

<b>COUNTRY:</b>	<b>MALAYSIA</b>		
<b>YEAR:</b>	<b>2018</b>		
<b>General information</b>	<b>Legal Basis</b>		<p>The main objective of compiling Malaysia External Trade Statistics (METS) is to provide information on Malaysia's merchandise trade performance vis-a-vis the rest of the world. The uses of METS include:</p> <p>a) It serves as a tool in assisting the government in formulating policies and monitoring economic performance as well as for development of the national and international trade policy.</p> <p>b) It enables the relevant government agencies to prepare multilateral and bilateral negotiations with trading partners.</p> <p>c) The data can also be used by the private sector and individuals for specific purposes such as for economic projection and analysis.</p>
	<b>Organisation</b>		<p>The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) is the agency responsible for producing and disseminating METS since 1949. Prior to that, it was known as the Bureau of Statistics which was formed under the Statistics Ordinance in 1949 and was headed by the Registrar of Statistics. At that time, the Bureau was responsible for collecting, processing and publishing data on foreign trade and production of crops in estates. The Statistics Act 1965 was passed by parliament in 1965 and thus the Statistics Ordinance 1949 was repealed. Under this new Act, the Bureau of Statistics came to be known as DOSM.</p>
	<b>Contacts</b>		The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>Source of data</b>		<p>The main data providers are the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) and Free Zone Authorities (FZA). The other sources are Pos Malaysia Berhad, Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad (KTMB), Malaysia Airlines System Berhad (MAB), duty free shops and power producer company.</p>
	<b>Conceptual framework</b>		<p>With effect from reference month January 2012, concepts and definitions used for the purpose of compiling these statistics are based on International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010) published by the United Nations, New York, 2011.</p>
	<b>Time of recording</b>		<p>Malaysia uses the „release date“ as its time of recording, which provides the time/date that stipulated in source documents when goods enter or leave the economic territory.</p>
	<b>Trade system</b>		<p>There are two systems in compiling trade statistics i.e. general trade system and special trade system. The difference between them lies mainly in the way goods passing through the Customs warehouses are treated. METS are compiled based on the general trade system.</p>

	<b>Coverage</b>		<p>The general trade system of recording is adopted in compiling Malaysian external trade statistics. Under this system, the economic territory of the country is used as the statistical territory. All goods entering or leaving the economic territory of the country are recorded, whether or not such goods are subject to clearance. Accordingly, goods entering or leaving customs bonded warehouses, Free Zones are recorded in the statistics.</p> <p>Details of commercial and private ships and aircraft are also included in these statistics if they were imported or exported as goods purchased, sold or leased (financial) whether or not they arrived or departed under their own power</p>
	<b>Definitions and Classifications</b>	<b>Products</b>	<p>In Malaysia, HS was first implemented by RMCD in 1993 and followed by HS1996 in April 1996, HS2002 in April 2002, HS2007 in April 2008, HS2012 in September 2012 and HS2017 in April 2017.</p>
		<b>Countries</b>	<p>Import statistics use the „country of origin“ for the partner country, while the „country of last known destination“ is used for export statistics.</p> <p>„Country of origin“ is the country where the goods were entirely produced or the last country where a substantial processing took place.</p> <p>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.</p>
		<b>Customs procedures</b>	<p>The RMCD deploying the Customs Act 1967 and its Regulations and Orders as a stemmed for enforcing the laws, whilst the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention under World Customs Organization) is used as tools and instruments for practicing the customs implementation. Taking a stand as a part of national commitment, Revised Kyoto Convention strongly adapted by national customs as the blueprint for modern and efficient Customs Procedures in the 21st century.</p>
	<b>Valuation</b>		<p>Values are shown in Malaysian Ringgit.</p> <p>Imports are valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) basis</p> <p>Exports are valued on a f.o.b. (free on board) basis</p>

For further details, please kindly visit IMTS Methodological Handbook here:

[https://cdn.aseanstats.org/public/docs/metadata/imts/detail/Methodology\\_Handbook\\_MY\\_2018.pdf](https://cdn.aseanstats.org/public/docs/metadata/imts/detail/Methodology_Handbook_MY_2018.pdf)