

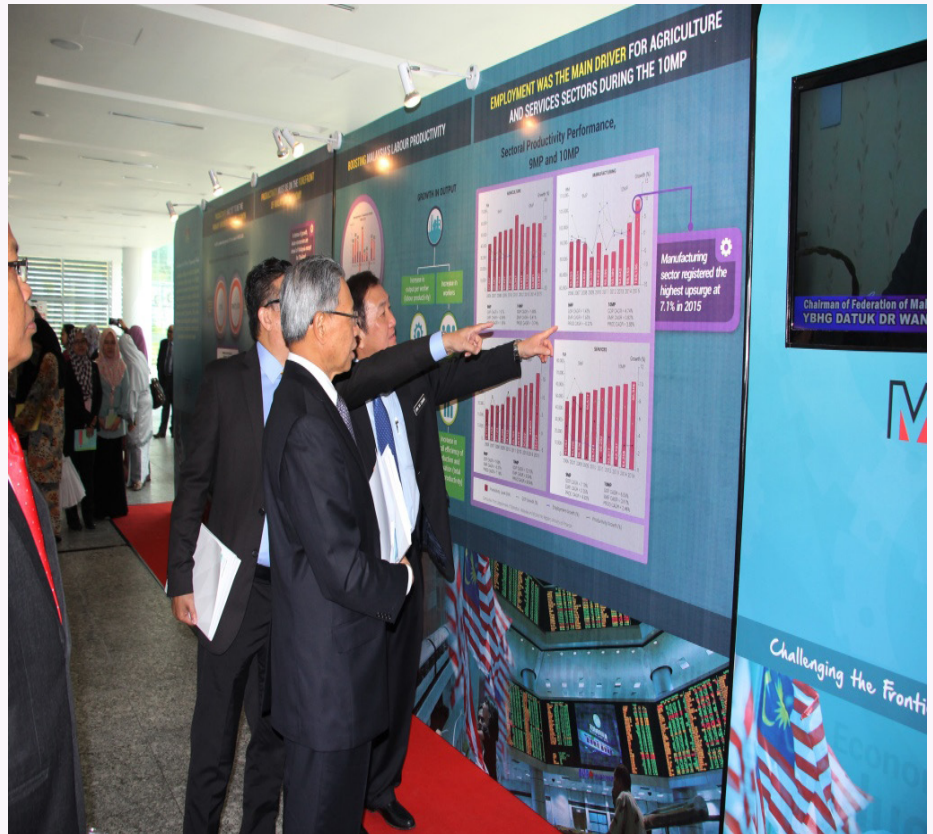


## Malaysia's Labour Productivity in 2015 Up 3.3 Percent

Malaysia's labour productivity grew by 3.3 percent to RM74,538 per labour hour last year from RM73,091 in 2014, and has the potential to achieve growth of 3.7 percent in the next five years as targeted under the 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan.

International Trade and Industry Minister, Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed said the optimism is based on strong industry productivity growth recorded in several key sectors such as manufacturing, construction and services.

"To expedite our ambition in realising our full productivity potential, Malaysian businesses need not only increase investment in new technologies through adoption and diffusion of the latest innovations in ICT, machinery and equipment, but must also create opportunities for further export expansion," he said.



He told reporters this at the launch of the Productivity Report 2015/2016 published by the Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC). Mustapa said the report further emphasised the utmost urgency to unleash the potential of greater productivity in Malaysia towards reaching the global frontier.

Among the strategies, he said are championing productivity and competitiveness by nurturing a competent, innovative and skilled workforce, leveraging on research and innovation, as well as increasing market competitiveness. He said the report also called for the strengthening of entrepreneurial growth through skills enhancement and education towards greater operational excellence across the value chain.

Mustapa also said the government is currently working on a productivity blueprint which is expected to be completed in August. He said the blueprint will look at 10 sectors with low levels of productivity, but played a very important role in the economy, such as tourism and retail. The minister said another factor that influenced the productivity level is the performance of the country's overall economy.

He said when the country's gross domestic product growth moderated, productivity level shrank in parallel. However, this can be offset by implementing automation and reducing dependency on foreign workers, he added.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 17 June 2016



# Malaysia to Launch Global Campaign to Drive Export Growth



The National Export Council (NEC) has formulated several initiatives to promote public-private partnerships in the quest to drive Malaysia's export growth, including through a global campaign.

The initiatives were presented at the NEC meeting chaired by Prime Minister Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak here today.

The Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) said the programme would entail promoting Malaysia's capabilities in areas such as trade, investment, tourism, education and healthcare to clusters of global citizens.

"It is aimed at optimising the benefits of strategic cooperation among ministries and government agencies, the private sector, government-linked companies (GLCs) and Malaysian diaspora," it said in a statement issued in conjunction with the NEC meeting.

MATRADE said this year's promotional programme is aimed at strengthening the 'Malaysia Brand' in London, Shanghai and Sydney in September, November and December, respectively.

The activities arrayed during the programme, including the Malaysia Business Forum, Malaysia Export Day, Malaysia Fest, Malaysia Flavours, Malaysia Art Exhibition, Malaysia Sales Online, and promotions in supermarkets.

MATRADE said another public-private initiative discussed at meeting was related to the 'Strategy to Enhance Higher Education Export'.

The meeting deliberated on ways to enhance cooperation between the public and private sectors in branding and marketing the country's education globally, he said.

"These include a joint promotion in premier education exhibitions abroad and the introduction of incentives to institutions of higher learning to improve infrastructure and the setting up of international research labs in Malaysia," the statement said.

MATRADE said the meeting also discussed the Malaysian Incorporated (Malaysian Inc.), which was set up recently under the National Professional Service Export Council (NAPSEC).

A membership-based organisation made up of multidisciplinary professionals in various disciplines, Malaysia Inc's main role is to identify and evaluate projects abroad and to coordinate participation in the bidding process through the formation of consortia of Malaysian companies.

The NEC, which is made up of 19 members -- 12 from the public sector and seven from private sector, -- was set up in December 2014 to spur the country's export growth.

Based on Malaysia's trade performance published early this month, the export in the first four months of 2016 grew to RM246.51 billion, a 1.2 per cent increase, while imports decreased 0.9 per cent to RM213.51 billion.

Malaysia's total trade amounted to RM460.02 billion compared with RM459.04 billion in the same period last year, MATRADE said, adding that during the period under review, the trade surplus recorded a double-digit growth of 17 percent worth RM32.99 billion.

It said Malaysia's exports in April 2016 rose 1.6 per cent to RM61.35 billion compared with that of April 2015.

The positive growth was supported by growth in exports to ASEAN countries, the United States and Taiwan, it added.

The imports declined 2.3 per cent to RM52.29 billion, while total trade stood at RM113.64 billion compared with RM113.9 billion in April 2015.

Bernama, 13 June 2016

# Malaysia

## Distributive Trade Performance, Q1 2016

**Sales**  
RM259.3 bil. (4.3%)

**Employment**  
1,684,026 person (2.5%)

**Salaries & Wages**  
RM11.1 bil. (4.7%)

➤ Wholesale Trade  
RM126.7 bil. (4.4%)

➤ Wholesale Trade  
426,308 person (2.7%)

➤ Wholesale Trade  
RM4.0 bil. (5.8%)

➤ Retail Trade  
RM99.5 bil. (7.9%)

➤ Retail Trade  
1,002,397 person (2.4%)

➤ Retail Trade  
RM5.5 bil. (3.7%)

➤ Motor Vehicles  
RM33.1 bil. (-5.5%)

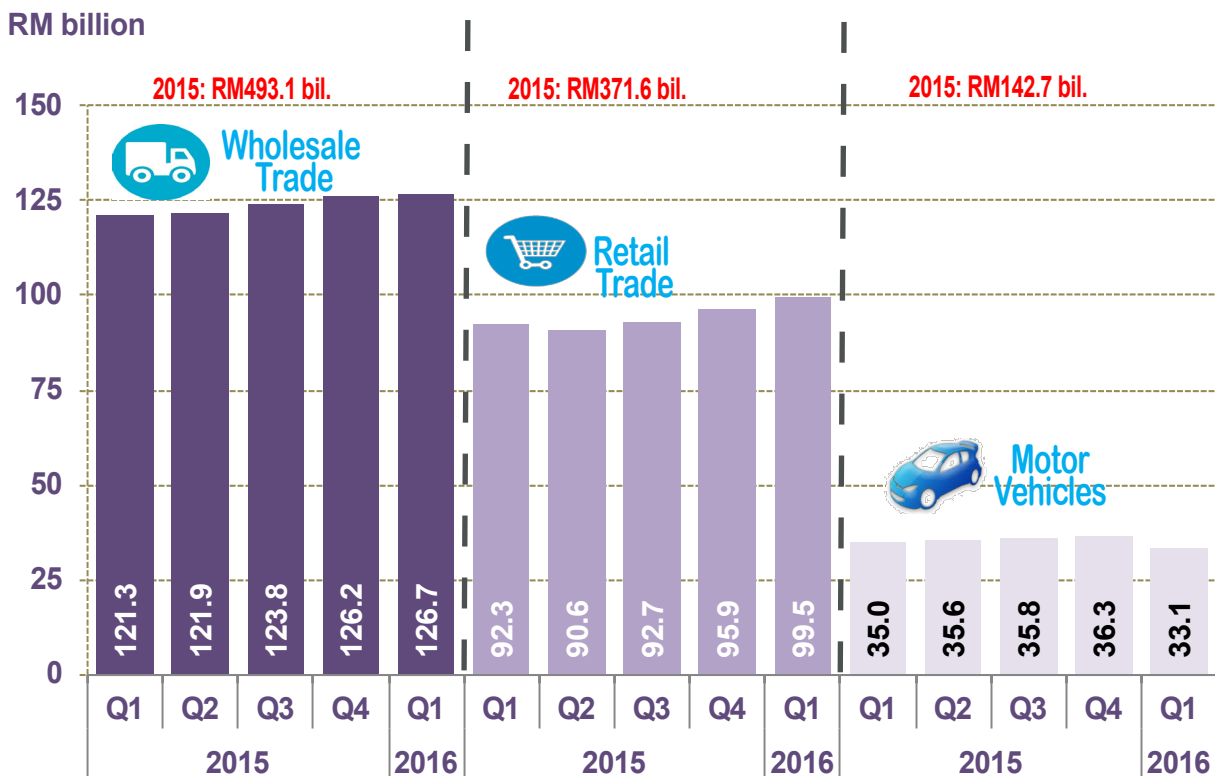
➤ Motor Vehicles  
255,322 person (2.6%)

➤ Motor Vehicles  
RM1.8 bil. (5.3%)

Notes: • % Y-o-Y Growth

- Wholesale trade is defined as the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers; industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; or to other wholesalers; or selling merchandise to, such persons or companies.
- Retail trade is defined as the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public for personal or household consumption or utilisation.
- Motor Vehicles refer to the activity covers wholesale and retail sale of motor vehicles and motorcycles, either new or used, sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles including washing, polishing as well as commission agents.

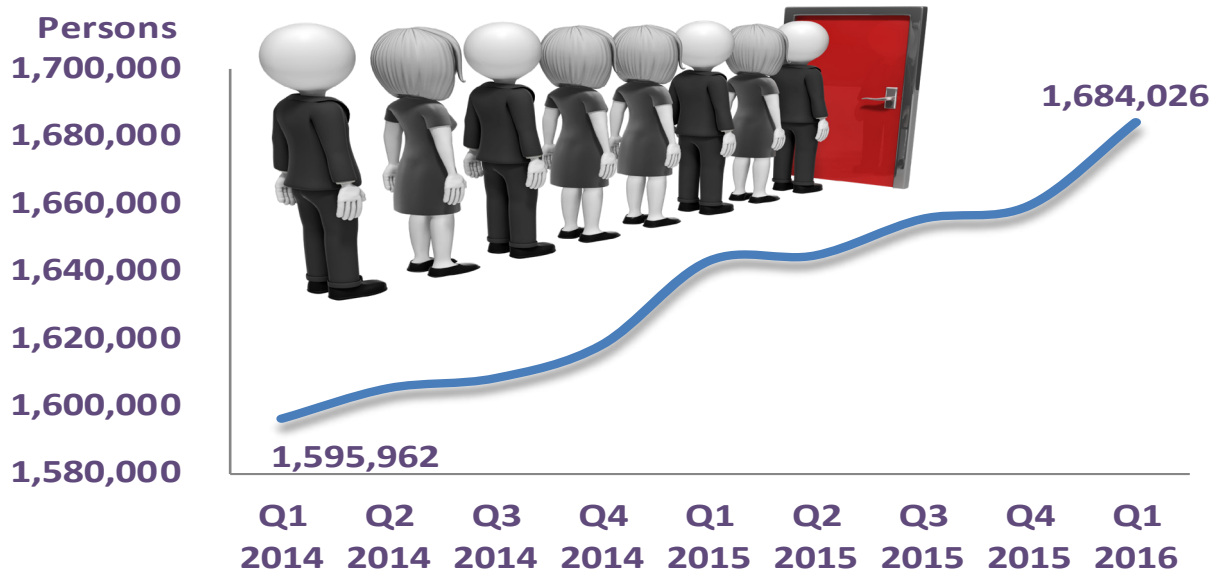
## Quarterly Sales by Sub-sector, Q1 2016







## Number of Persons Engaged\* in the Distributive Trade Sector Q1 2014 - Q1 2016



## Number of Persons Engaged\* by Sub-sector, Q1 2015 - Q1 2016

	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Motor Vehicles
Q1 2015	415,173	978,750	248,904
Q2 2015	414,470	983,003	247,036
Q3 2015	417,757	988,511	249,049
Q4 2015	416,649	992,986	249,623
Q1 2016	426,308	1,002,397	255,322

**Note:**

\*The total number of persons engaged includes all working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and employees who work during the last pay period of the month enumerated. Also included are part-time workers in the payroll and persons on strike, picket and short-term leave (sick, vacation or emergency leave). Not included are workers on indefinite leave as well as pensioners.



# Productivity Report 2015/2016

## PRODUCTIVITY AT A GLANCE

### Malaysia's Labour Productivity Growth for the Total Economy

3.3%

**Labour Productivity Growth**

*Annual change, 2014 to 2015, GDP at constant price 2010 per number of employment*

RM75,538

**Labour Productivity Level**

*Annual Productivity Level, 2015, GDP at constant price 2010 per number of employment*

### Malaysia's Total Factor Productivity (TFP) Growth for the Total Economy

**TFP Growth**

1.1%

**Capital Growth**

3.0%

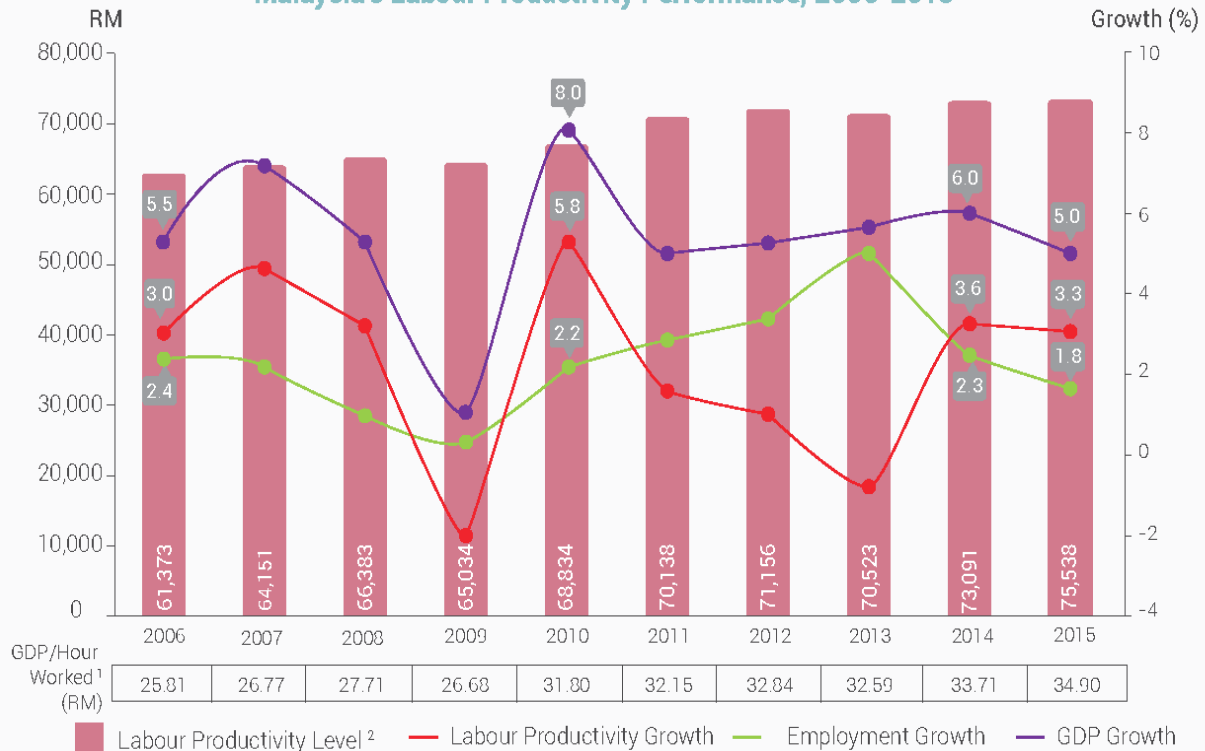
**Labour Growth**

1.2%

*Average Annual Growth 2011 to 2015*

*Sources: Department of Statistics, Malaysia - Various issues; Annual Bank Negara Report and Economic Report, Ministry of Finance*

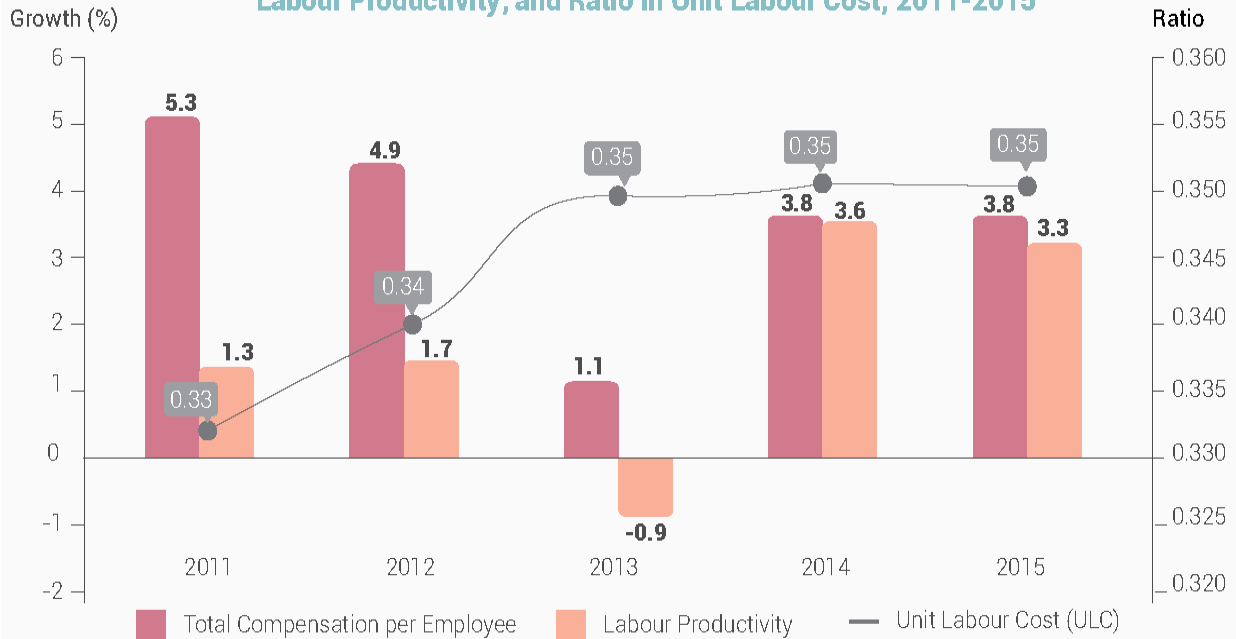
### Malaysia's Labour Productivity Performance, 2006-2015



\*Note: 1) Labour productivity - GDP per employee  
 2) Labour productivity - GDP per hour worked

Computed from: Department of Statistics, Malaysia and Economic Report, Ministry of Finance

### Growth in Total Compensation per Employee and Labour Productivity; and Ratio in Unit Labour Cost, 2011-2015



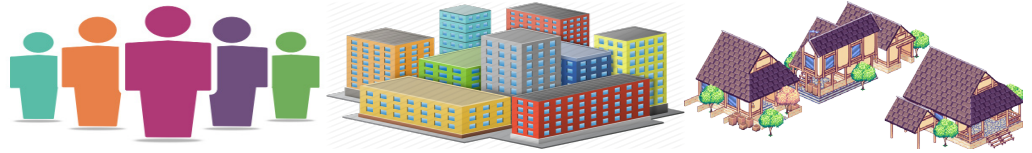
Note: Compensation includes wages and other components like employer's social contributions and other remuneration in kind











Computed from: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



# ASEAN DEMOGRAPHY

## Urban vs Rural, 2015



Country	Population (million)	Urban Population (%)	Rural Population (%)
 Brunei	0.42	77.2	22.8
 Cambodia	15.58	20.7	79.3
 Indonesia	257.56	53.7	46.3
 Laos	6.80	38.6	61.4
 Malaysia	30.33	74.7	25.3
 Myanmar	53.90	34.1	65.9
 Philippines	100.70	44.4	55.6
 Singapore	5.60	100.0	0.0
 Thailand	67.96	50.4	49.6
 Viet Nam	93.45	33.6	66.4





## NEGARA-NEGARA AHLI TPPA



### PENGALAMAN LALU

Dua syarikat Malaysia pernah menyaman kerajaan asing dan Kerajaan Malaysia juga pernah disaman dua syarikat asing.

Ada dakwaan Bab Pelaburan boleh digunakan untuk mencabar hak-hak pekerja, sebagai contoh, Kerajaan Mesir telah didakwa di bawah ISDS kerana menaikkan gaji minimum. Sebuah syarikat asing yang beroperasi di Mesir telah menyaman Kerajaan Mesir di bawah ISDS bukan kerana

Kerajaan Mesir menaikkan kadar gaji minimum, sebaliknya menuntut pampasan berhubung kenaikan kos operasi akibat kenaikan kadar gaji minimum tersebut. Syarikat itu membuat tuntutan selaras dengan terma yang telah dipersetujui dalam kontrak perjanjian antara syarikat dengan Kerajaan Mesir.

### KES-KES SEBELUM INI



#### 01 MTD Equity Sdn Bhd v. Kerajaan Chile (2001)

Keputusan memihak kepada MTD tetapi Chile memohon pembatalan. 21 Mac 2007 Permohonan Chile ditolak.

#### SYARIKAT MALAYSIA SAMAN KERAJAAN ASING

#### 02 Telekom Malaysia Berhad v. Kerajaan Ghana (2003).

Kedua-dua pihak mengumumkan penyelesaian dicapai (2005).

#### 03 Philippe Gruslin v. Malaysia (2000).

27 November 2000 tuntutan yang dibawa seorang warga Belgium ke atas Kerajaan telah ditolak.

#### SYARIKAT ASING SAMAN KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

#### 04 Malaysian Historical Salvors Sdn Bhd v. Malaysia (2006).

Satu keputusan pembatalan (*annulment*) diberikan pada 16 April, 2009.

**DAKWAAN BAHWA PERLEMBAGAAN PERSEKUTUAN AKAN DIPINDA UNTUK DISESUAIKAN DENGAN PENYERTAAN KE DALAM TPPA ADALAH SAMA SEKALI TIDAK BERASAS.**

**TIDAK ADA PIHAK YANG MEMAKSA MALAYSIA UNTUK MENYERTAI TPPA.**

Sebagai sebuah negara yang ingin terus menikmati faedah daripada perdagangan bebas, kita perlu melihat perjanjian ini daripada perspektif yang jelas dan terbuka.

Keahlian TPPA adalah terbuka kepada negara-negara ahli APEC. Negara-negara seperti Korea Selatan, Indonesia, Thailand dan Filipina telah menunjukkan minat untuk menyertai TPPA setelah mengambil kira faedah yang mungkin diperolehi.

Selain daripada liberalisasi pasaran yang lebih besar dan persaingan secara terbuka, TPPA juga menekankan elemen seperti pematuhan kepada piawaian antarabangsa, mempromosikan ketelusan dan tabdir urus yang baik yang turut menjadi keutamaan Malaysia. Prinsip-prinsip ini adalah sejajar dengan aspirasi Malaysia untuk menjadi sebuah negara maju pada tahun 2020.

### PERSOALAN

2



### ANCAMAN KEDAULATAN NEGARA PERLEMBAGAAN & MAHKAMAH

**TPPA TIDAK AKAN MENGHALANG KERAJAAN DARIPADA MENGGUBAL DAN MELAKSANAKAN OBJEKTIF DASAR-DASAR AWAM TERUTAMANYA BERKAITAN KESELAMATAN NEGARA, KESIHATAN AWAM, ALAM SEKITAR DAN KEBAJIKAN.**

Tambahan pula Kerajaan komited dalam memastikan dasar-dasar utama termasuk kepentingan dan hak Bumiputera terpelihara.

Malaysia telah berjaya memasukkan ke dalam perjanjian beberapa peruntukan untuk melindungi kedaulatan dan dasar-dasar nasional termasuk agenda Bumiputera, perolehan kerajaan dan Syarikat Hak Milik Kerajaan. TPPA juga telah memberikan Malaysia kelonggaran seperti pengecualian dari beberapa obligasi, tempoh peralihan yang lebih panjang dan layanan berbeza (*differential treatment*).

Buku kecil TPPA di dalam versi PDF boleh di muat turun melalui pautan

[http://fta.miti.gov.my/miti-fta/resources/MITI\\_TPPA.pdf](http://fta.miti.gov.my/miti-fta/resources/MITI_TPPA.pdf)

Ministry of International Trade and Industry

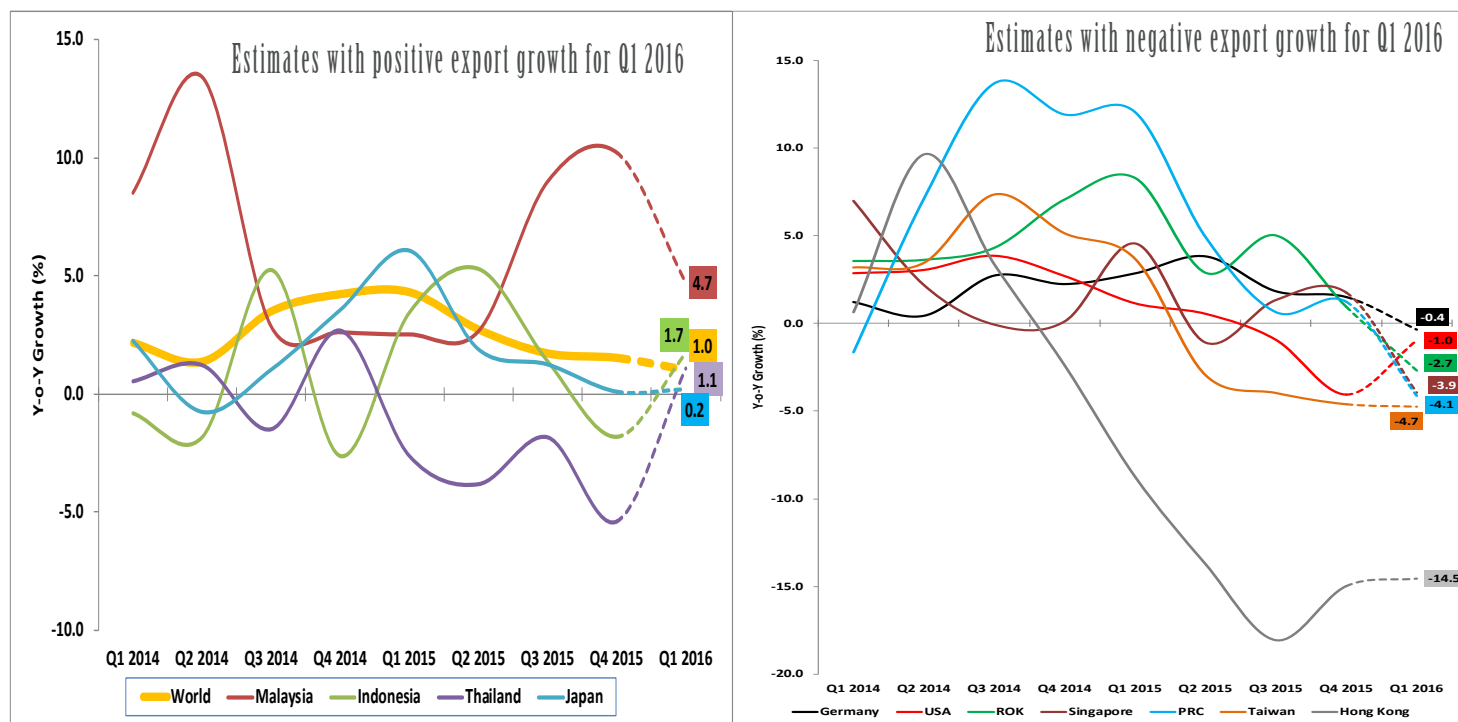
Menara MITI, No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +603.8000 8000 | F: +603.6202 3446 | [www.miti.gov.my](http://www.miti.gov.my)

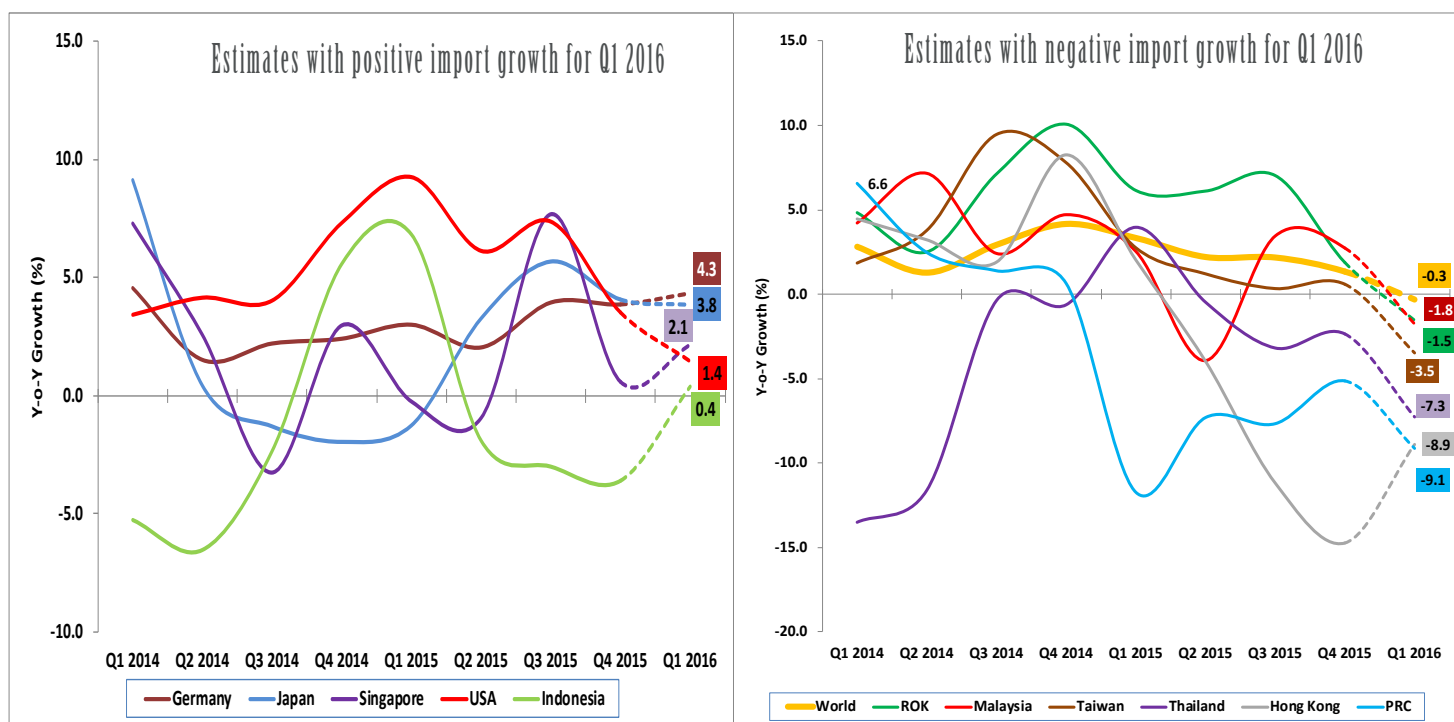
# International Report

## WTO & UNCTAD Quarterly Merchandise Trade Statistics, Q1 2016

### Malaysia's Major Trading Partners Export Growth , Q1 2014 - Q1 2016



### Malaysia's Major Trading Partners Import Growth , Q1 2014 - Q1 2016

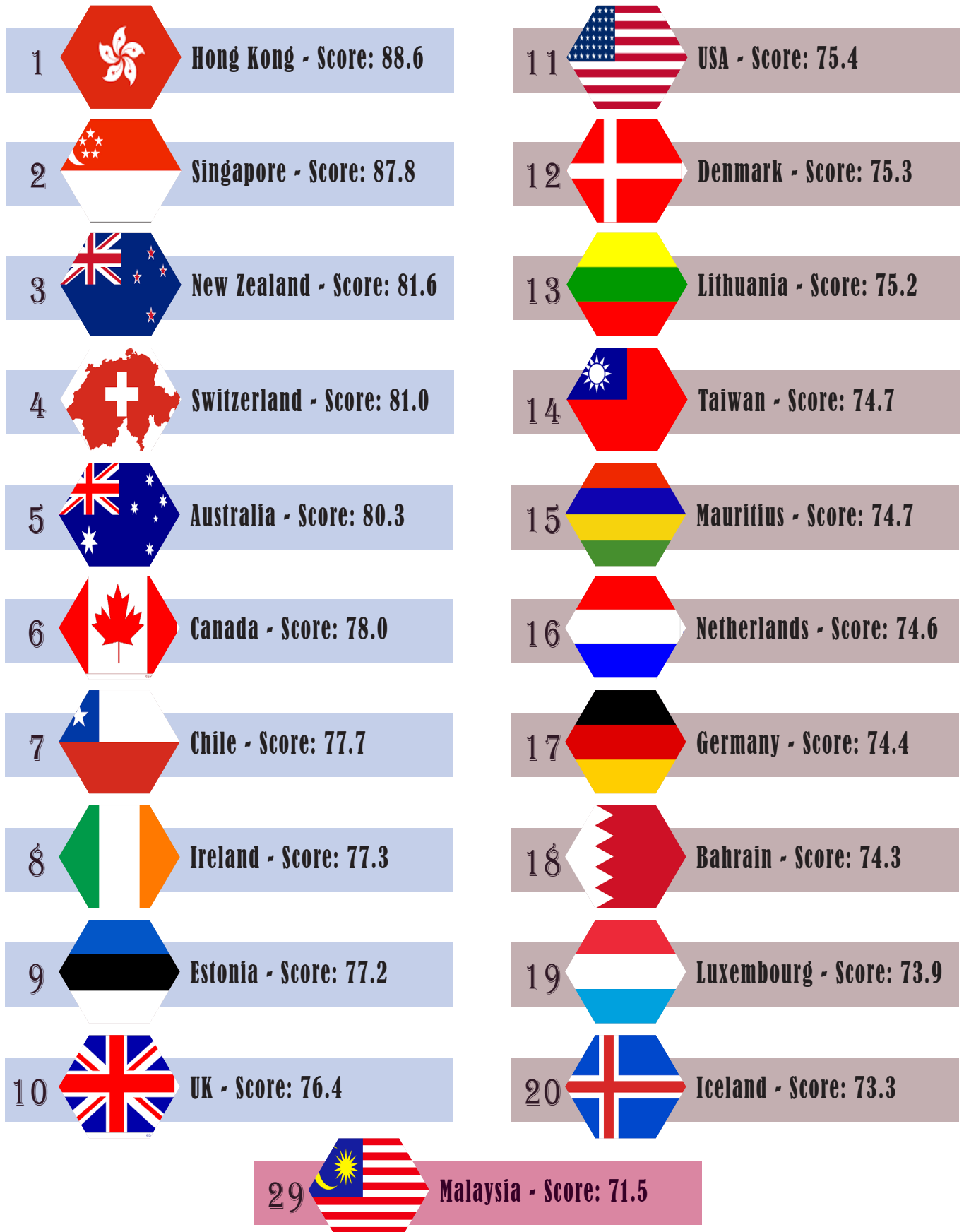


Note: The data presented are the result of the common work of World Trade Organization (WTO) and UNCTAD, and are published simultaneously by both organizations

Source : <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx>

# International Report

## Top 20 Economic Freedom Ranking, 2016



Note: Economic freedom is the fundamental right of every human to control his or her own labor and property. In an economically free society, individuals are free to work, produce, consume, and invest in any way they please. In economically free societies, governments allow labor, capital, and goods to move freely, and refrain from coercion or constraint of liberty beyond the extent necessary to protect and maintain liberty itself.



# Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

## Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

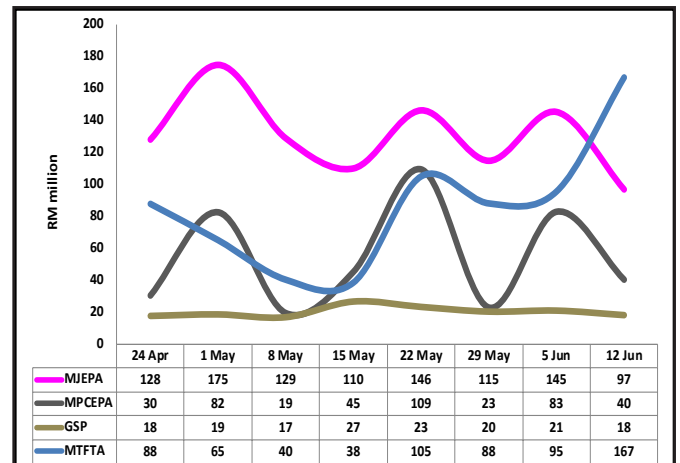
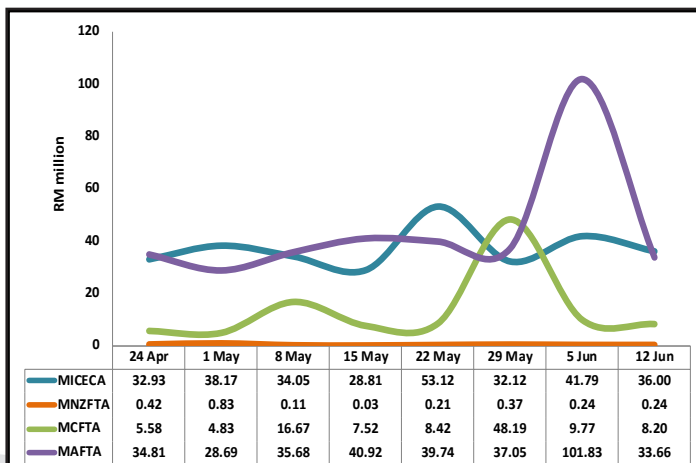
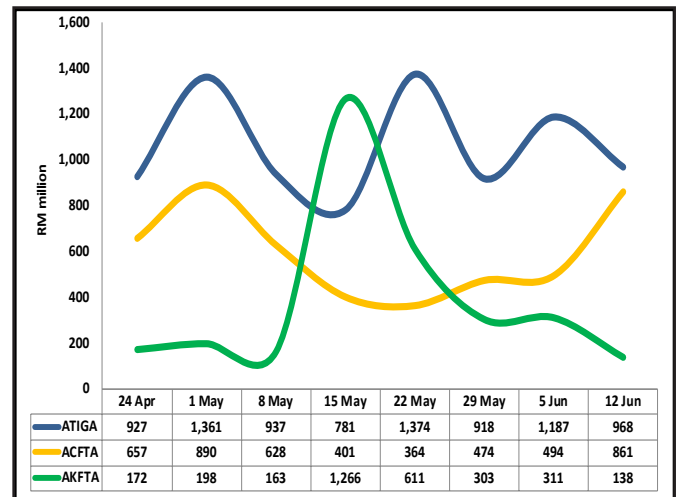
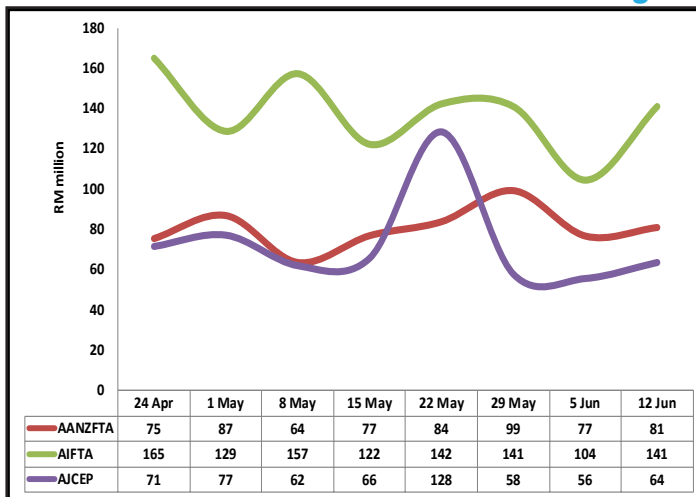
	24 Apr 2016	1 May 2016	8 May 2016	15 May 2016	22 May 2016	29 May 2016	5 Jun 2016	12 Jun 2016
AANZFTA	824	902	609	763	758	874	684	848
AIFTA	745	603	605	619	709	597	636	795
AJCEP	200	219	189	144	261	216	196	197
ATIGA	4,536	4,529	3,876	4,275	4,495	4,489	4,932	4,438
ACFTA	1,631	1,644	1,416	1,379	1,478	1,514	1,525	1,491
AKFTA	820	860	722	1,130	1,284	911	868	945
MICECA	316	344	288	264	384	315	339	300
MNZFTA	5	13	6	7	1	9	9	8
MCFTA	43	32	70	44	58	45	61	56
MAFTA	361	287	325	421	449	423	397	332
MJEPA	729	863	798	708	886	774	876	709
MPCEPA	148	149	146	168	234	137	181	137
GSP	136	144	115	155	142	106	120	116
MTFTA	196	237	167	139	230	198	235	187

Notes: The preference giving countries under the GSP scheme are Liechtenstein, the Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Norway.

-  AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)
-  ATIGA: ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Implemented since 1 May 2010)
-  AJCEP: ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (Implemented since 1 February 2009)
-  ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2003)
-  AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2006)
-  AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2010)

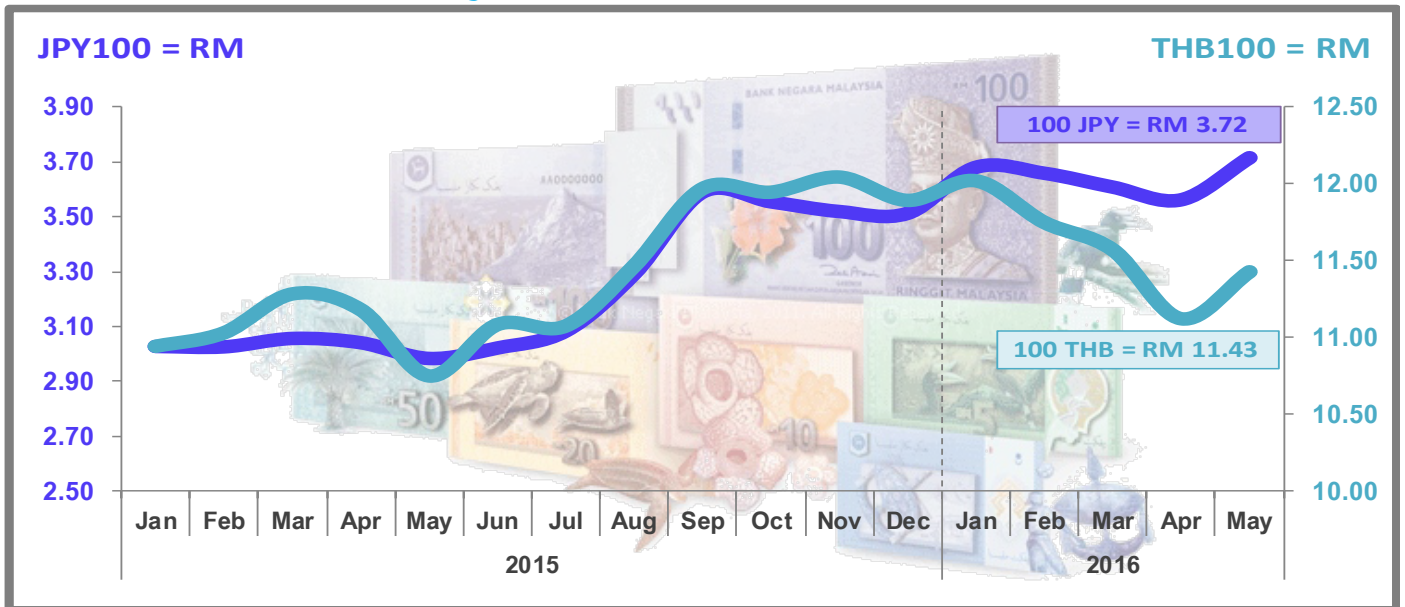
-  MPCEPA: Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2008)
-  MJEPA: Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (Implemented since 13 July 2006)
-  MICECA: Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Implemented since 1 July 2011)
-  MNZFTA: 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)
-  MTFTA: Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2015)

## Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin



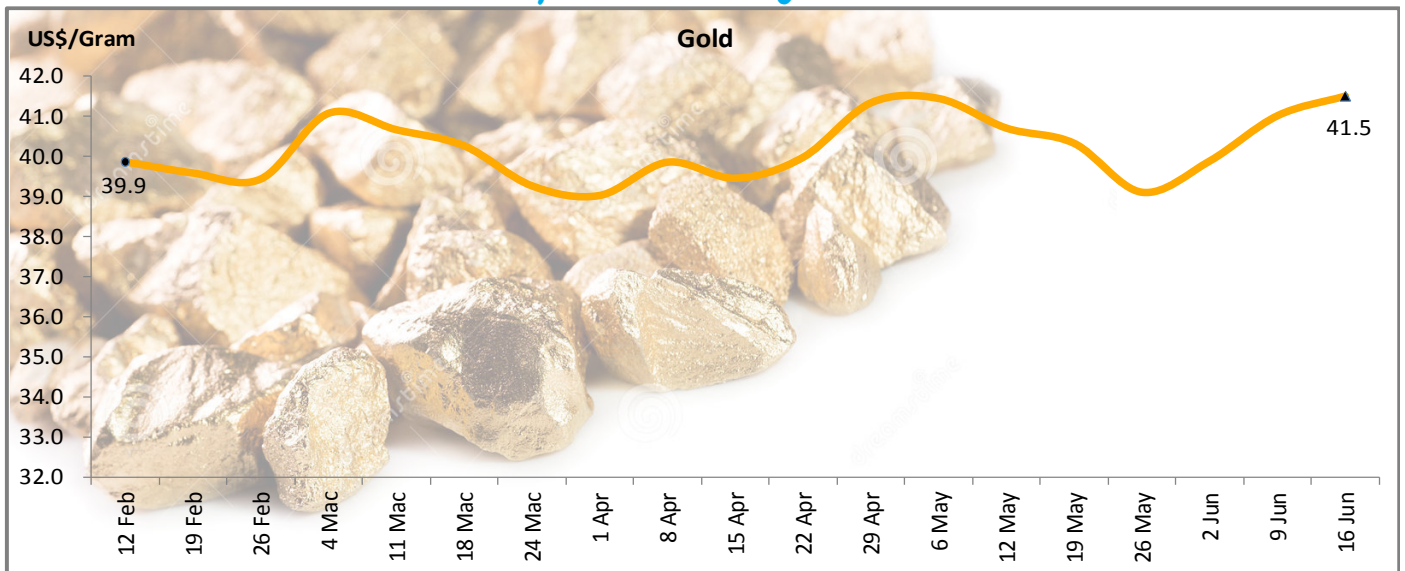
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

# Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Japanese Yen and Thai Baht



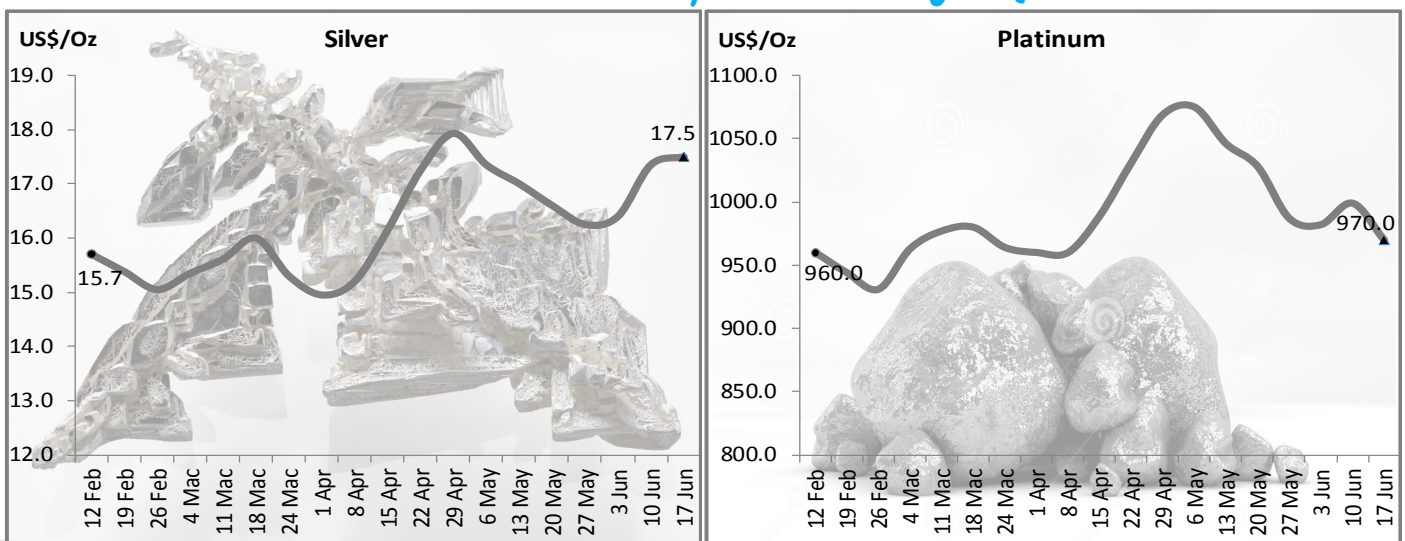
Source : Bank Negara Malaysia

## Gold Prices, 12 February - 16 June 2016



Source : [http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold\\_price\\_chart/](http://www.gold.org/investments/statistics/gold_price_chart/)

## Silver and Platinum Prices, 12 February - 17 June 2016



[http://online.wsj.com/mdc/public/page/2\\_3023-cashprices.html?mod=topnav\\_2\\_3023](http://online.wsj.com/mdc/public/page/2_3023-cashprices.html?mod=topnav_2_3023)

# Commodity Prices



Commodity	Crude Petroleum (Brent) (per bbl)	Crude Palm Oil (per MT)	Sugar (per lbs.)	Rubber SMR 20 (per MT)	Cocoa SMC 2 (per MT)	Coal (per MT)	Scrap Iron HMS (per MT)
17 June 2016 (US\$)	49.2	710.5	19.9	1,242.0	2,122.7	43.5	280 (high) 260 (low)
% change*	↓ 2.7	↑ 0.3	↑ 0.9	↑ 1.3	↓ 0.1	↓ 0.3	unchanged unchanged
2015 <sup>i</sup>	36.9 - 66.8	616.9	13.2	1,364.3	2,077.0	49.9	239.6
2014 <sup>i</sup>	59.5 - 114.8	823.3	16.6	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0

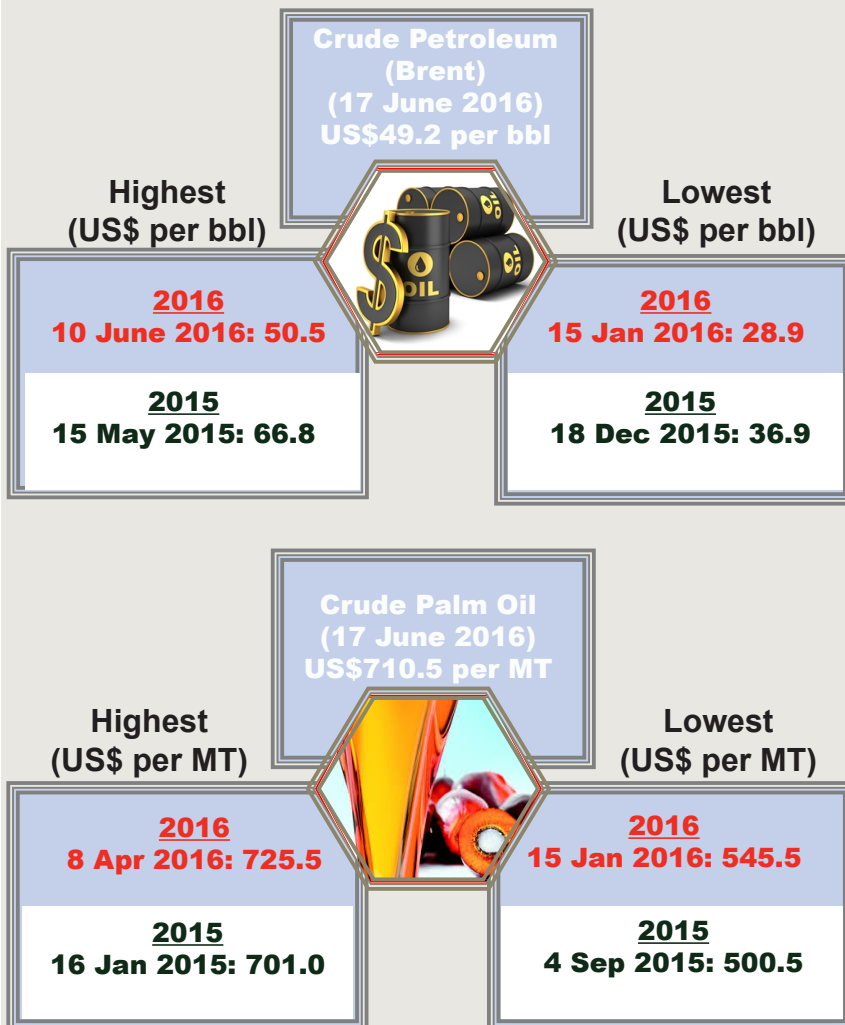
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

<sup>i</sup> Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

n.a Not available

## Highest and Lowest Prices, 2015/2016



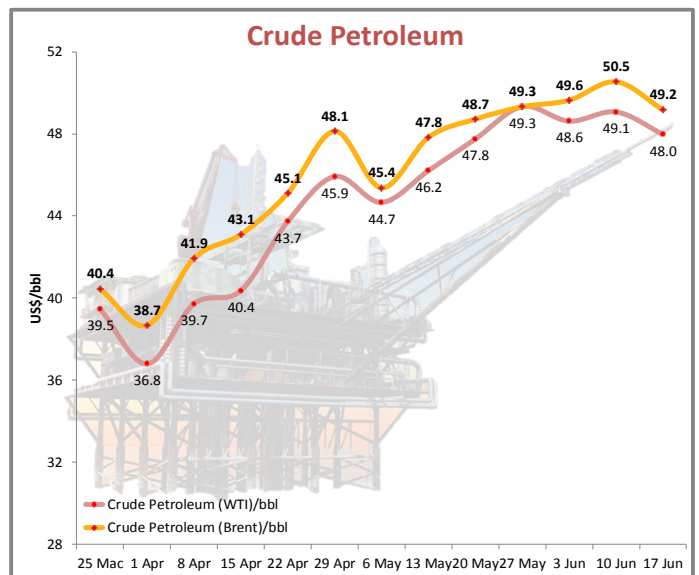
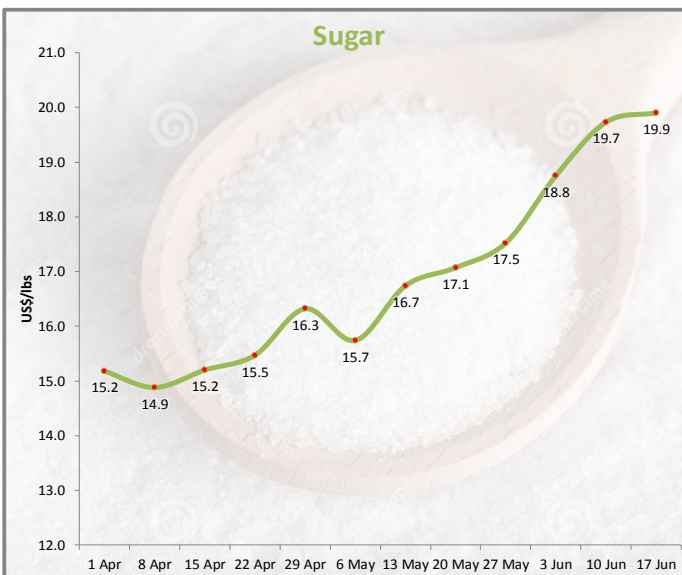
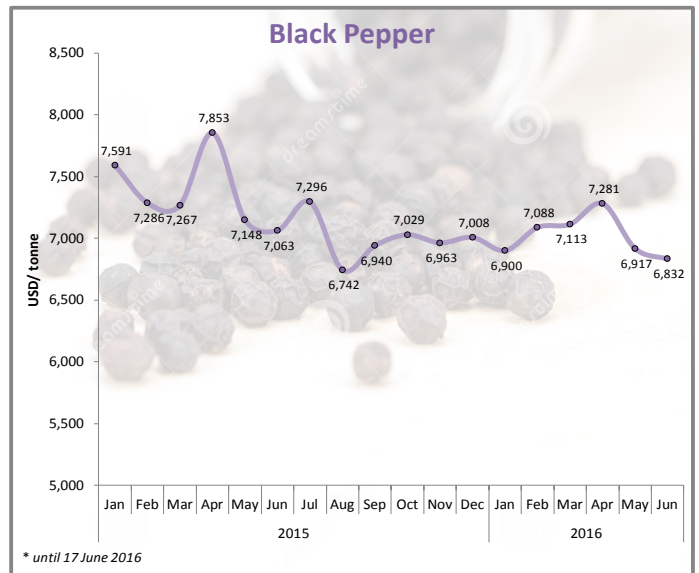
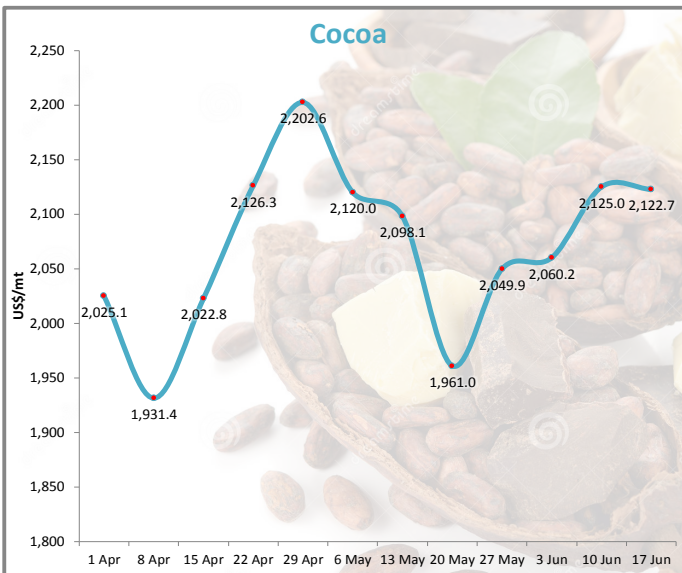
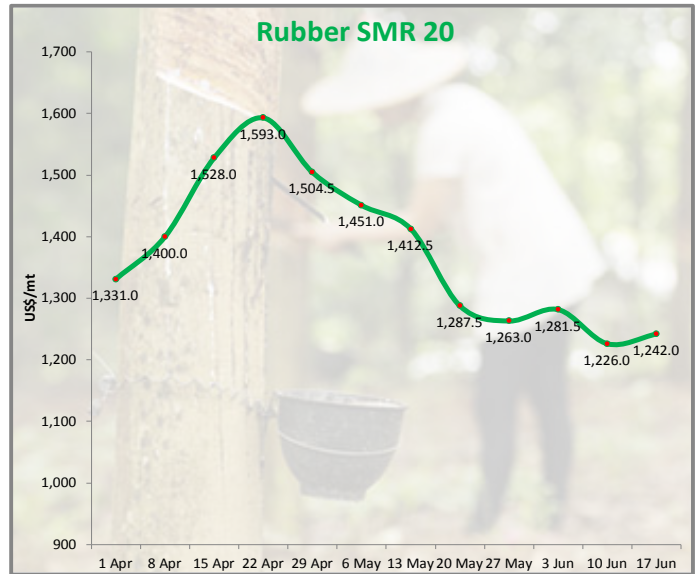
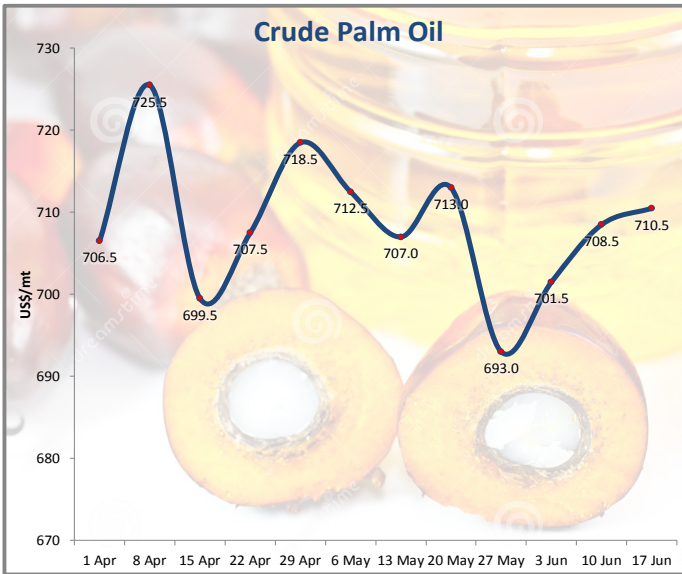
## Average Domestic Prices, 10 June 2016



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.



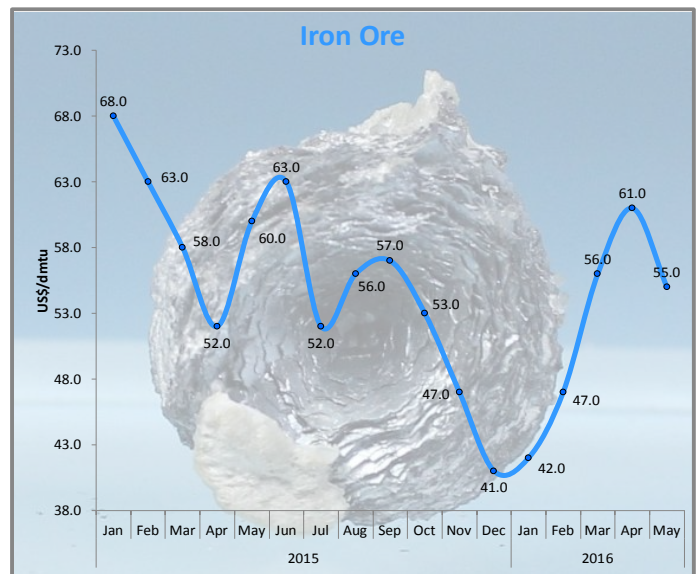
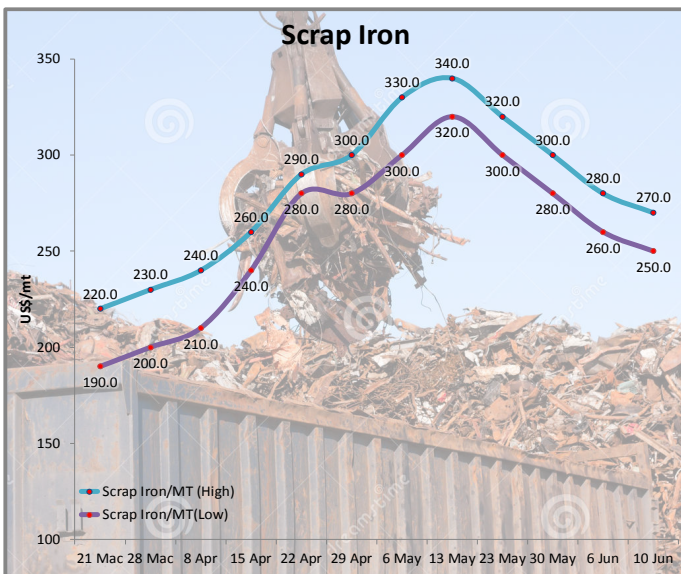
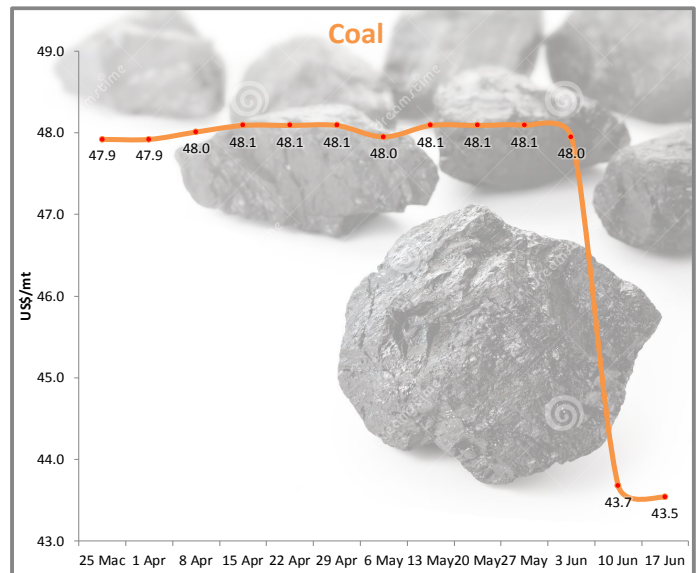
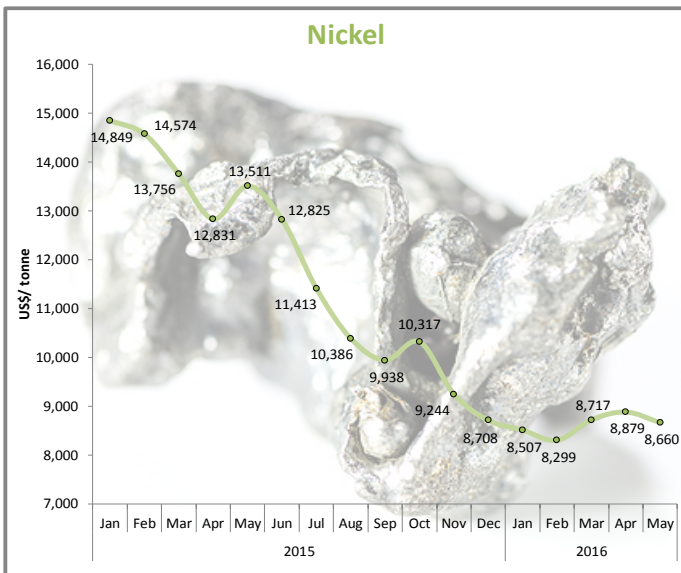
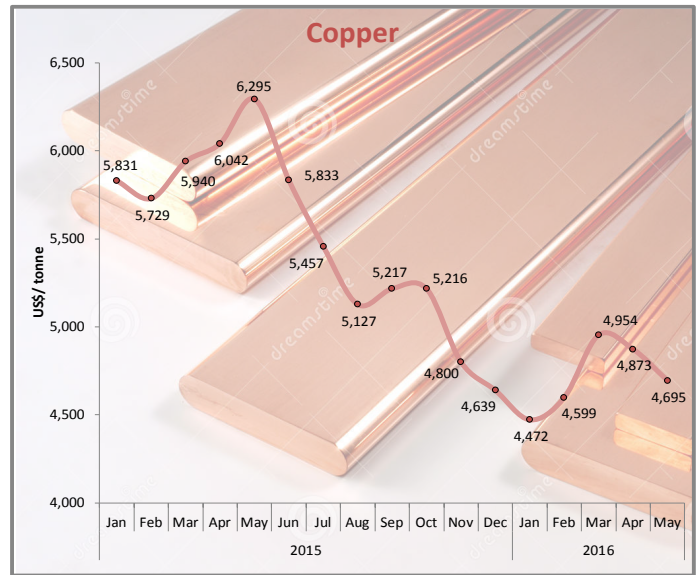
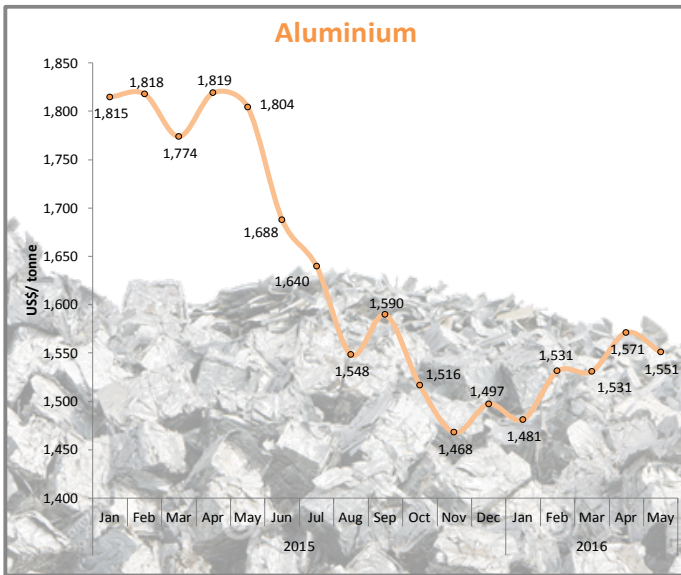
# Commodity Price Trends



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



# Commodity Price Trends



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

# SUCCESS STORY

## cosmopoint



In early 1990s, information technology (IT) experienced a tremendous growth, which has moved Dato' Idrus Mohd Satha – the Founder and now President of Cosmopoint Group of Companies – to create a string of learning hubs, to cater to a growing need for talented and qualified human resources in the industry. This led to the establishment of Cosmopoint Sdn Bhd.

Cosmopoint started out in 1991 as a training centre in Kuala Lumpur, which only offered short courses on ICT office certifications to its trainees. With the development of a second centre, the company offered IT – related diploma programmes, and was the first to offer Diploma in Graphic Design and Multimedia. Cosmopoint continues to grow with new diploma course offers, and had signed an MoU with the University of New England to offer degree courses.

Today Cosmopoint is no longer just an institute for IT training, but has been recognised as a broad – based institution for professionals, offering advanced courses as well as tertiary education. Starting from two staff centres, the company currently has more than 1,000 staff, one million sq ft campus and training facilities, as well as the ownership and operation of five distinctive business including KL Metropolitan University College (KLMU), Cosmopoint International College of Technology (CICT), Cosmopoint Worldwide Licencing (CWL), IMS Solution (IMS) and New Horizons Computer Learning Centre Malaysia (NH). These five subsidiaries harness a diverse area that includes education, training, international licensing, software development, graphic design, animation production and job training programmes.

Under CWL, Cosmopoint intends to expand its influence thought 10 countries around the region. Currently Cosmopoint has successfully secured franchise agreements in Manila, Brunei, and Khartoum. In addition, the company's RM250 million campus, CICT metro campuses and training centres will host 20,000 students pursuing various educational and training programmes, making the company the biggest education establishment.

In recognition of its achievements and success as a business entity and educational training institute, Cosmopoint has been accorded numerous recognitions and awards such as MSC Status, Enterprise 50 Award 2003, PIKOM IT Award 1997 and Highest Enrolment for Local Student 2003.

Despite the establishment of many private educational training centres in Malaysia every year, Cosmopoint proved strong and continues to strive to become the region's leader and best provider in quality training and ICT solutions. With the belief that there is no limit to growth, the company aims to become the largest education conglomerate with sizeable campuses, staffed with professionals a highly talented individuals sprawling across various countries.



### Office Address

Level 20, Menara Tun Ismail Mohamed Ali,  
Jalan Raja Laut, 50350 Kuala Lumpur,  
Malaysia.

### Telephone

603 - 2604 6000

### Fax

603 2604 6060

### Email

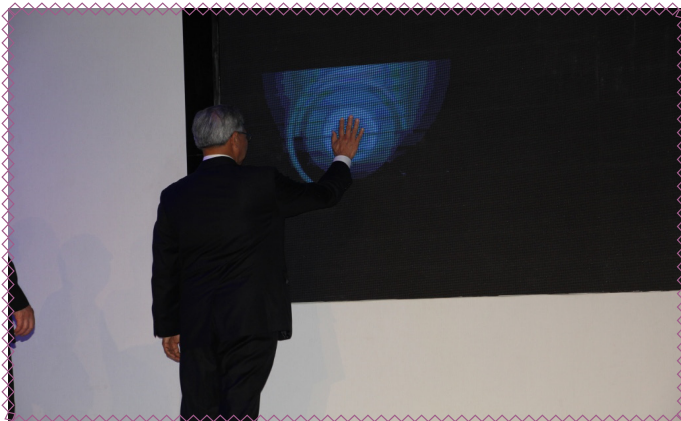
[feedback@cosmopoint.com.my](mailto:feedback@cosmopoint.com.my)



# MITI Programme

## Launching of Productivity Report 2015/2016

### 16 June 2016

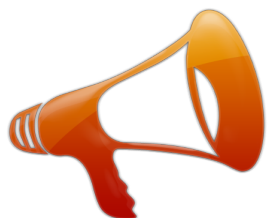






# Program Agihan Bubur Lambuk Bersama YB Menteri 20 Jun 2016








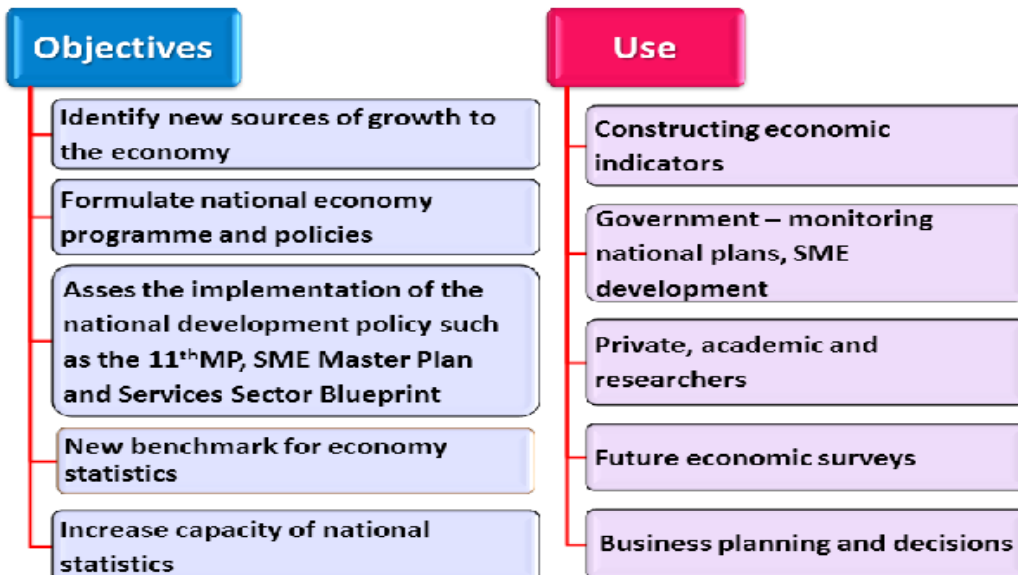
# Announcement

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2016

Better Data for a Better Future

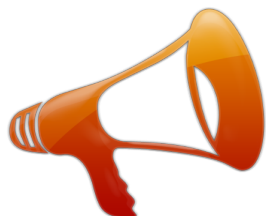




## Benefits of Economic Census

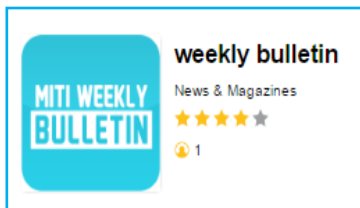
Entrepreneurs, Companies & Business	Industry Associations & Chamber of Commerce	Government	To Update Economic Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify industrial structure and product trends</li> <li>To monitor changing patterns and growth trends for future investment</li> <li>To make business planning and decisions</li> <li>To gauge their business performance</li> <li>To compare their business operations to industry norms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand more about industrial structure;</li> <li>To share information about the industry with their members;</li> <li>To assist business in marketing and investment planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify new sources of growth to the economy;</li> <li>To formulate national economy programmes; and</li> <li>To assess the implementation of the national development policy such as The Economic Transformation Programme, Eleventh Malaysia Plan and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Masterplan 2012 -2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebasing of indices i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Index of Industrial;</li> <li>Compilation of Supply &amp; Use Table (SUT), Input-Output Table (I-O), Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), Information &amp; Communication Technology Satellite Account and System of Environmental – Economic Accounting (SEEA);</li> <li>Development of SME's profile.</li> </ul>

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



# Announcement

## MITI Weekly Bulletin (MWB) Mobile Apps



MITI MWB APPs is now available for IOS, Android and Windows platforms. MWB APPs can be download from **Gallery of Malaysian Government Mobile APPs (GAMMA)** at the link: <http://gamma.malaysia.gov.my/#/appDetails/85>



**Raihana Che Rusli**  
603-6200 0153  
[raihana@miti.gov.my](mailto:raihana@miti.gov.my)

**Designation** : Senior Assistant Director  
**Division** : Finance  
**Job Description** : Responsible for the whole programmes under development's provisions



**Mohd Hafiz Noor Razali**  
603-6200 0201  
[hafiz.razali@miti.gov.my](mailto:hafiz.razali@miti.gov.my)

**Designation** : Senior Assistant Director  
**Division** : Human Resources  
**Job Description** : Manage services matters related to operational unit



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