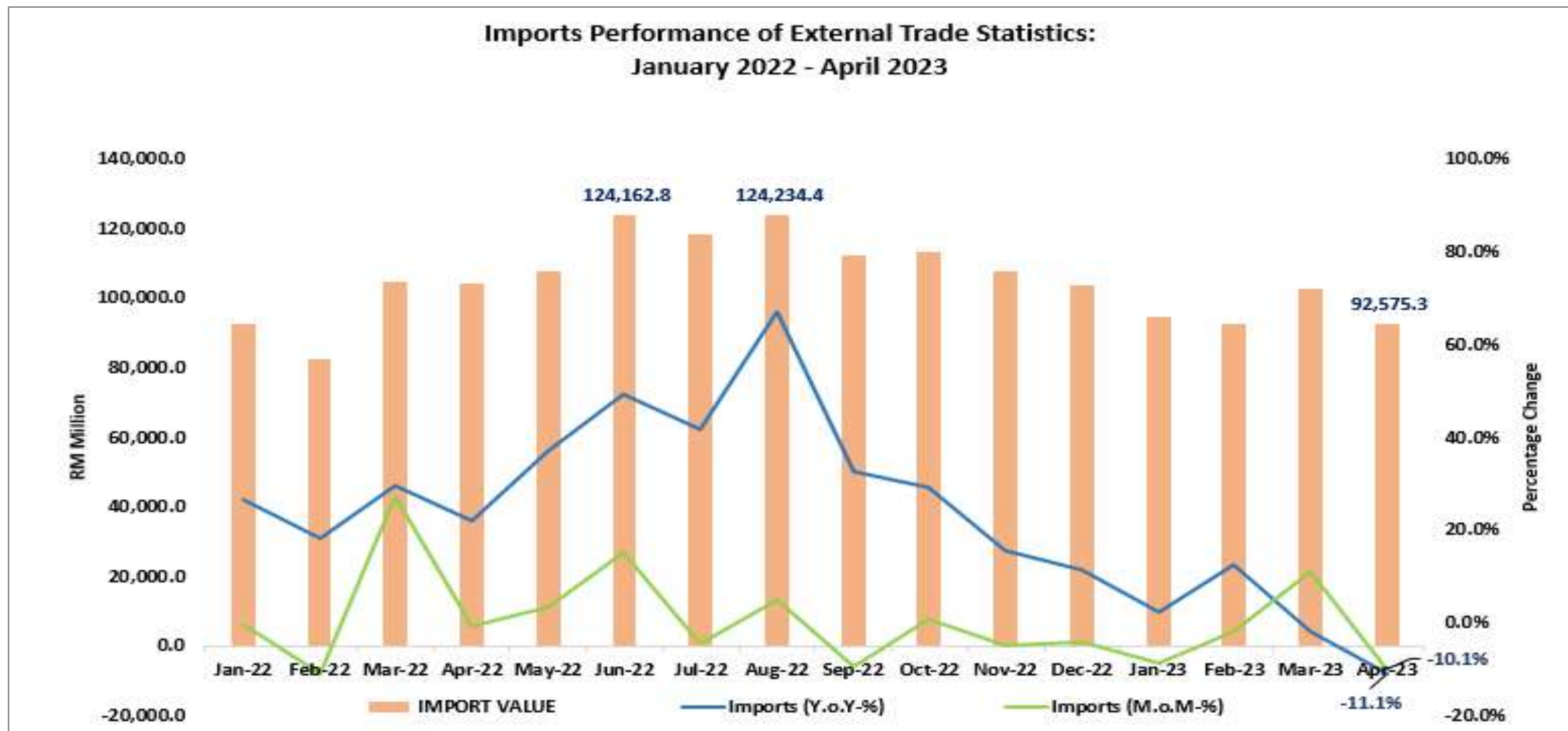
TOTAL TRADE & TRADE BALANCE PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS: 2017-2022



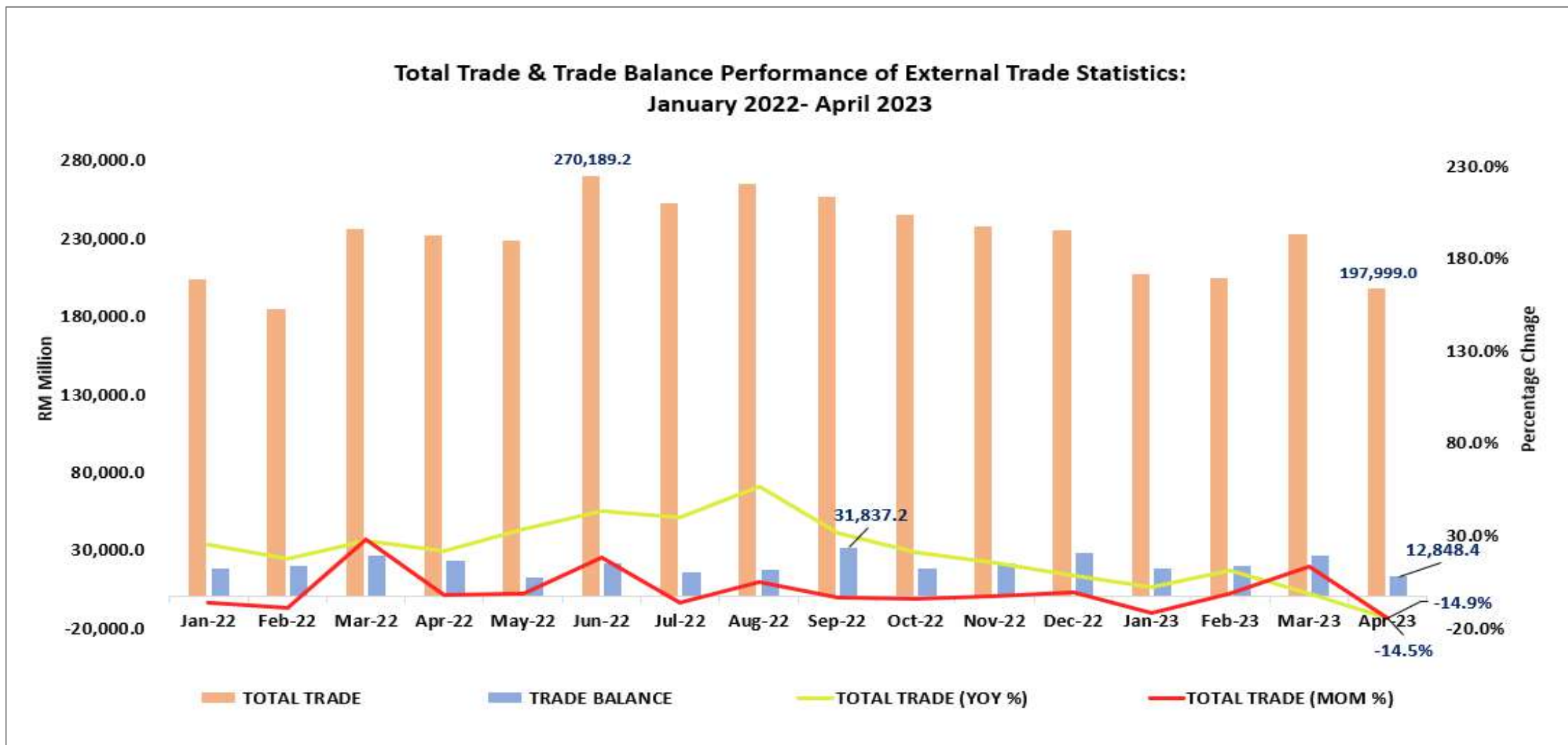
EXPORTS PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (YoY), JANUARY 2022 – APRIL 2023



IMPORTS PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (YoY), JANUARY 2022 – APRIL 2023



TOTAL TRADE & TRADE BALANCE PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS: JANUARY 2022 – APRIL 2023

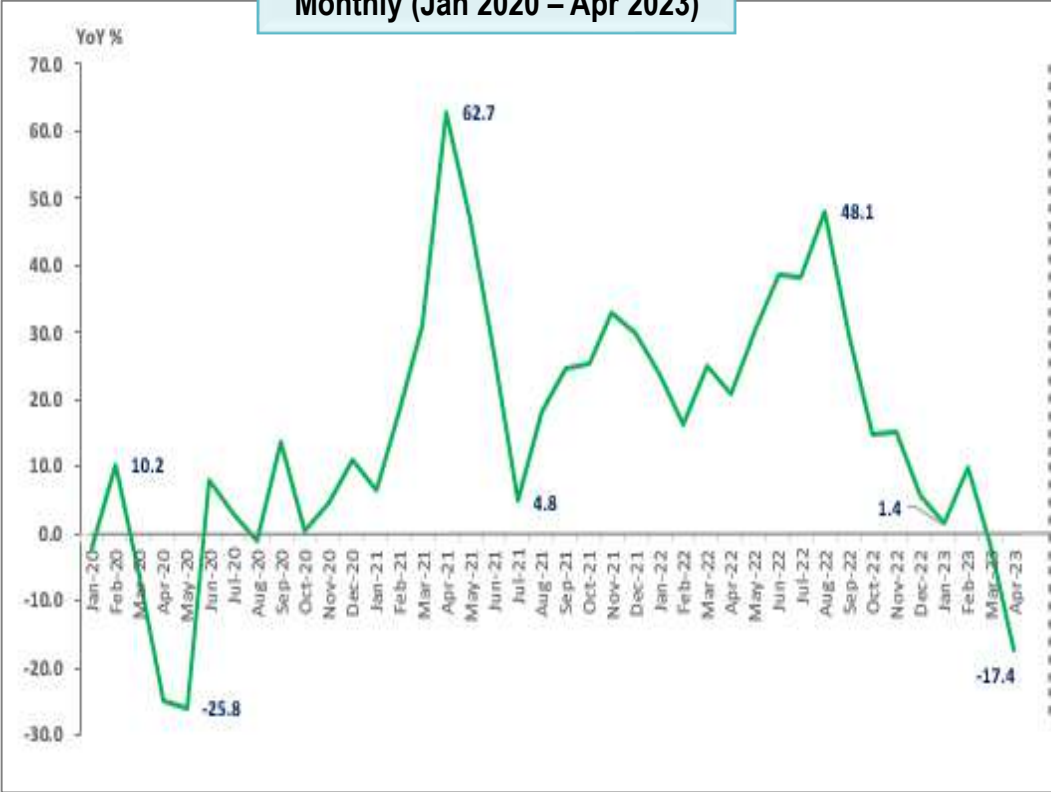




EXPORTS PERFORMANCE BY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND YEARLY



Monthly (Jan 2020 – Apr 2023)



Quarterly (Q1 2019 – Q1 2023)



Yearly (2016 – 2022)





IMPORTS PERFORMANCE BY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND YEARLY



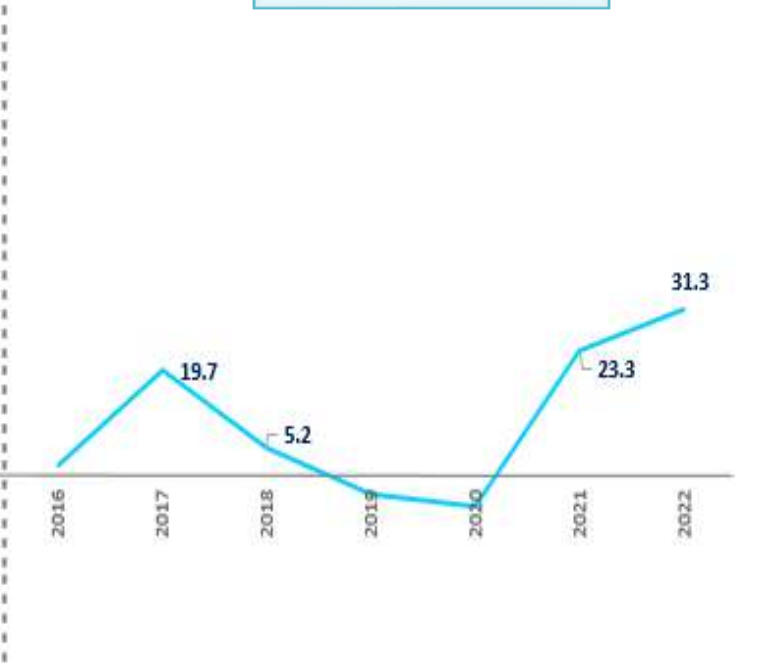
Monthly (Jan 2020 – Apr 2023)



Quarterly (Q1 2019 – Q1 2023)



Yearly (2016 – 2022)



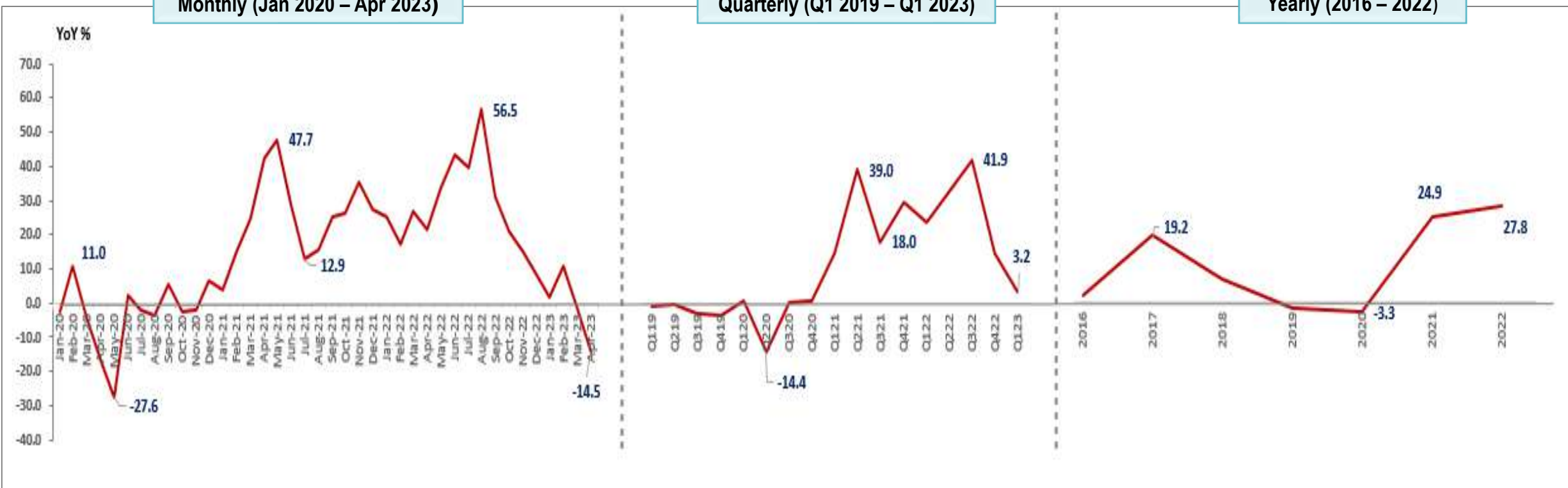
TOTAL TRADE PERFORMANCE BY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND YEARLY



Monthly (Jan 2020 – Apr 2023)

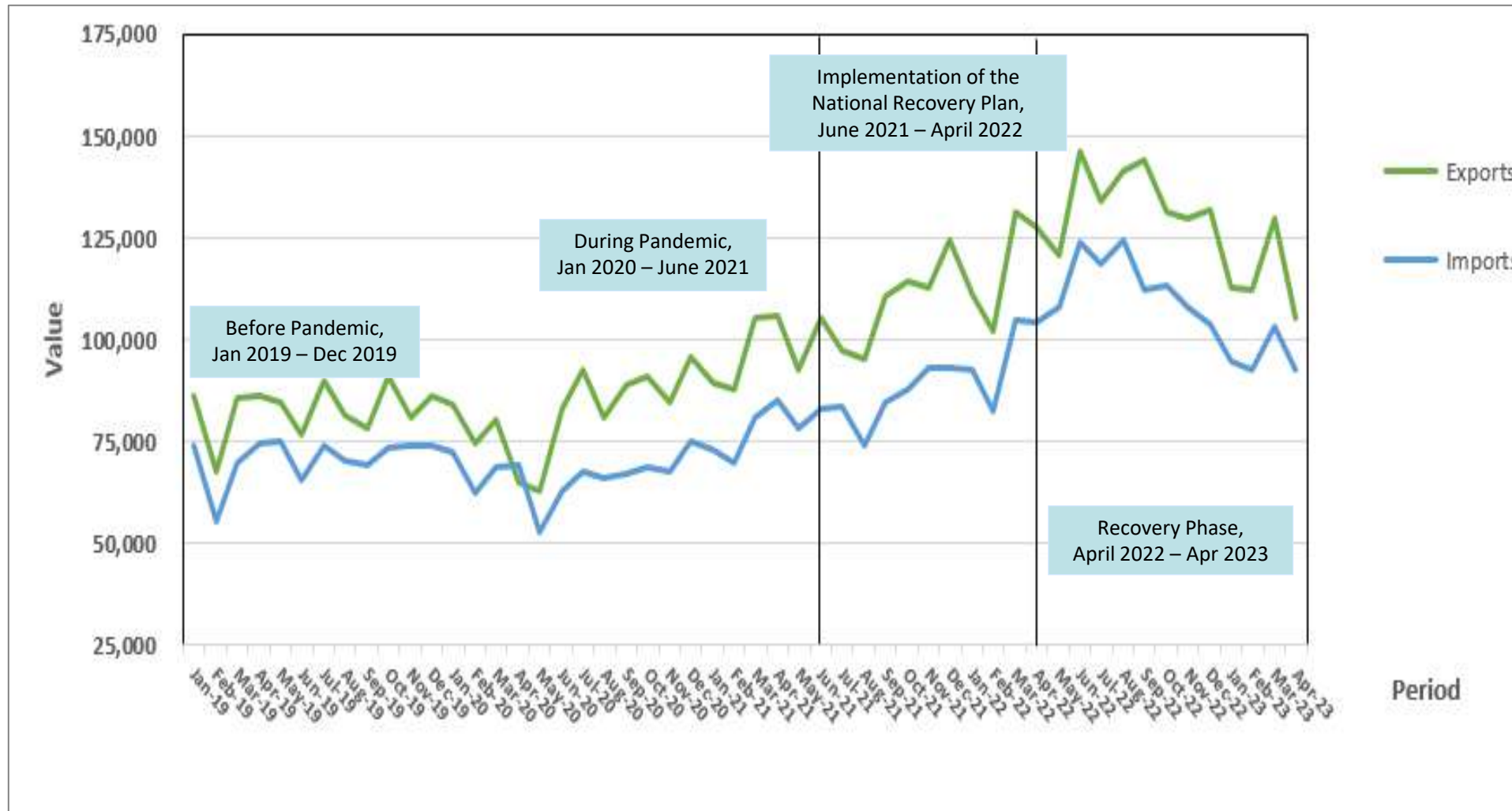
Quarterly (Q1 2019 – Q1 2023)

Yearly (2016 – 2022)





IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (RM MILLION), JANUARY 2019 – APRIL 2023



HIGHLIGHT

From the line graph, it shows that exports and imports were at the lowest in May 2022 due to the MCO.

"STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY"

Doesn't matter far or near
Strength in numbers
we don't live in fear

Birds of feather flock together
Statistics our form of adour
We, will always live it up

So let us live in solidarity
And in the world arena we'll
succeed
It is statistics that will come to be
The reason we will bloom in
harmony

Everybody undivided
Data's where our hearts reside in
There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites
That's how brightly lit our dreams are
We'll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another
Leaving no one in a slumber
We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while
Embracing our disparities
We'll achieve our victory

One dream with unity
One love with harmony



"STATISTICS BLOOM
IN HARMONY"
VIDEO

<https://bit.ly/StatisticsBloomInHarmony>

THANK YOU



StatsMalaysia

www.DOSM.gov.my





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (STATCAB) PROGRAMME ONLINE TRAINING COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

20th June 2023



**MALAYSIA
MADANI**





Compilation of IMTS: Malaysia Experience Methodology

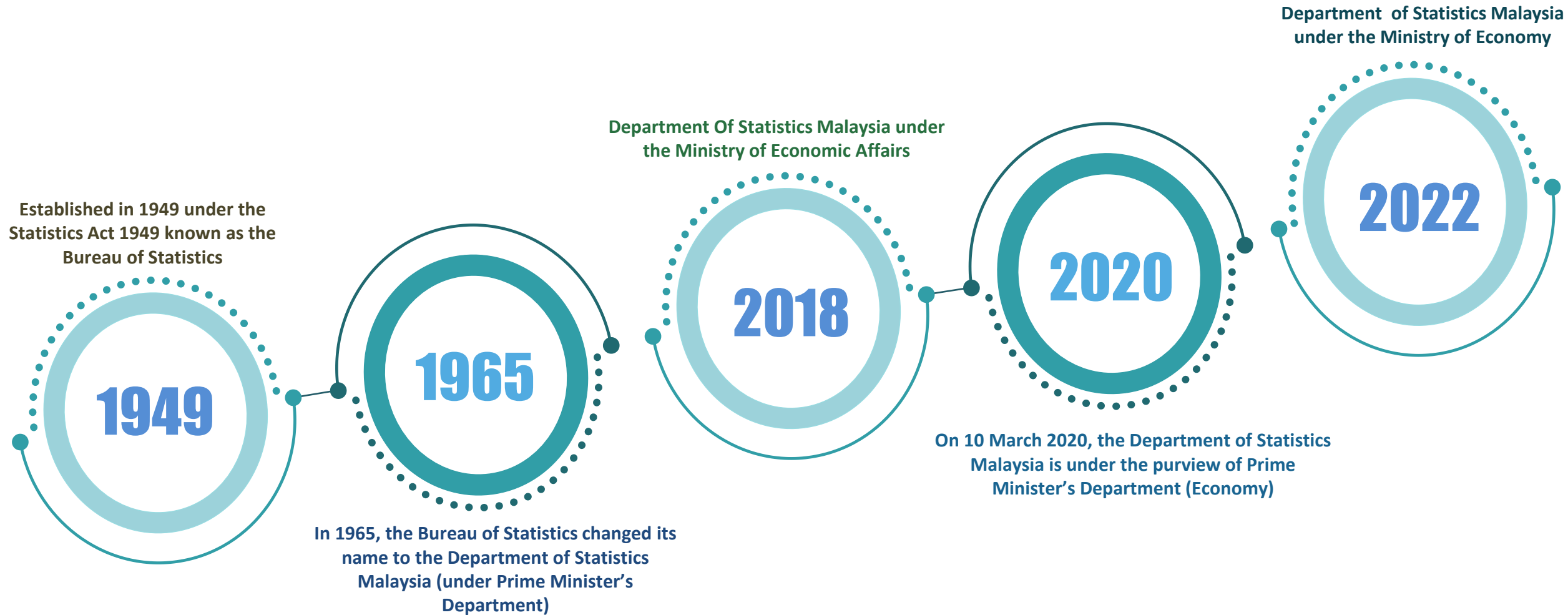
- **Introduction**
- **Function ITSD**
- **Compilation**
- **Modernisation of Work Procedure**
- **Outputs**
- **Dissemination**
- **Benefit of Trade Data**

INTRODUCTION

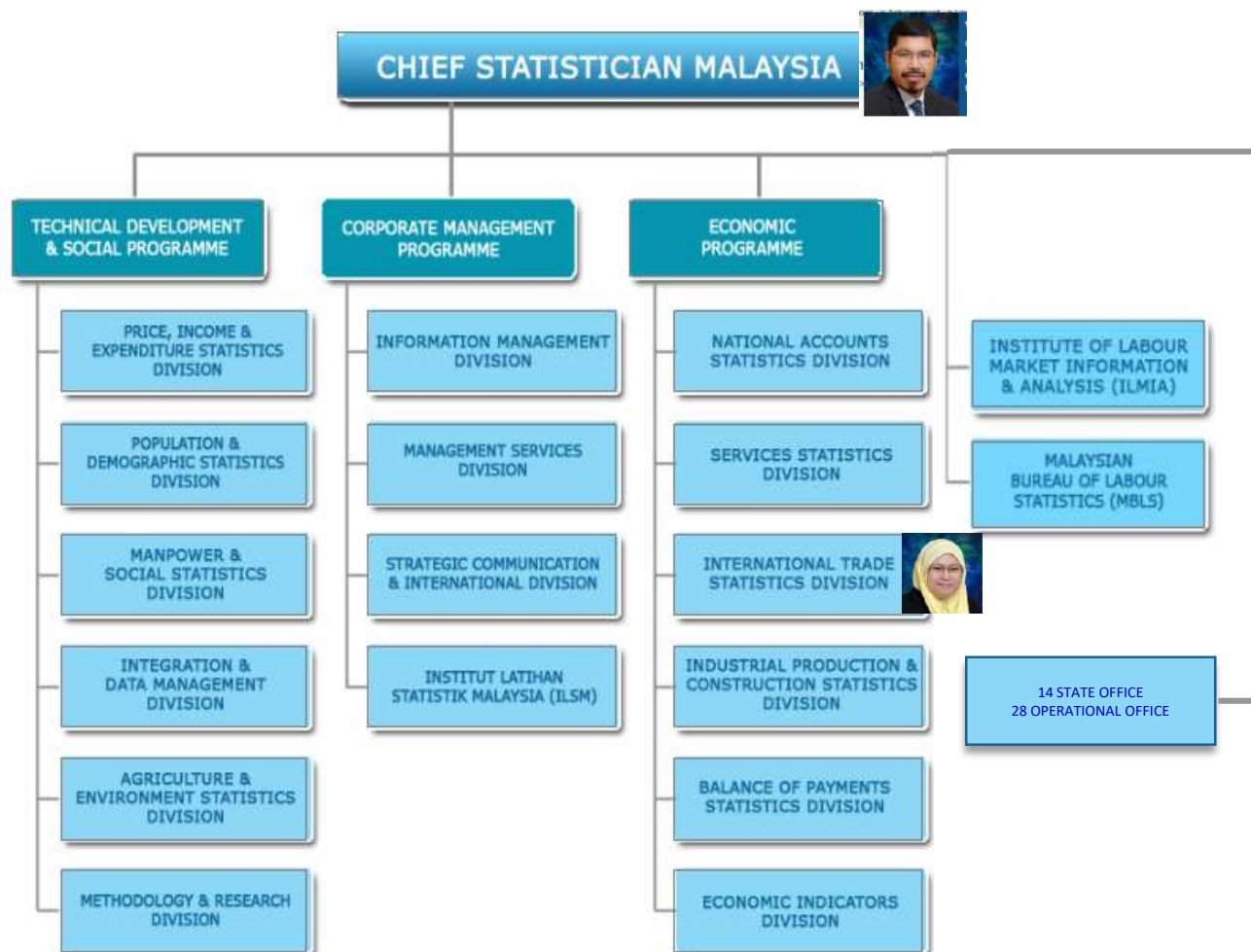




CHRONOLOGY



The main government agency responsible for collecting, interpreting, and disseminating timely and accurate statistics.



LAWS OF MALAYSIA	LAWS OF MALAYSIA
Act 415	REPRINT
STATISTICS ACT 1965	Act 16
(REVISED-1989)	CENSUS ACT 1960
Under the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised - 1989), the functions of DOSM [Section 2] are:	Incorporating all amendments up to 1 January 2006
To collect and interpret statistics for the purpose of formulation or implementation of government policies....	Under Census Act 1960 :
	The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time direct that a census to be taken throughout Malaysia of the Population, Agriculture, Trade, Labor, Industry, Commerce....

Statistics Act 1965
(Revised-1989)

Census Act 1960
(Revised-1969)

FUNCTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS DIVISION (ITSDD)





Responsible to compile Malaysia External Trade Statistics (METs) and Monthly External Trade Indices:

- i. Provide a database of monthly external trade statistics;
- ii. Generate external trade statistics monthly and annually;
- iii. Provides statistics of exports by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and halal products;
- iv. Provide specific data requests for regular customers and clients on an ad-hoc basis (government agencies and public); and
- v. Providing data to users in other parts of the Department of Statistics.

COMPILATION

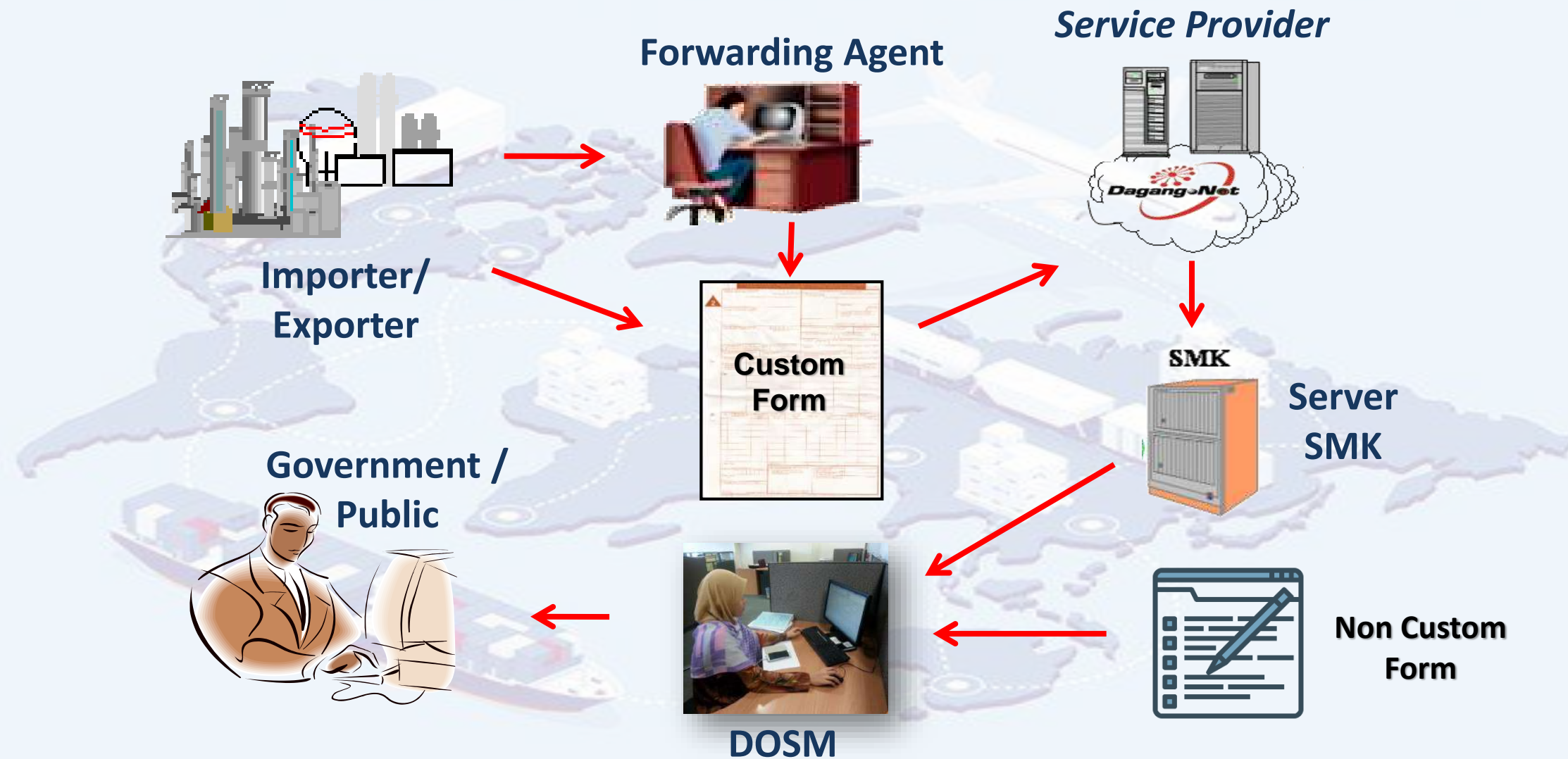


THE OBJECTIVE OF MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (METS) COMPILATION



Provide information on Malaysia's trade performance compared with other countries in the world in terms of volume and value. This information is also a tool to assist the government in formulating policies and monitoring economic performance as well as for development planning.

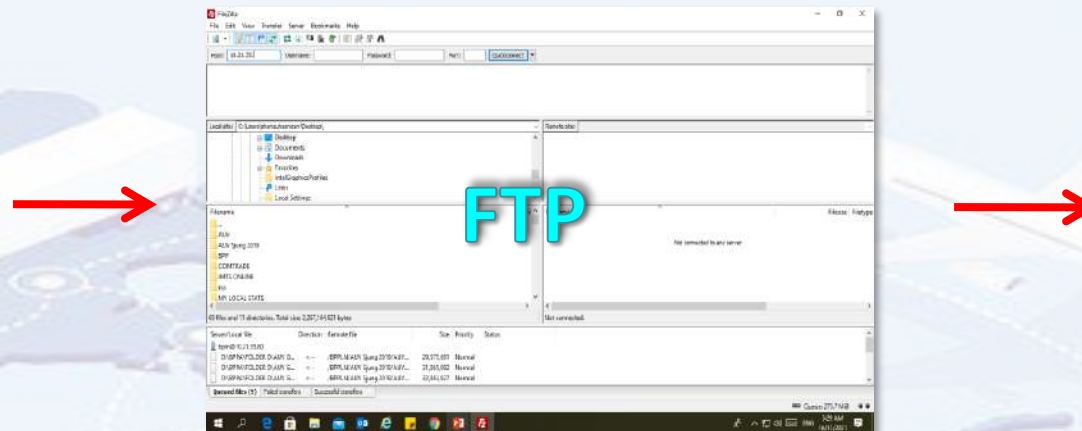
MOVEMENT OF TRADE INFORMATION



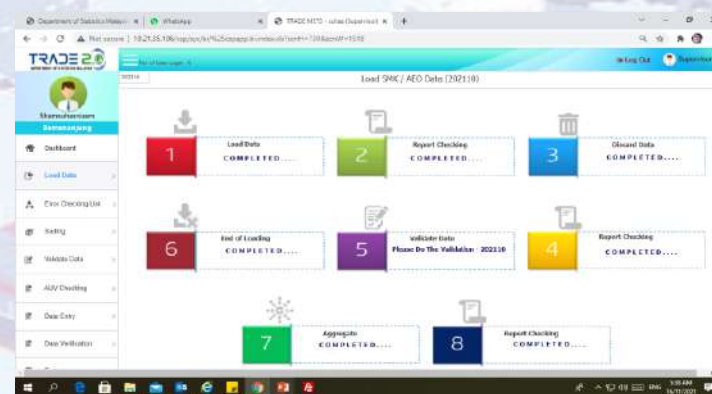
TRANSMISSION ELECTRONIC'S DATA FROM SERVER CUSTOM TO FTP (DOSM)



Electronic's data based on Custom's declaration downloaded to File Transfer Protocol (FTP), DOSM



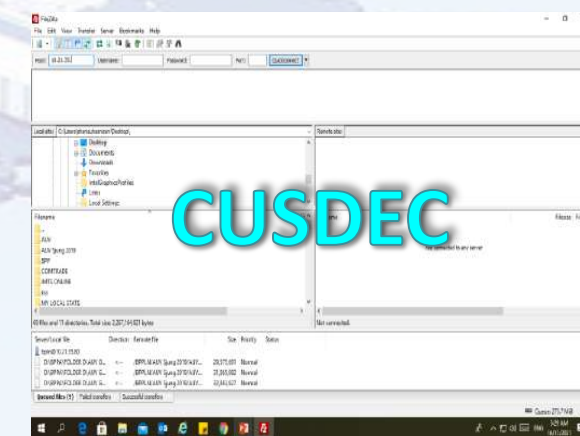
File data transferring



Processing data in system trade 2.0



Server (DOSM)





BACKGROUND - DATA SOURCES



Main Data Sources

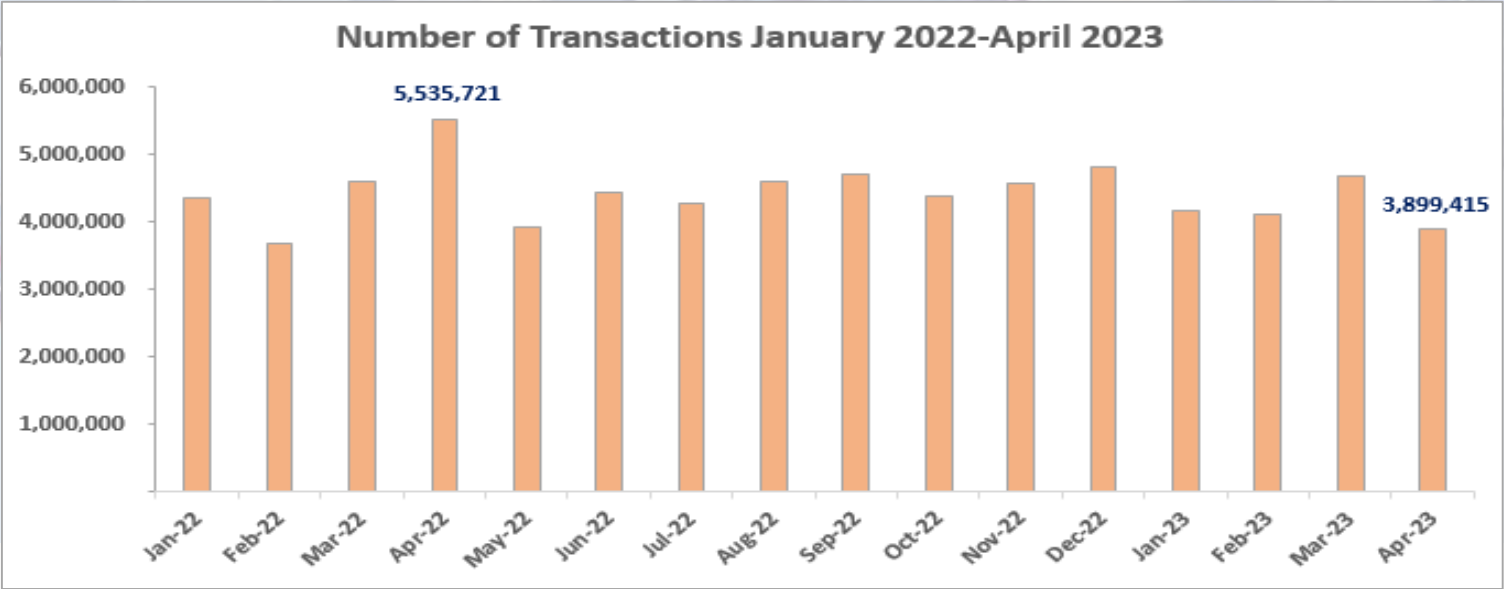
Royal Malaysian
Customs Department
& Free Zone Authorities



World Customs
Organization (WCO)



United Nations (UN)





DATA SOURCES



Form / Electronic Data-Free Commercial Zone

- ZB1 form (import) and ZB2 form (export)
- 9 Free Commercial Zone

Form / Customs Electronic Form

- Peninsular – K1 (import), K2 (export) and K8 (import & export)
- Sabah & Sarawak – K1, K2, K3 (inter regional) and K8
- Covering all stations / out Customs
- Covering 99% of the total source
- Number of station custom- 309

Parcel post / courier provided by related courier companies & Malaysian Postal

Statement on exports of bunkers, fuel for aircraft and stores supplied to planes from MAS, petroleum companies & other related companies.

Statements on goods sold by Duty Free Shops

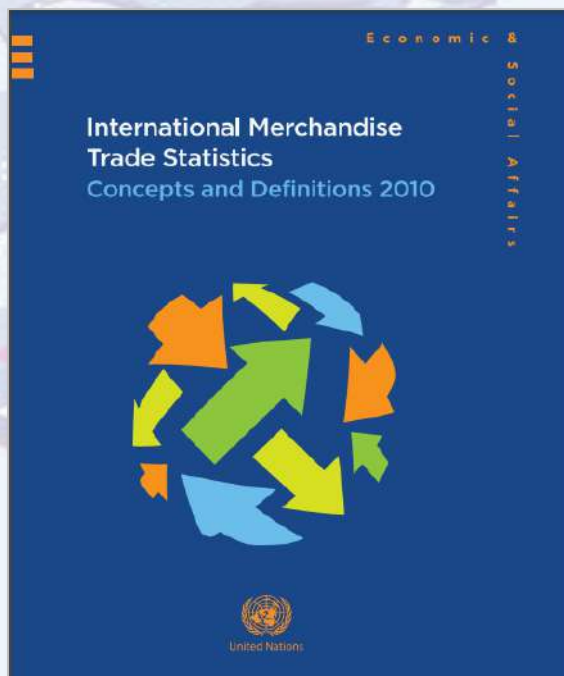
No. of Transaction from RMCD

Month	Manual	Electronics	Total
Nov 2022	3,164 (0.1%)	4,563,842 (99.9%)	4,567,006
Dec 2022	2,799 (0.1%)	4,817,505 (99.9%)	4,820,304
Jan 2023	3,097 (0.1%)	4,158,440 (99.9%)	4,161,537
Feb 2023	3,359 (0.1%)	4,114,299 (99.9%)	4,117,658
Mac 2023	5,679 (0.1%)	4,681,551 (99.9%)	4,687,230
Apr 2023	3,358 (0.1%)	3,899,415 (99.9%)	3,902,773



Manual & Reference

- With effect from the reference month of January 2012, the concepts and definitions used for the purpose of compiling this statistics are based on **International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010** issued by the United Nations.



System of Recording

- Malaysia is adopting the general system in compiling the external trade statistics (based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010)).
- National boundary of the country is used as the statistical frontier.
- All goods entering or leaving the country (besides exceptions) are recorded.
- Accordingly, goods entering or leaving Customs bonded warehouses, Free Trade Zones and Free Zones are recorded in the statistics.

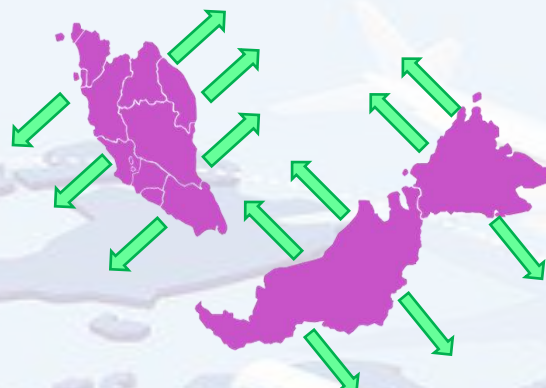


CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS



Imports

- Goods are regarded as imports when they are brought into the country either directly or into bonded warehouses, irrespective of whether such goods are for consumption, to be processed, use in manufacturing or subsequent re-exports to other countries. It is also termed as '**general import**'
- Imports are valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) basis.



Re-exports

- Goods are regarded as re-exports when they are taken out of the country in the same form as they were imported without any transformation. Re-packing, sorting or grading processes are not considered as part of the transformation process.

Exports

- Goods (locally produced or manufactured or imported for subsequent re-exports) are regarded as exports when they are taken out of the country.
- Exports are valued on a f.o.b. (free on board) basis



These classes of goods were **excluded** from external trade statistics:

Transit cargo

Goods imported and exported by, or on behalf of, diplomatic services and non- Malaysian armed forces

Gold bullion (monetary) and issued currency notes and coins

Exposed cinematographic films on a rental basis

Transshipment cargo

Temporary admission of goods subject to re-exportation in the same state

Barges (lash) used for the transportation of cargo from vessel to shore or vice- versa

Fish and other marine produce landed by Malaysian registered vessels direct from the sea

Containers, cylinders, bottles, crates and the like specified as returnable

Stores and fuel supplied to ships and aircraft handled by operators of Malaysian residence

Samples, gifts and specimens for test or analysis, irrespective of value

Toto & lottery tickets

Movement of goods by any mode of transportation between states within Peninsular Malaysia and movement of goods by land between Sabah and Sarawak

Diskettes or CD-roms with stored computer software and/or data

Goods under operational lease

Goods for repair and maintenance



CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS



COMPLETENESS

- Declaration forms either manual or electronic declared for import or export shall be provided to the Department of Statistics.
- Therefore, AGENTS responsibility to provide all import and export declaration forms to Customs data is important to avoid an inaccurate reference month.

By Date

Dear Sir,

From our checking, we still found that, some of custom forms (K1 & K2) for July 2014, 1st until 15th 2014 are missing. Here, below is list of custom forms missing for July 2014.

Form Missing:

K1			K2		
Form	date	State	Form	date	State
S1b	4/7/2014	Selangor	S2b	3/7/2014	Selangor
S1b	7/7/2014	Selangor	S2b	9/7/2014	Selangor
S1b	8/7/2014	Selangor	S2k	3/7/2014	Kedah
S1k	4/7/2014	Kedah	S2k	9/7/2014	Kedah
S1k	7/7/2014	Kedah	S2p	2/7/2014	Penang
S1k	8/7/2014	Kedah	S2p	3/7/2014	Penang
S1p	3/7/2014	Penang	S2p	4/7/2014	Penang
S1p	4/7/2014	Penang	S2p	9/7/2014	Penang
S1p	7/7/2014	Penang	S2r	2/7/2014	Perlis
S1p	8/7/2014	Penang	S2r	3/7/2014	Perlis

By Entry & Exit Point

COVERAGE REPORTS BY STATION							
STATE	STATION	JUL '22		AUG '22		SEPT '22	
		Value	No of Transactions	Value	No of Transactions	Value	No of Transactions
JOHOR	J10- TG PUTERI JOHOR BAHRU,JOHOR	42,077,141	1,577	43,844,315	2,125	48,286,762	2,243
	J11- BATU PAHAT,JOHOR	99,495	9	141,720	13	259,476	13
	J15- PASIR GUDANG,JOHOR	3,385,729,168	2,120	3,139,425,738	2,469	2,361,638,110	2,354
	J20- SUNGAI RENGIT,JOHOR	913,000	2	165,352,794	8	123,904,024	8
	J25- TANJONG KUPANG,JOHOR	156,403,020	3,521	138,931,675	3,706	135,924,477	3,643
	J2D- JETI - RIGHTBASE TRADING SDN BHD	16,787,485	163	17,066,096	129	14,183,599	110
	J33- TANJUNG PELEPAS,JOHOR	324,872,870	921	308,932,814	1,195	194,925,083	781
	J4C- JETI- SYARIKAT SAMIN LAHAM SDN BHD	7,968,451	147	1,761,400	33	1,986,250	46
	J4P- JETI PENERANG INDEPENDENT TERMINAL	4,230,417,244	124	5,217,488,982	175	1,465,693,888	52
	J4Q- JETI-PENERANG TERMINAL (TWO)	3,752,655,758	105	4,365,217,928	130	3,737,487,322	112
	J65- GBA-INTERIME CARGO SATS LTSI SENAI JOHOR	7,685	5	51,325	22	78,166	28
	J6C- JETI DIALOG TERMINALS SDN BHD	802,508,267	22	1,656,768,795	47	101,146,382	5
	J76- PELABUHAN TG. LANGSAT	2,040,962,698	60	1,602,429,994	66	1,661,260,575	73
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	W20- IMPORT/EKSPORT DAN ZON BEBAS KLIA	85,876,926	3,744	84,598,646	5,314	40,625,783	2,587
	W25- PUSAT MEL KURIER KLIA	2,939	10	12,441	28	16,692	18
SELANGOR	B10- WISMA KASTAM,PELABUHAN KLANG,SELANGOR	790,180,908	11,104	1,165,597,198	11,366	910,303,727	11,734
	B11- PELABUHAN SELATAN,SELANGOR	70,147,684	5	84,933,142	10	169,882,232	15
	B16- LTSAAS,SUBANG,SELANGOR	932,513	143	1,298,729	266	1,057,324	250
	B18- PELABUHAN BARAT,SELANGOR	1,651,243,090	9,749	2,626,099,322	11,827	1,971,252,738	12,406
	B1X- JETI-ASA NIAGA JETI S.B	6,072,054	1,948	6,756,448	2,512	7,036,816	2,535
PERAK	A14- KROH(PKG HULU),PERAK	41,886,435	966	29,915,292	469	26,608,367	319
	A15- IPOH CARGO TRM,PERAK	1,716,099	22	476,274	22	581,754	7
	A22- PELABUHAN LUMUT,(LMT),PERAK	74,475,522	3	77,595,599	4	16,341,771	1
	A2A- JETI - LKIM, KG ACHEH	1,881,106	24	2,103,202	26	1,931,182	22
PAHANG	C13- PELABUHAN KUANTAN,PAHANG	759,759,716	91	729,508,664	151	577,037,485	152
KELANTAN	D10- KOTA BHARU,KELANTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-
	D11- RANTAU PANJANG,KELANTAN	15,740,024	4,007	18,558,426	7,349	24,342,042	6,857
	D13- BKT BUNGA,DAERAH TANAH MERAH,KELANTAN	42,296	16	2,642	5	52,086	25
	D15- PENGKALAN CHEPA,KELANTAN	31,591	1	46,724	2	47,740	2



ACCURACY

☐ The content of data is TRUE

- Mode of Transportation
- Code and Description of Goods
- Quantity (in accordance with the Customs Classification)
- Country of Origin and Destination Deals (according to ISO UN)
- Value FOB / CIF (RM)
- Port Loaded / Discharged
- Via (for transshipment movements)

TIMELINESS

☐ Data was collected to ensure that the reference period was accurate and timely.

- Customs manual form acceptance
 - 5th of each month after the reference month
- Customs electronic form acceptance
 - 2nd of each month after the reference month

INSTRUMENTS FOR GENERATING METS



TRADE 2.0



**Data Warehouse/ Mining
Software System**

MICROSOFT EXCEL



**External Trade
Indices**

SAS



Seasonal Adjustment.

MICROSOFT ACCESS



Database

- ❖ Apply various modules such as Speed Analyzer, Speed Listing and Speed ETL
- ❖ Vendor : Hesper Technology

MODERNISATION OF WORK PROCEDURE



[illegible]

About 4.0 mil. transactions/month

MIGRATION FROM MAINFRAME TO METSS



Not User Friendly

High Maintenance Cost (RM2 mil)



Mainframe

"Queue System"

1970s - 2008

A3 Mainframe Form

User Friendly

Eco-friendly

METSS

Simultaneous Process

More quality check

2009

Note: METSS = Malaysia External Trade Statistics System



QUALITY CHECK IN METSS



TRADE AUV TRADE CLEANSING PROVISIONAL K8 SORTING BPPIB

Example 1: Error of Value

Change Log

REGISTRATION NO: W202019209058940

ERROR TYPE:

CORRECTION FORM - CLEANSING APPLICATION

Registration Form

Form Type:

K2

Trade Classification:

5

Mode of Transport:

4

Udara

Transaction Type:

L

Port of Transhipment

Currency Code

Exchange Rate

Port of Loading

Port of Discharge

Move From

Move To

Actual Value after confirmation
RM343,192.00

COMMERCIAL INVOICE									
PAGE 17 / 17									
DELIVERY NO.		181223 (1 of 40)							
SHIP DATE		19-Sep-19 15:12							
CARRIER									
F.O.B.									
FREIGHT TERMS									
WAYBILL		17830453521							
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		Malaysia							
Account No.		26905 S-140450 S-140452							
SO	ITEM NUMBER	CUSTOMER	SALES	UOM	CUSTOMER	SHIPPED	UNIT	EXTENDED	
Line #	/ DESCRIPTION	PART	ORDER		PO NUMBER	QUANTITY	PRICE	PRICE	
107.1	0051-38102	NUMBER	7002932	EA	26905.107	1	237.00	237.00	
WELDMENT SLD GAS 1 B20 2 POS B05C 145TR ETCH NGGP									

Check Code: 1

Tariff Code: 7326909990

Quantity: 1370

Value: 343,192.00

FOB: 34,319,203.93

Insurance: 343,192.04

Freight: 91.20

Country Destination: SG

Country of Origin: MY

Duty: ND

Duty Value: 0

Rosmawati Ishak
FW: AS ATTACHED

W20209031824.pdf
196 KB

W20209058940.pdf
505 KB

Puan,
Invoice seperti dilampiran.
High value 34 juta untuk transaksi W20 209058940.

Sekian,terima kasih.

From: Mohd-Khairul Mad-Saleh [mailto:mohd-khairul.mad-saleh@fedex.com]
Sent: Monday, 7 October, 2019 10:51 AM
To: Rosmawati Ishak <rosmawati.ishak@jp.dosm.gov.my>
Subject: RE: AS ATTACHED

Assalamualaikum war

Puan,
Sila rujuk lampiran sepe

Thanks.

Rgds,
Khairul

From: Rosmawati Ishak [mailto:rosmawati.ishak@jp.dosm.gov.my]
Sent: Monday, 7 October, 2019 10:51 AM
To: Mohd-Khairul Mad-Saleh [mailto:mohd-khairul.mad-saleh@fedex.com]
Subject: [EXTERNAL] AS ATTACHED

Selamat Sejahtera.

Bersama-sama ini pihak kami menyerahkan dokumen dan tindakan pihak Tuan/Puan.Mohon kerjasama

Gross weight:

Unit Description :

Quantity : 137

Value : 34319203.93

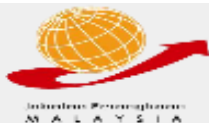
Release Date : 30/09/2019

EMAIL
FEEDBACK
FROM
FORWARDING
AGENT



Declare of amount:
RM34,319,203.93

QUALITY CHECK IN METSS (con't.)



DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

TRADE DATA FOR SEMENANJUNG

SMS012021



Example 2: Error of HS Code

K8 SORTING

B

UBT : UNMA AUP:

MONTH: STATION: CGC : TBR: CYCLE: DEL: Not De

Change Log

REGISTRATION NO: B102021101028255

ERROR TYPE:

CORRECTION FORM - CLEANSING APPLICATION

Registration Form

Form Type: K1 Registration No: B102021101028255 Sequent No: 00
 Trade Classification: 1 Channel Code: 16 Channel Description: PE

Mode of Transport: 1 Laut After amendment Code (HS) → Check Code: 0 Check

Transaction Type: S Tariff Code: 4011201000 More...

Port of Transhipment: Quantity: 200

Currency Code: MYR MALAYSIA Value: 85,345.00 AUP V:

Exchange Rate: 1 FOB: 81,120.00 AUP Lc

Port of Loading: HKTJP Insurance: 845.00

Original Code (HS) : 4401120000

Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms. Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms: Non-coniferous

Amendment Code (HS): 4011201000

New pneumatic tyres, of rubber. Of a kind used on buses or lorries: Of a width not exceeding 450 mm



DESCRIPTION

General Description : 126M 215/75 R175 R2942 T 9 [TYRE FOR LIGHT TRUCK]
 Specific Description : 3 X 40FT CONT STC. (PART OF) BRIDGESTONE BRAND TIRES

Gross Weight: 512600

Unit Description : UNIT

Quantity : 200

Value : 85345

Release Date : 19/01/2021

RecordID	ChangeDate	ChangeTM	B4ChangeValue	ChangedValue	FieldID
K1 B102021101028255 00101	09/02/2021	11:01AM	KGM	UNT	Unit
K1 B102021101028255 00101	09/02/2021	11:01AM	4401120000	4011201000	Tariff Code



QUALITY CHECK IN METSS



TRADE AUV TRADE CLEANSING PROVISIONAL K8 SORTING BPIB REBUILD PRELIMINARY

Example 3: Error of Country Final Destination (CFD)

Change Log

REGISTRATION NO:

ERROR TYPE:

CORRECTION FORM - CLEANSING APPLICATION

Registration Form

Form Type: K2 Registration No: B102019212001356 Sequent No: 00107
Trade Classification: 2 Channel Code: 16 Channel Description: PELABUHAN KLANG UT

Mode of Transport: 1 Laut

Check Code: 0 Check Aup: 1

Transaction Type: E

Tariff Code: 8803300000 More...

Port of Transhipment:

Quantity: 7.14 Unit: KGM

Currency Code: USD UNITED STATE OF AME

Value: 13,830.55 AUP Value: 1,937.05

Exchange Rate: 4.1207

Port of Loading:

Port of Discharge: PUSKR KR PUSAN, KOREA"

Freight: 1.33 AUP Upper:

Move From:

Country Destination: KP KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. C

Move To:

Country of Origin: MY MALAYSIA

Duty: ND

Duty Value: 0

Amendment to CFD = KR

IMPORTER

Address : PUSBF MFG,55 TECHCENTER-RO GANGSEO-GU
BUSAN,BUS 618-804 REPUBLIC OF KOREA,

EXPORTER

DESCRIPTION

General Description : M-D5735680300100SHK INBD LWR RH (1 EA)
Specific Description : AIRCRAFT PART
Gross Weight: 15000
Unit Description : KILOGRAM
Quantity : 7.14
Value : 13830.55
Release Date : 04/12/2019

OUTPUTS



RELEASE OF MAIN & OTHER OUTPUTS



Main Outputs

- ❖ Malaysia External Trade Statistics:
 - Malaysia External Trade Statistics Bulletin
2 weeks after the reference month
 - Malaysia External Trade Statistics Publication
4 weeks after the reference month
 - Malaysia External Trade Statistics Online
4 weeks after the reference month
 - Final Malaysia External Trade Statistics Publication
7 months after the reference year

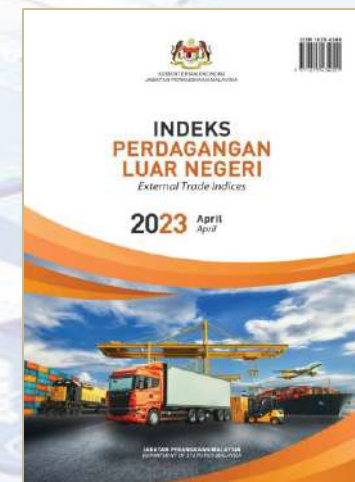
Other Outputs

- Malaysia External Trade Index
4 weeks after the reference month
- Exports of Halal Products
4 weeks after the reference month
- Malaysia External Trade Statistics by State
4 weeks after the reference month
6 months after the reference year
- SMEs Exports of Goods
6 months after the reference year

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS (METS)



- These publications display Malaysia's trade performance vis-a-vis the rest of the world in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods.
- This publications contain statistics of Malaysia's external trade (merchandise) pertaining to imports and exports (including re-exports) by:
 - Sections;
 - Divisions;
 - Groups of commodity;
 - Country of origin;
 - Country of destination;
 - Selected/major commodities;
 - Broad Economic Category (BEC) classification;
 - Seasonally adjusted data.
- Malaysia External Trade Statistics Bulletin is a simplified version of its publication and consists of limited tabulations.



MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS ONLINE



Malaysia External Trade Statistics Online (METS Online) was developed to meet the needs of a dynamic consumer community in generating information on Malaysia External Trade Statistics with integrity, timeliness and relevance and access in real time.



The METS Online service is **accessible 24/7** to facilitate domestic and foreign users



Online statistics gateway services



Provide at the most detailed level commodity code up to **HS 9/10- digits** and **9-digit SITC**



Data **up-to-date** based on **Monthly Release Date**



Data can be download to excel and csv format for **FREE**



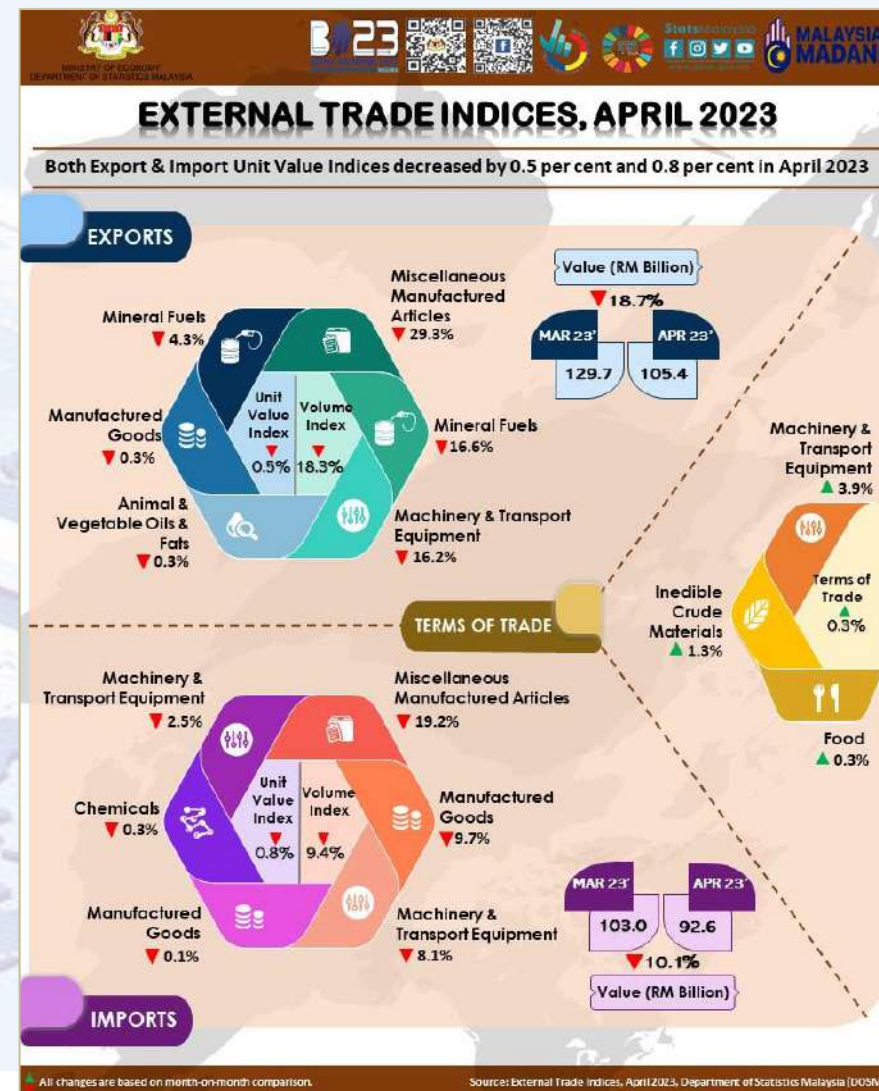
METS are readily and available at **anywhere, anytime, and on any devices**



EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES



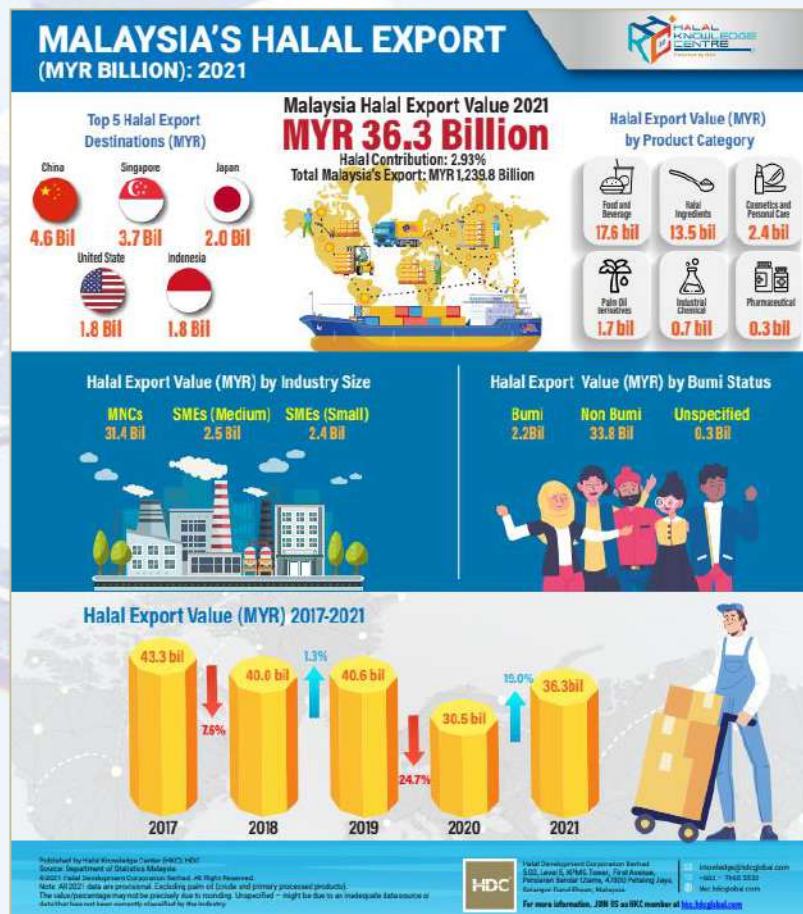
- External trade indices (2010=100) measure changes in the levels of unit values and volumes of Malaysia's imports and exports. The index numbers reflect the percentage rise or fall of unit value and volume levels
- Price changes in external merchandise trade are reflected by changes in unit value indices of external merchandise trade which are compiled based on unit value.
- Changes in volume of external merchandise trade are derived from changes in external merchandise trade value with the effect of price changes that has been discounted.
- The export and import unit value indices can be used to measure the Malaysia's terms of trade. The terms of trade index is calculated based on the ratio of unit value index of exports to the unit value index of imports.



EXPORTS OF HALAL PRODUCTS



- Exports of halal products is an outcome from the combination of information obtained from external trade statistics database and list of halal establishments from Halal Development Corporation Berhad (HDC) which is based on halal certification awarded by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM).



JADUAL 21 : EKSPORT PRODUK HALAL MENGIKUT PENGKELASAN BARANGAN (RM JUTA)
 TABLE 21 : EXPORTS OF HALAL PRODUCTS BY COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (RM MILLION)

PENGEKELASAN BARANGAN COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION	FEB 2023	MAR 2023	APR 2023	% DRP. JUMLAH EKSPORT HALAL/ % OF TOTAL HALAL EXPORTS	% DRP. JUMLAH EKSPORT/ % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	JAN-APR	
				2022	2023		
MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN FOOD & BEVERAGES	1,938	2,681	2,086	51.3	2.0	9,110	8,645
BAHAN HALAL HALAL INGREDIENTS	1,456	1,674	1,466	36.1	1.4	8,523	6,089
DERIVATIF KELAPA SAWIT PALM OIL DERIVATIVES	137	108	110	2.7	0.1	934	429
KOSMETIK DAN BARANGAN PENJAJAAN PERIBADI COSMETIC AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS	255	302	260	6.4	0.2	1,158	1,054
KIMIA INDUSTRI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY	101	112	83	2.0	0.1	405	415
PRODUK FARMASEUTIKAL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	52	101	60	1.5	0.1	210	292
JUMLAH EKSPORT HALAL TOTAL OF HALAL EXPORTS	3,940	4,978	4,065	100		20,339	16,923
JUMLAH / TOTAL	112,269	129,668	105,424			472,478	460,016

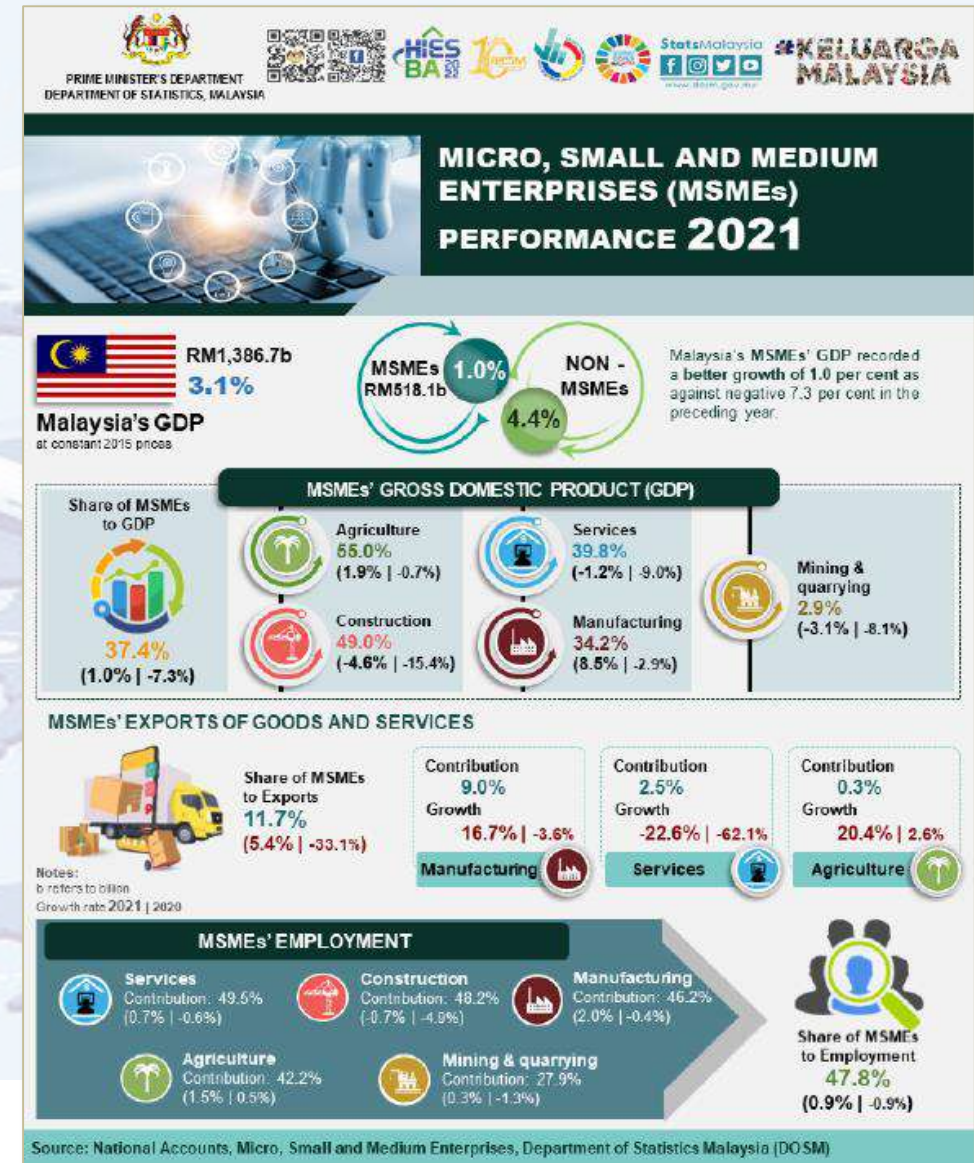
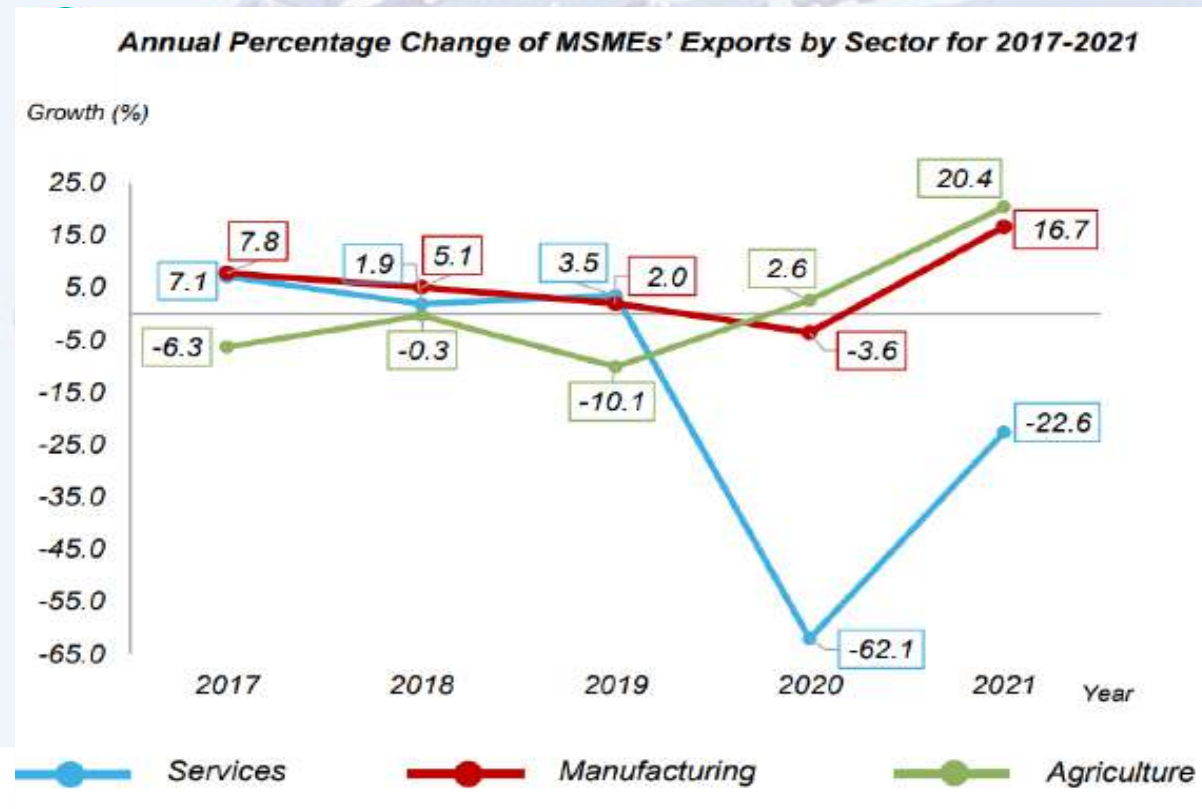
Infographic by: Halal Development Corporation



SMEs EXPORTS OF GOODS



- Various data sources are used for the calculation of SMEs exports. Companies with SME status are obtained from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR), Department of Statistics Malaysia. The list of companies is matched with exports databases for the Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors.





EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BY STATE



- The International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010) encourages countries to integrate trade register with business register towards establishing an integrated system of economics statistics for data compilation and analysis.
- Malaysia External Trade Statistics by State provides statistics at the state level. These statistics are generated from the Trade Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) module which is one of the DOSM initiatives under the Statistics Big Data Analytics (STATSBDA).
- TEC integrates two different statistics domains: the international merchandise trade database and Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR) to analyse the business characteristics of traders in Malaysia.



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**JADUAL 27 : JADUAL TARIKH PENGELUARAN PERANGKAAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI,
 JANUARI-DISEMBER 2023**
**TABLE 27 : SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS,
 JANUARY-DECEMBER 2023**

BULAN RUJUKAN REFERENCE MONTH	TARIKH PENGELUARAN RELEASE DATES			
	SIARAN AWALAN WAKTU EMBARGO 12.00 PM PRELIMINARY RELEASE EMBARGO TIME 12.00 PM		PENERBITAN PUBLICATION	
JANUARI JANUARY	20	FEBRUARI FEBRUARY	28	FEBRUARI FEBRUARY
FEBRUARI FEBRUARY	20	MAC MARCH	28	MAC MARCH
MAC MARCH	19	APRIL APRIL	28	APRIL APRIL
APRIL APRIL	19	MEI MAY	26	MEI MAY
MEI MAY	20	JUN JUNE	28	JUN JUNE
JUN JUNE	20	JULAI JULY	28	JULAI JULY
JULAI JULY	18	OGOS AUGUST	28	OGOS AUGUST
OGOS AUGUST	19	SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER	27	SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER
SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER	19	OKTOBER OCTOBER	27	OKTOBER OCTOBER
OKTOBER OCTOBER	20	NOVEMBER NOVEMBER	28	NOVEMBER NOVEMBER
NOVEMBER NOVEMBER	19	DISEMBER DECEMBER	28	DISEMBER DECEMBER
DISEMBER DECEMBER	19	JANUARI JANUARY	26	JANUARI JANUARY

KENYATAAN AKHBAR DIHANTAR KEPADA PIHAK MEDIA PADA TARIKH PENGELUARAN DENGAN MASA EMBARGO DITETAPKAN BAGI PENYIARAN. KENYATAAN AKHBAR TERSEBUT DISIARKAN SELEPAS MASA EMBARGO DI LAMAN WEB JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>).

A PRESS STATEMENT IS ISSUED TO THE MEDIA ON THE DATE OF RELEASE WITH A SPECIFIED EMBARGO TIME FOR RELEASE. THE PRESS STATEMENT IS POSTED AFTER THE EMBARGO TIME ON THE WEBSITE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>).

JADUAL TARIKH PENGELUARAN INDEKS PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI (2010=100), JANUARI - DISEMBER 2023
SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES (2010=100), JANUARY - DECEMBER 2023

BULAN RUJUKAN REFERENCE MONTH	TARIKH PENGELUARAN PENERBITAN RELEASE DATES OF PUBLICATION
JANUARI JANUARY	28 FEBRUARI FEBRUARY
FEBRUARI FEBRUARY	28 MAC MARCH
MAC MARCH	28 APRIL APRIL
APRIL APRIL	26 MEI MAY
MEI MAY	28 JUN JUNE
JUN JUNE	28 JULAI JULY
JULAI JULY	28 OGOS AUGUST
OGOS AUGUST	27 SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER
SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER	27 OKTOBER OCTOBER
OKTOBER OCTOBER	28 NOVEMBER NOVEMBER
NOVEMBER NOVEMBER	28 DISEMBER DECEMBER
DISEMBER DECEMBER	26 JANUARI JANUARY

PENERBITAN INI AKAN DITERBITKAN DI LAMAN WEB JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>) PADA TARIKH PENGELUARAN SELEPAS MASA EMBARGO (12.00 PM).

THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE POSTED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>) ON THE RELEASE DATE AFTER THE EMBARGO TIME (12.00 PM).

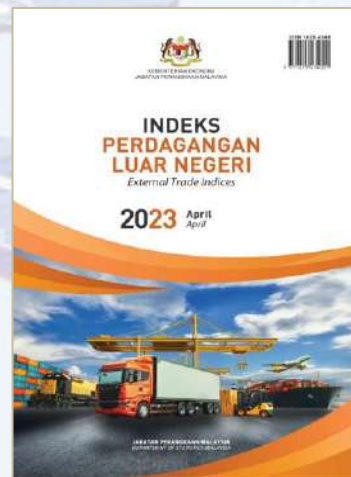
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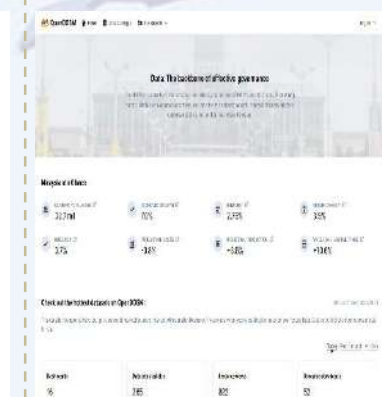
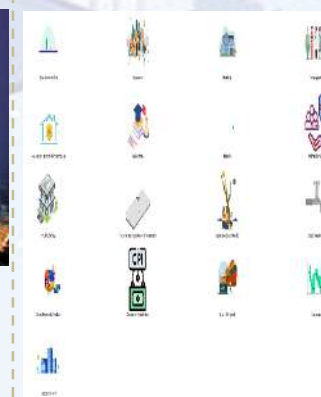
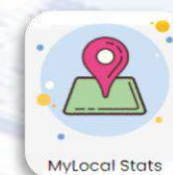
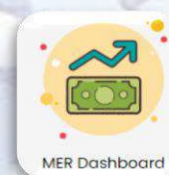
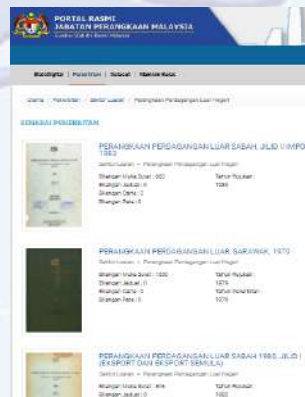
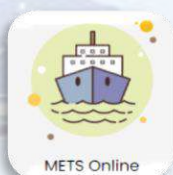
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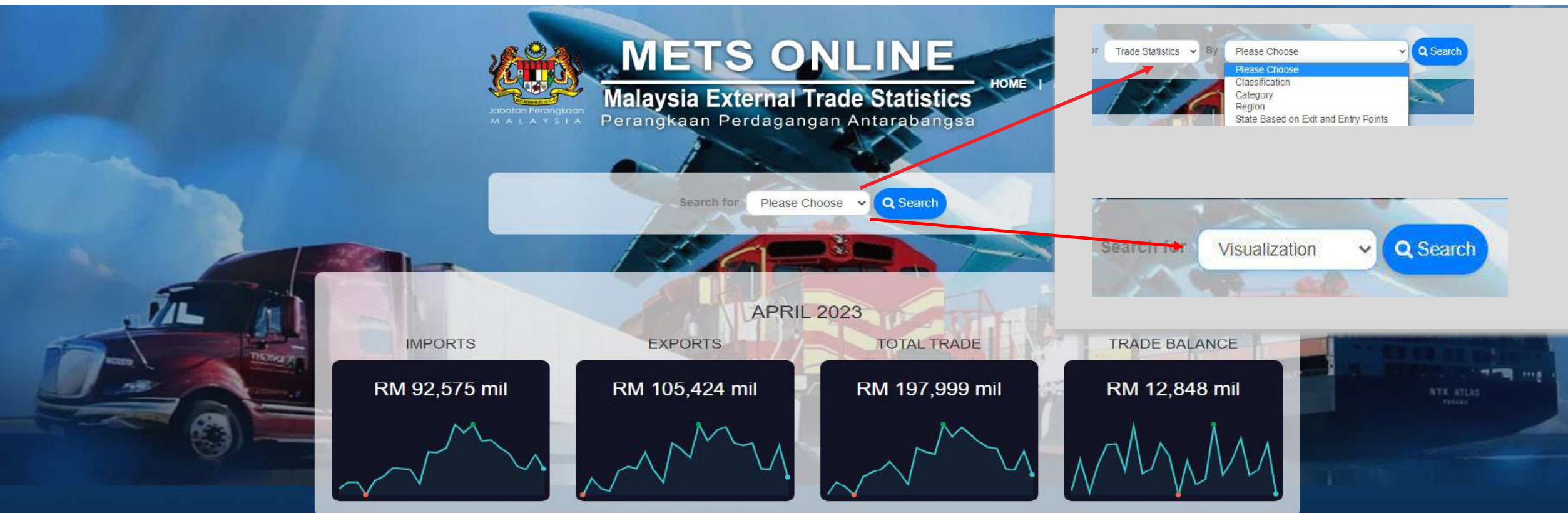
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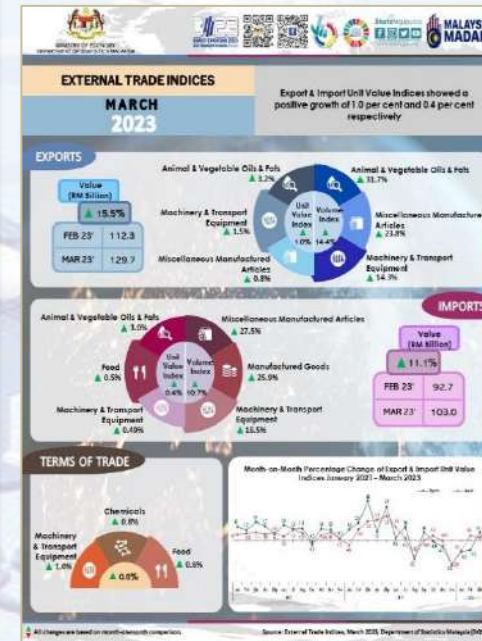
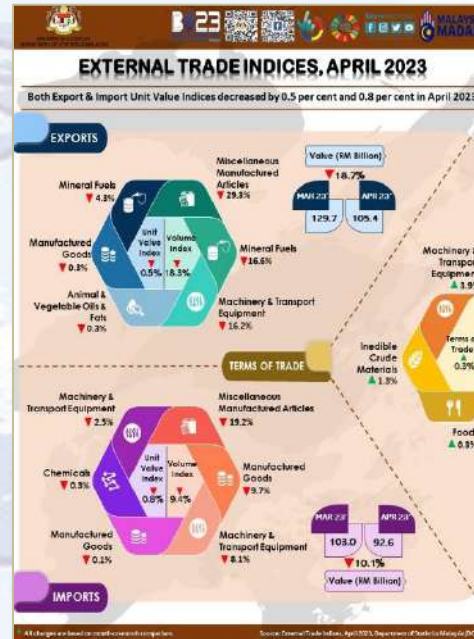
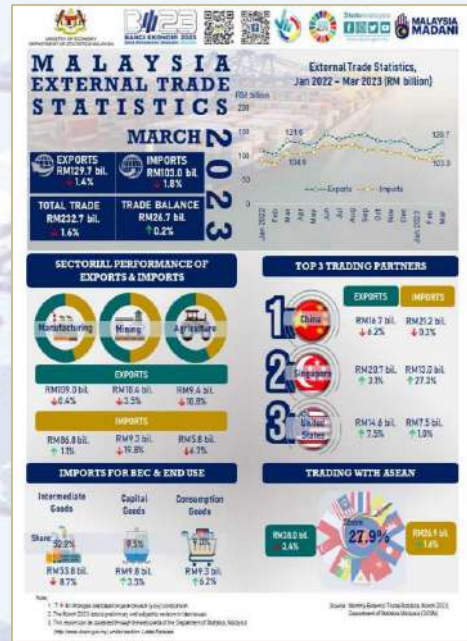
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NEWSLETTER
DOSM/BPPA/2.2018/Series 4

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

GENERAL TRADE SYSTEM

Malaysia adopted the general trade system in compiling external trade statistics (ETS). Under this system, the national boundary of the country is used as the statistical frontier.

MANUAL: IMTS 2010

Concepts & definitions used in compiling ETS are based on International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010).

EXPORTS: FOB IMPORTS: CIF

The WTO Agreement on valuation is used as the basis of valuation for all transactions at goods. Exports are valued on a C.i.f. (free on board) basis and imports are valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) basis.

June 2018 Highlights

EXPORTS in June 2018 was valued at RM15.7 billion increasing by 7.6% year-on-year (y-o-y). RE-EXPORTS was valued at RM1.7 billion registering an increase of 63.1% y-o-y and accounted for 20.0% of total exports. DOMESTIC EXPORTS was lower by 0.8% decreasing RM12.9 million to RM12.9 billion. IMPORTS registered an increase of 14.9% y-o-y to RM22.0 billion. Total trade which was valued at RM15.3 billion increased RM15.0 billion or 11.0% while trade surplus was RM6.0 billion, dropped RM3.8 billion (-38.9%).

IMTS2010 June 2.17 on EXPORTS

General EXPORTS consist of:

- EXPORTS of domestic goods (including re-exporting products after latest processing which changed their origin from foreign to domestic) from any part of the statistical territories, including free zones and customs warehouses.
- RE-EXPORTS of foreign goods from any part of the statistical territory, including free zones and customs warehouses.

IMTS2010 June 2.15 on IMPORTS

General IMPORTS consist of:

- IMPORTS of foreign goods (including re-exporting products after latest processing which changed their origin from foreign to domestic) entering the statistical territories, including free zones and customs warehouses.
- RE-IMPORTS of domestic goods into the free statistical area, overseas for latest processing or industrial free zones, overseas for customs warehousing or commercial free zones.

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NEWSLETTER
DOSM/BPPA/2.2018/Series 8

EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES

External trade indices (ETI) comprised of unit value index and volume index. ETI is compiled based on import and export data where the source is mainly from customs declarations and Free Zone forms. The unit value index is compiled based on Laspeyres method, while the volume index is derived indirectly by deflating the export or import value indices with the corresponding unit value indices and this method is referred to as desirable Paasche Volume Index.

Average Unit Value (AUV) of a month's product is the value of the imports/exports divided by the sum of its quantity.

Unit value index is an index that measures the change in the average unit value of a group of commodities over time.

Volume index is the other hand measures the change in the volume of external merchandise trade which is derived from changes in external merchandise trade value with the effect of price that has been discounted.

The important indicator derived from the export and import unit value indices is known as Trade Terms (TOT). The TOT measures the relative price of exports compared to the price of imports.

If the price of exports relative to price of imports rises, there will be an improvement in the terms of trade.

If the price of exports relative to price of imports falls, there will be a decline in the terms of trade.

TOT is affected by exchange rate. If there is a fall in the exchange rate, there will be a deterioration in the terms of trade because the price of exports falls.

TOT = $\frac{\text{Export Unit Value Index}}{\text{Import Unit Value Index}}$

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NEWSLETTER
DOSM/BPPA/1.2019/Series 5

Malaysia's External Trade Indices (2010=100) basket update

External Trade Indices (ETI) was updated based on the 2015 basket of goods to replace the previous 2013 basket and retained the same base year 2010. Updating basket is a common procedure to ensure the statistics reflect the changes in the structure of international trade.

Basket update provides benefits in that it allows for new information on Malaysia international trade to be incorporated into ETI in a timely manner.

Criteria for the selection of the basket of goods

The basket of goods in ETI's compilation represent ten main sectors of export and import goods. 744 of export items and 1,503 of import items were selected.

Updating basket allows new items to be incorporated into the ETI according to its significant contribution. New items with significant share of contribution to export/import value of the sector will be added into the basket, while, existing items that no longer contribute significantly will be dropped.

The Laspeyres Chain Index Method

The ETI in particular the export and import unit value indices are calculated as a chain of fixed basket indices. This means that a sequence of fixed basket indices have been chained together to create a continuous time series. This is necessary to avoid having breaks in an index when a basket update is performed.

In order to create chain indices between the two weights, both must be expressed at the common period. The period is known as link period. The method of linking the series used is the monthly overlap approach.

In the month following the basket link period, the unit value index is calculated based on change of index for that month over the link month (prev basket) multiplied by the previously published index based on the old basket.

In the case of the chain index, the weighted averages of indices of sectors do not match those of the corresponding upper level as overall exports and imports (the chain index has no additivity).

CHANGE

NEW ITEMS

143 exports, 448 imports

DROPPED

120 exports, 171 imports

INCREASING

Year 2018: 42.3 exports, 37.9 imports

DECREASING

Year 2013: 22.7 exports, 16.1 imports

Year 2013: 17.3 exports, 12.9 imports

Year 2015: 12.9 imports

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NEWSLETTER
DOSM/BPPA/4.2020/Series 67

EVOLUSI IMPORT KATEGORI EKONOMI UMUM (BEC)

1. Pengenalan

Klasifikasi mengikut Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC) diwujudkan sebagai pengantar untuk memudahkan data import yang disusun berdasarkan kod komoditi kepada kategori penggunaan akhir yang lebih bermakna dalam konteks Sistem Akaun Negara (SINA) iaitu barang modal, barang perantara dan barang penggunaan.

Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir dan BEC dijanakan berdasarkan import tertanggung iaitu import tolak eksport semula. Angka tersebut boleh menjadi negatif bagi bulan rujukan tertentu jika eksport semula melebihi daripada import.

2. Konsep dan definisi

Import

Sesuatu barang dianggap sebagai import apabila ia dibawa masuk ke dalam negara, sama ada terus daripada di gudang-gudang yang dikawal tanpa mengira sama ada barang tersebut adalah untuk kegunaan sendiri, diproses, digunakan dalam perkilangan ataupun untuk dieksport semula ke negara lain.

Eksport Semula

Sesuatu barang dianggap sebagai eksport semula apabila ia dibawa keluar dari negara dalam keadaan seperti mana ia diimport tanpa mengalami sebarang perubahan rupa. Proses membungkus semula, memisahkan atau mengongkrek tidak dikira sebagai satu proses perubahan rupa.

Jumlah import

Jumlah import Malaysia telah meningkat dari RM 79 bilion pada 1990 kepada RM849 bilion pada tahun 2019 iaitu lebih 10 kali ganda. Ini adalah hasil perubahan struktur ekonomi Malaysia di mana ekonomi negara ini mengalami transformasi kepada ekonomi berasaskan pembuatan pada pertengahan dekad 1980-an yang sebelumnya bergantung terutamanya kepada komoditi hulu seperti getah dan bijih timah. Banyak barangan perantara dan modal diimport sebagai input dan modal untuk sektor pembuatan.

Jumlah Import

1990 2000 2010 2017 2018 2019

79 311 529 836 880 849

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NEWSLETTER
DOSM/BPPA/1.2020/Series 11

Impact of Movement Control Order (MCO) to Exports and Imports of Selected Food Commodities

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. As of 11 March 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) has declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Malaysia is currently under MCO which came into force on March 18th 2020 as a preventive measure to contain the spread of COVID-19 infection.

Malaysia and its trading partners are still struggling with the COVID-19 outbreak, export demand is also affected. Exports will remain sluggish and impact the Malaysian economy. A study is conducted to observe trade performance in selected food commodities.

External Trade for Agriculture Subsector divided into three (3)

Exports

Goods (locally produced or manufactured or imported for subsequent re-exports) are regarded as exports when they are taken out of the country.

Imports

Goods are regarded as imports when they are brought into the country either directly or into bonded warehouses, irrespective of whether such goods are for consumption, to be processed, used in manufacturing or subsequent re-exports to other countries.

Domestic Exports

Goods (locally produced or manufactured) are regarded as domestic exports when they are taken out of the country.

Re-exports

Goods are regarded as re-exports when they are taken out of the country in the same form as they were imported without any transformation. Re-packing, sorting or grading processes are not considered as part of the transformation process.

These selected agricultural commodities contributed about 10.4 per cent of total trade of food product in 2019.

Selected Agricultural Trade Performance Jan-Feb 2020

Year Trade (RM10 billion)

RM272.1 million (20.0%) RM244.3 million RM107.7 million RM118.0 million

RM30.5 million RM107.3 million RM122.3 million RM161.0 million

Imports RM5.1 billion RM5.3 billion RM5.3 billion RM5.3 billion

Domestic Exports RM110.5 billion RM110.5 billion RM110.5 billion RM110.5 billion

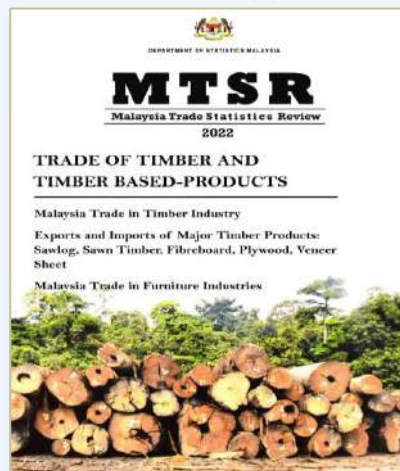
Re-exports RM2.2 billion RM2.2 billion RM2.2 billion RM2.2 billion

Note: 1. Percentage growth refers to Year-on-Year (YoY) changes

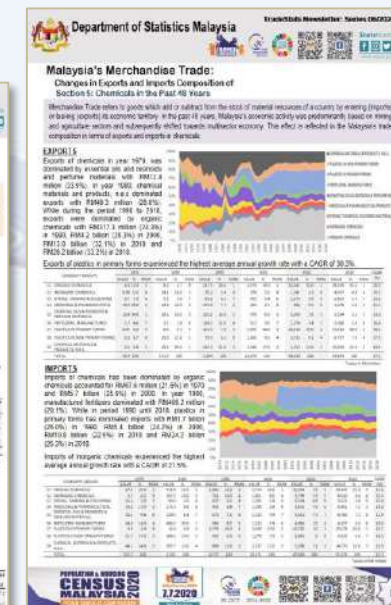
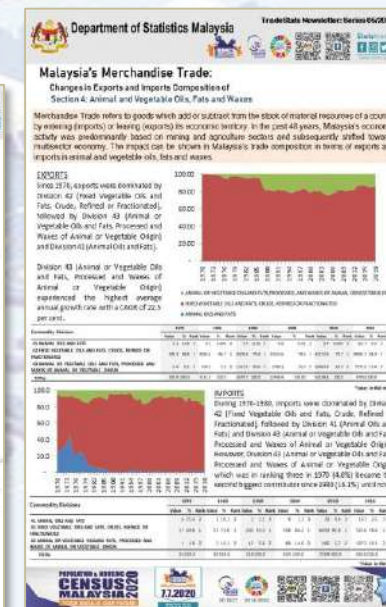
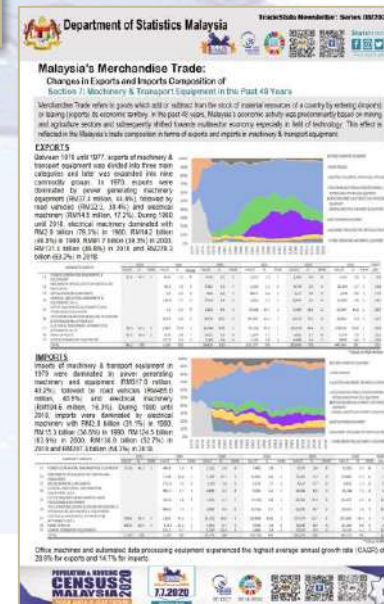
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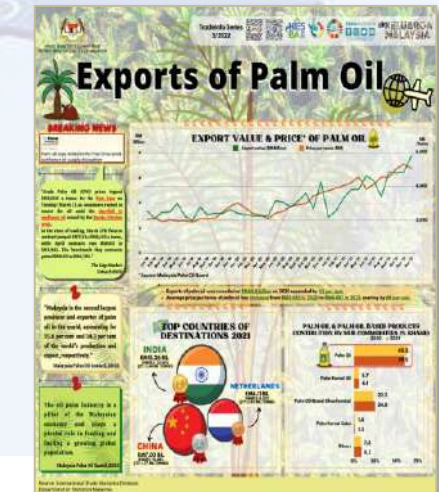
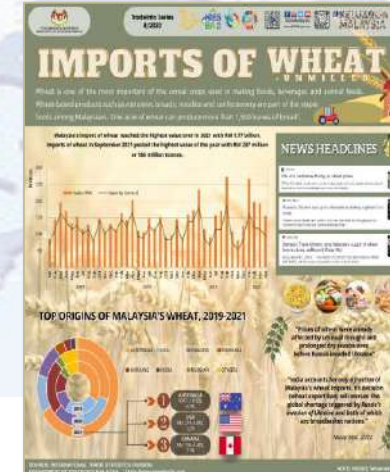
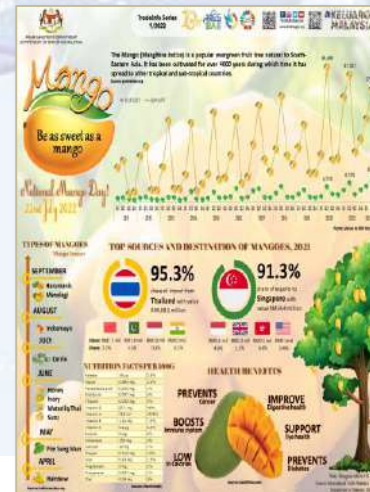
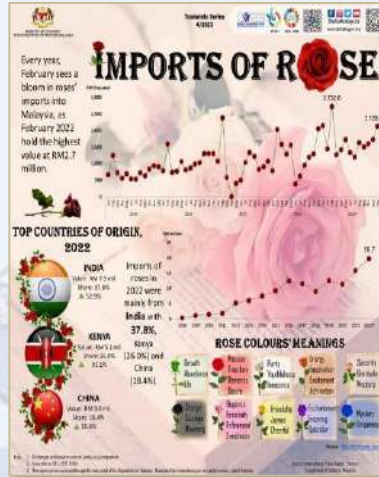


Malaysia Trade Statistics Review (MTSR)



TradeStats Newsletter





BENEFITS OF TRADE DATA





Internal User

The statistics is supplied to the internal user within DOSM:

- As an important input for the compilation of **External Trade Indices, Balance of Payment Statistics and Gross Domestic Products (Expenditure Approach)**.
- As an important supporting indicator for the compilation producer price statistics, manufacturing and services sector statistics.

External User

Main Stakeholders

- Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI Malaysia)
- Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)
- Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister's Department
- Ministry of Finance Malaysia (MOF)
- Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)
- Economic Council (MEN)
- International Organizations (UN)
- Investors and Analysts



BENEFIT OF TRADE DATA



Malaysia's external trade statistics is to provide information on Malaysia's trade performance vis-a-vis the rest of the world in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods. The trade statistics, therefore, serve as a tool in assisting the government in formulating policies and monitoring economic performance as well as for development planning. The data can also be used by the private sector and individuals for specific purposes such as for economic projection and analysis. Its importance including but not limited to the followings:

- To measure Malaysia's trade openness
- To reflect the strength of domestic demand according to imports
- To know the position of Malaysia's trade as compared to the rest of the world
- As an essential input for the formulation of policies for national development planning.
- To compare the data of external trade statistics between partner countries in trade (mirror analysis)
- To establish international trade agreement

"STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY"

Doesn't matter far or near
Strength in numbers
we don't live in fear

Birds of feather flock together
Statistics our form of adour
We, will always live it up

So let us live in solidarity
And in the world arena we'll
succeed
It is statistics that will come to be
The reason we will bloom in
harmony

Everybody undivided
Data's where our hearts reside in
There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites
That's how brightly lit our dreams are
We'll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another
Leaving no one in a slumber
We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while
Embracing our disparities
We'll achieve our victory

One dream with unity
One love with harmony



"STATISTICS BLOOM
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THANK YOU



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