



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MITI WEEKLY BULLETIN

VOLUME 364

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**MALAYSIA
CHAIR OF
ASEAN
2015**

AEC buka peluang lebih besar

Pengembangan operasi PKS tempatan sekitar Asia Tenggara

Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak percaya pelaksanaan Komuniti Ekonomi ASEAN (AEC) menyediakan peluang lebih besar kepada sektor perusahaan kecil dan sederhana (PKS) tempatan untuk mengembangkan operasi di rantau Asia Tenggara.

Perdana Menteri berkata, pelaksanaan AEC akan mengakibatkan liberalisasi lebih besar terhadap tarif dan sekatan bukan tarif dalam kalangan negara ASEAN. Sehubungan itu, beliau memberitahu, sektor PKS tempatan perlu bersedia untuk merebut peluang yang ditawarkan menerusi pelaksanaan AEC. "Adalah penting bagi syarikat-syarikat PKS di negara ini mencapai ekonomi skala relatif atau mengemukakan usul bernilai tinggi.

"Langkah itu akan menjadikan kita kekal berdaya saing berbanding sektor PKS di negara-negara ASEAN yang lain," katanya ketika berucap membuka mesyuarat Majlis Pembangunan PKS Kebangsaan (NSDC) Ke-19 yang dipengerusikan beliau di bangunan Parlimen.

Turut hadir Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Abdul Wahid Omar; Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi, Datuk Seri Idris Jusoh; Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed; Menteri Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah, Datuk Seri Ismail Sabri Yaakob dan Menteri Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani, Datuk Seri Ahmad Shabery Cheek.

Tidak ketinggalan Menteri Perdagangan Dalam Negeri, Koperasi dan Kepenggunaan, Datuk Hamzah Zainudin; Menteri Pelancongan dan Kebudayaan, Datuk Seri Mohamed Nazri Abdul Aziz; Menteri Sumber Manusia, Datuk Seri Riehard Riot Jaem; Ketua Setiausaha Negara, Tan Sri Dr. Ali Hamsa; Gabenor Bank

Negara, Tan Sri Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz serta Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif SME Corp. Malaysia, Datuk Dr. Hafsah Hashim.

Pelancaran AEC yang bertujuan memperkukuhkan kerjasama ekonomi serantau dijadualkan berlangsung pada 31 Disember ini.

Sementara itu, Najib berkata, Perjanjian Perkongsian Trans-Pasifik (TPPA) memberi peluang kepada Malaysia bagi menilai kedudukannya dalam pasaran, kekuatan serta kemampuan untuk bersaing.

"TPPA dijangka dilaksanakan dua tahun lagi dan perjanjian itu bakal membawa banyak manfaat serta cabaran," jelasnya.

Perdana Menteri turut berbangga dengan pertumbuhan memberangsangkan sektor PKS walaupun berdepan dengan kenaikan kos akibat pengurangan subsidi, pelaksanaan dasar gaji minimum serta cukai barang dan perkhidmatan (GST).



Menurut beliau, sektor PKS berjaya mengekalkan prestasi pertumbuhan yang lebih baik daripada pertumbuhan ekonomi keseluruhan.

"Sektor PKS berkembang pada kadar purata tahunan 8.6 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan purata Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) keseluruhan sebanyak 5.4 peratus dalam tempoh 2012 hingga 2014," katanya.

Najib memberitahu, keanjalan sektor PKS dalam menyesuaikan operasi mereka mengikut perubahan masa adalah satu perkara yang boleh dibanggakan.

Perdana Menteri seterusnya melancarkan aplikasi rasmi SME Corporation Malaysia (SME Corp) selepas mesyuarat berkenaan.

Aplikasi yang boleh dimuat turun melalui Google Play dan AppStore itu mengandungi maklumat tentang program serta skim bantuan kewangan yang disediakan kerajaan untuk PKS.

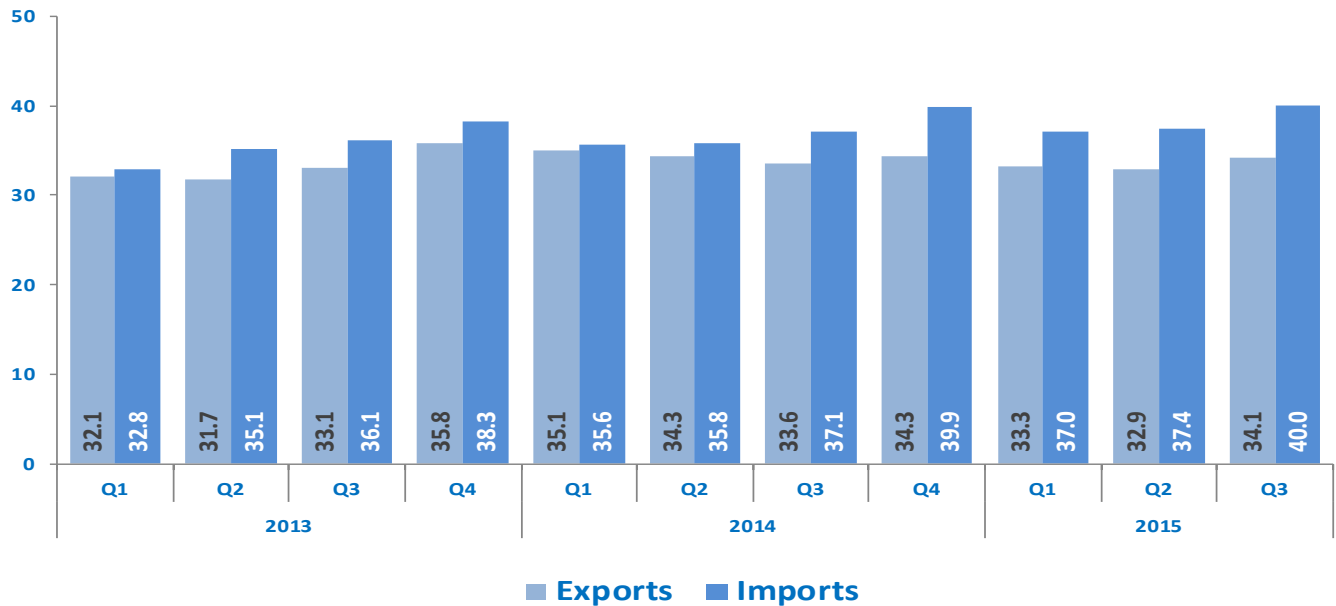
"DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth"



MALAYSIA

Trade in Services, Q1 2013 - Q3 2015

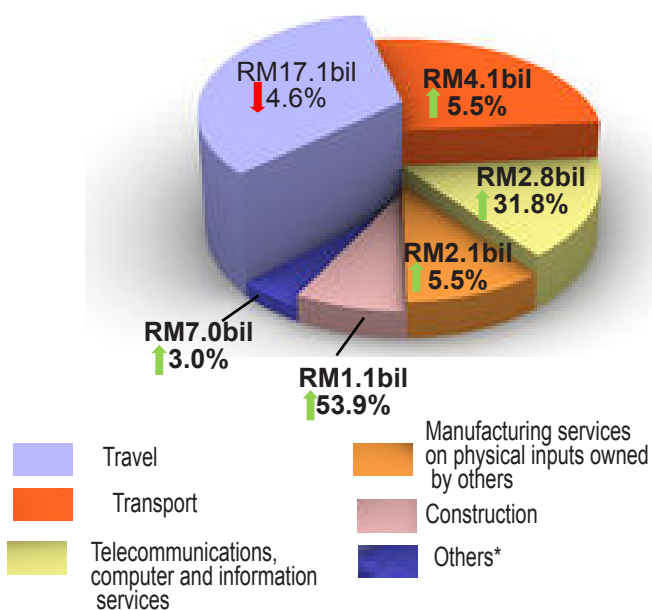
RM billion



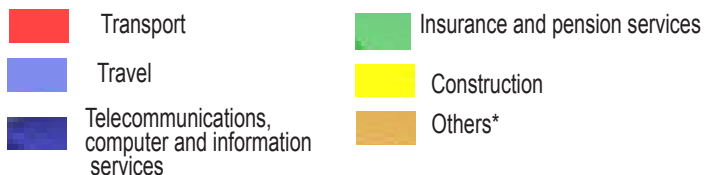
Trade in Services, Q3 2015

Notes: % refer to y-o-y growth

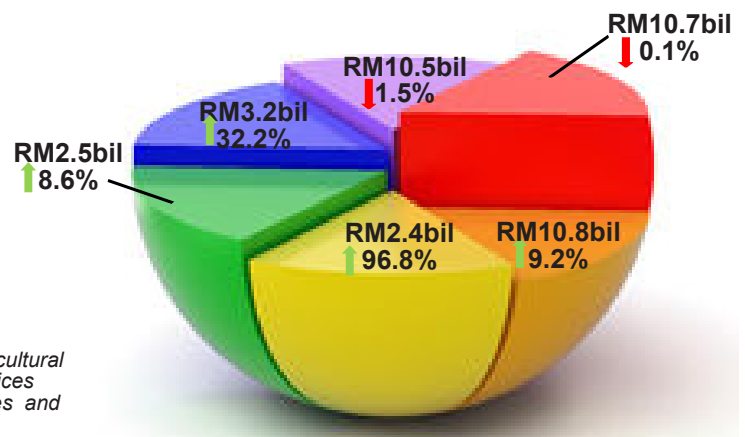
Exports



Imports



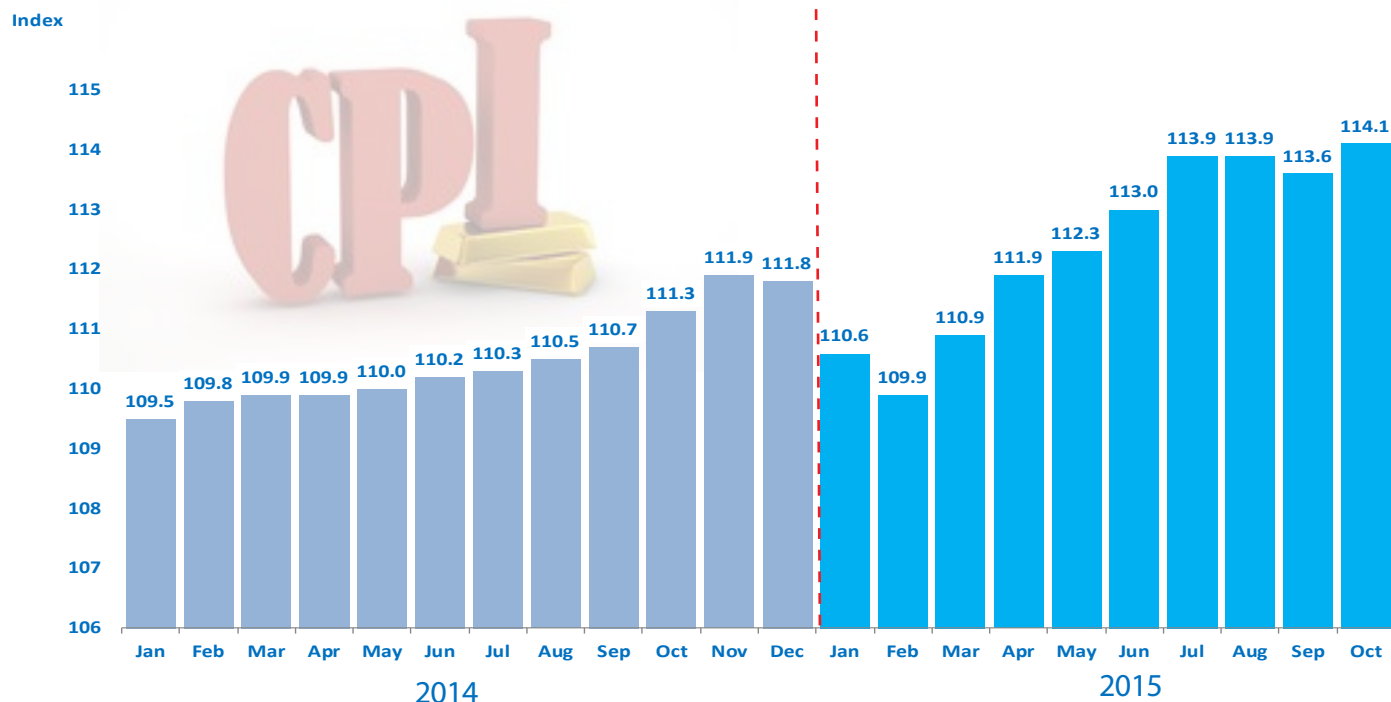
Others include Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., Personal, cultural and recreational services, Financial services, Maintenance and repair services n.i.e., Government goods and services n.i.e., Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others and Other business services



Others include Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., Personal, cultural and recreational services, Financial services, Maintenance and repair services n.i.e., Government goods and services n.i.e., Insurance and pension services and Other business services



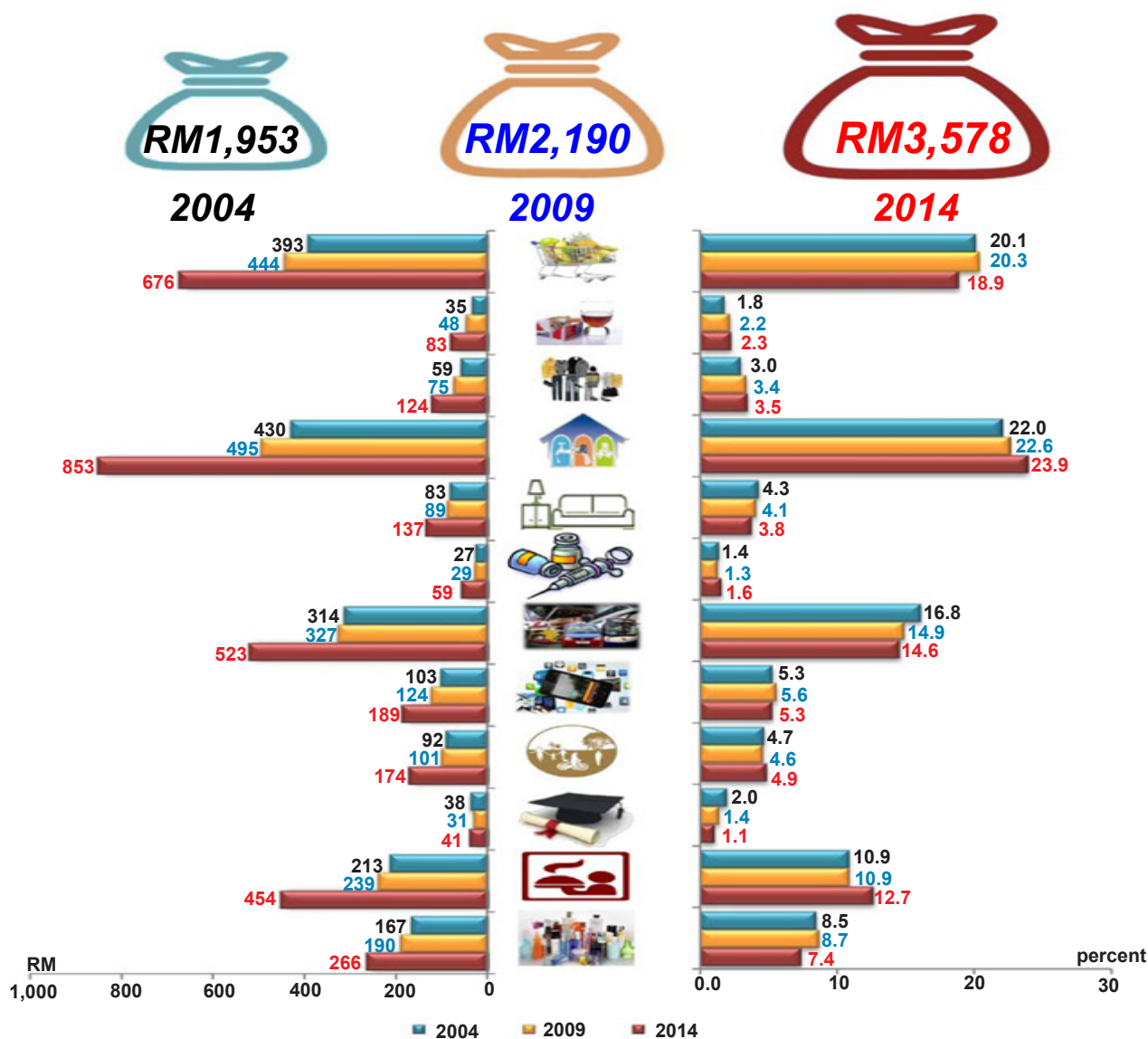
Consumer Price Index (CPI), Jan 2014 - Oct 2015



CPI by State, October 2015



MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PATTERN 2004, 2009 & 2014



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Main Group of Consumption Expenditure

- | | |
|---|---|
| 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages | 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco |
| 03 Clothing & footwear | 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels |
| 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance | 06 Health |
| 07 Transport | 08 Communication |
| 09 Recreation services & culture | 10 Education |
| 11 Restaurants & hotels | 12 Miscellaneous goods & services |

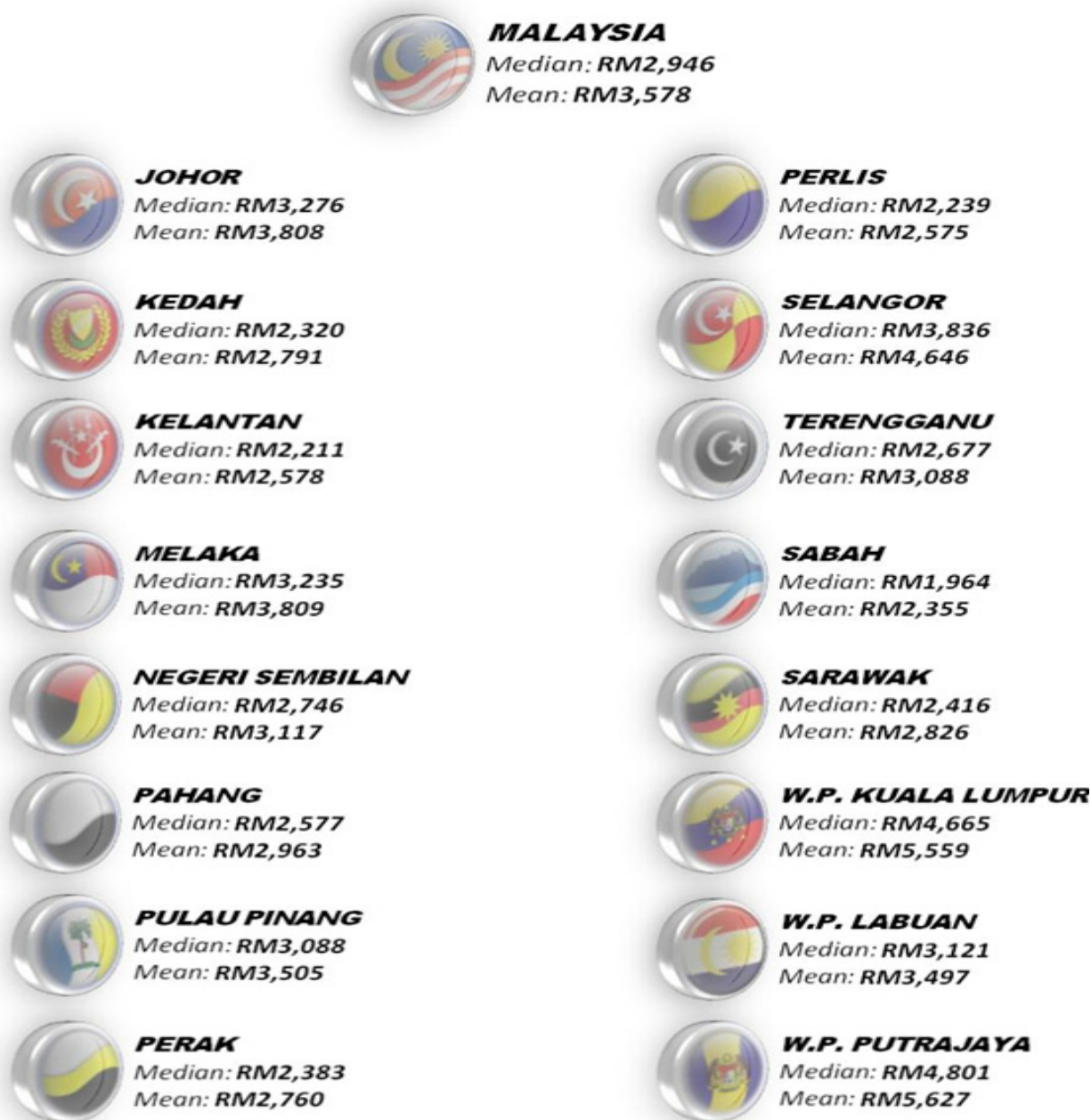
Note:

Household consumption is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a household through direct monetary purchase, own-account production, barter or as income in kind for the satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members.



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia
MITI Weekly Bulletin / www.miti.gov.my

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE 2014



Note:

Mean - the level of average income/expenditures during a period of time.

Median - the level of income at the middle of an array/distribution wherein economic units, e.g. families are arranged from increasing/decreasing order according to the size of their income.



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia
MITI Weekly Bulletin / www.miti.gov.my



ASEAN

and You'

ASEAN Index of Economic Freedom, 2015 (Fiscal Freedom Component)

- Fiscal freedom is a measure of the tax burden imposed by government. It includes direct taxes, in terms of the top marginal tax rates on individual and corporate incomes, and overall taxes, including all forms of direct and indirect taxation at all levels of government, as a percentage of GDP. Thus, the fiscal freedom component is composed of three quantitative factors:
- The top marginal tax rate on individual income,
- The top marginal tax rate on corporate income, and
- The total tax burden as a percentage of GDP.

Scores between 0-100

- Free (80-100)
- Mostly Free (70.0-79.9)
- Moderately Free (60.0-69.9)
- Mostly Unfree (50.0-59.9)
- Repressed (0-49.9)



Singapore

1
91.2



Malaysia

6
84.4



Cambodia

2
90.5



Indonesia

7
83.3



Brunei

3
87.0



Thailand

8
81.5



Myanmar

4
86.9



Philippines

9
79.1



Laos

5
86.2



Viet Nam

10
79.1

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

Source: <http://www.heritage.org/index/monetary-freedom>



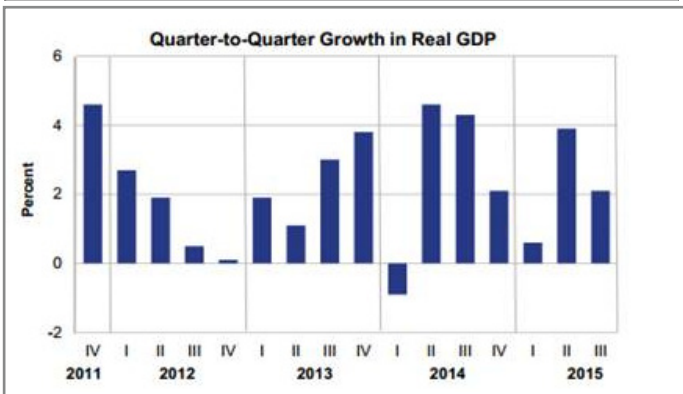
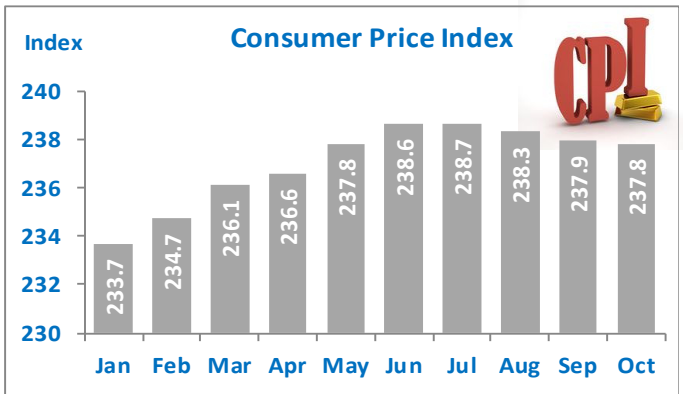
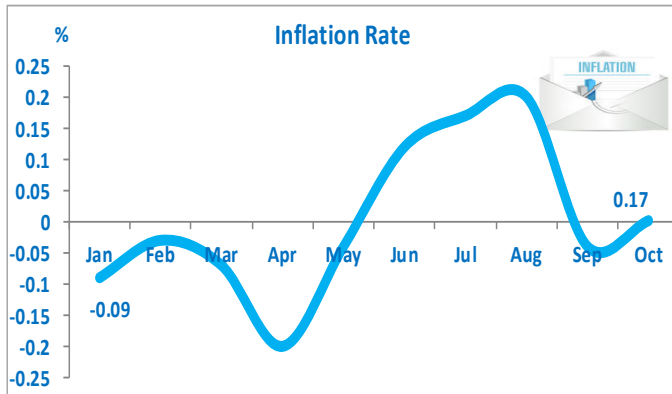
MITI Weekly Bulletin / www.miti.gov.my

MITI's ASEAN Portal can be accessed via <http://aec2015.miti.gov.my/>

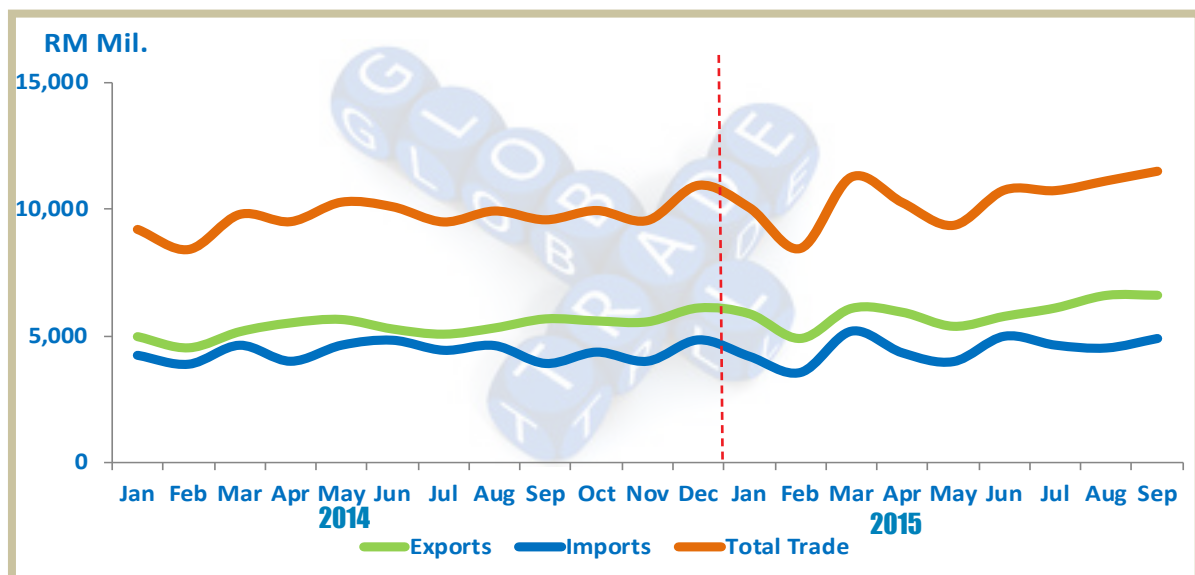


International Report

U.S. Economic Indicators, January – October 2015



Malaysia's Trade with USA Jan 2014 - Sept 2015



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”





Largest Companies in the World 2015

DID YOU KNOW?

The largest companies are measured by revenues, profits, assets and market value.

1
TOI

Sales:\$166.8bil. Profits :\$44.8bil



Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

6
TOI

Sales:\$97.8bil. Profits :\$21.2bil



JPMorgan Chase, USA

2
TOI

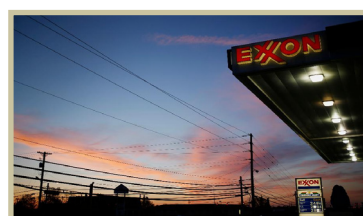
Sales:\$130.5bil. Profits :\$37.0bil



China Construction Bank

7
TOI

Sales:\$376.2bil. Profits :\$32.5bil



Exxon Mobil, USA

3
TOI

Sales:\$129.2bil. Profits :\$29.1bil



Agricultural Bank of China

8
TOI

Sales:\$333.4bil. Profits :\$17.4bil



PetroChina

4
TOI

Sales:\$120.3bil. Profits :\$27.5bil



Bank of China

9
TOI

Sales:\$148.5bil. Profits :\$15.2bil



General Electric, USA

5
TOI

Sales:\$194.7bil. Profits :\$19.9bil



Berkshire Hathaway, USA

10
TOI

Sales:\$90.4bil. Profits :\$23.1bil



Wells Fargo, China

“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”



Source: <http://www.forbes.com/pictures/fjlj45fjef/10-wells-fargo/>
MITI Weekly Bulletin / www.miti.gov.my

Number and Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin (PCOs)

Number of Certificates (Provisional data)

	4 Oct 2015	11 Oct 2015	18 Oct 2015	25 Oct 2015	1 Nov 2015	8 Nov 2015	15 Nov 2015	22 Nov 2015
AANZFTA	1,026	875	815	1,003	802	204	859	1,013
AIFTA	776	643	569	546	736	688	477	652
AJCEP	241	250	122	194	236	238	165	185
ATIGA	4,837	4,481	3,871	4,774	3,817	4,986	3,461	4,675
ACFTA	1,582	1,552	1,276	1,479	1,551	1,607	1,218	1,319
AKFTA	778	837	576	1,001	886	806	642	878
MICECA	311	338	235	309	314	306	213	316
MNZFTA	6	10	2	7	7	14	10	2
MCFTA	77	71	58	82	44	76	30	58
MAFTA	417	481	421	560	366	603	287	529
MJEPA	927	679	799	871	807	909	720	860
MPCEPA	153	113	150	172	134	175	130	116
GSP	176	103	127	146	123	150	77	169
MTFTA	202	217	125	209	160	223	124	162

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)

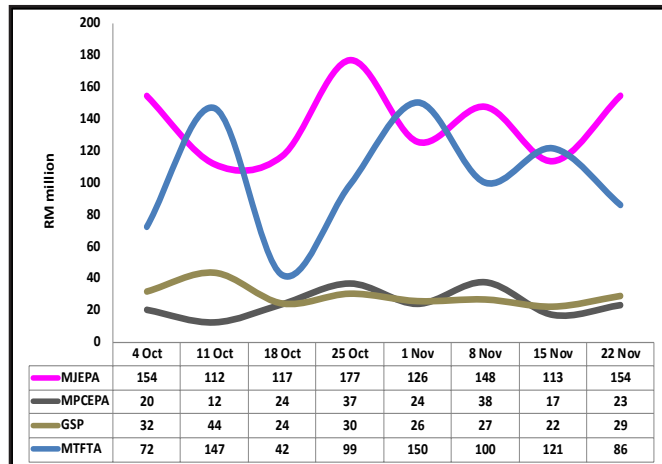
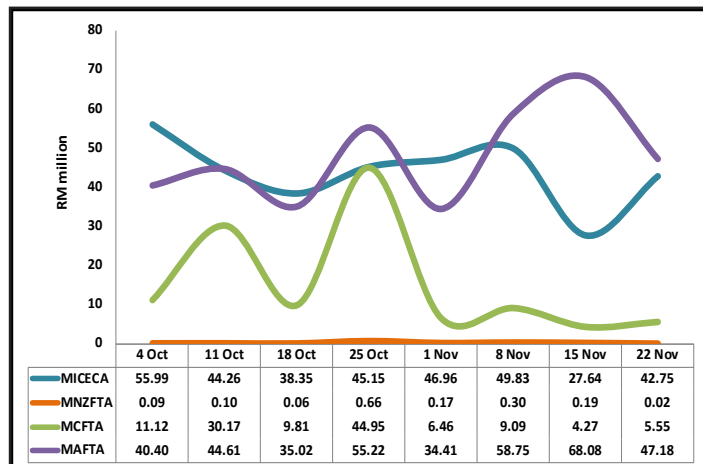
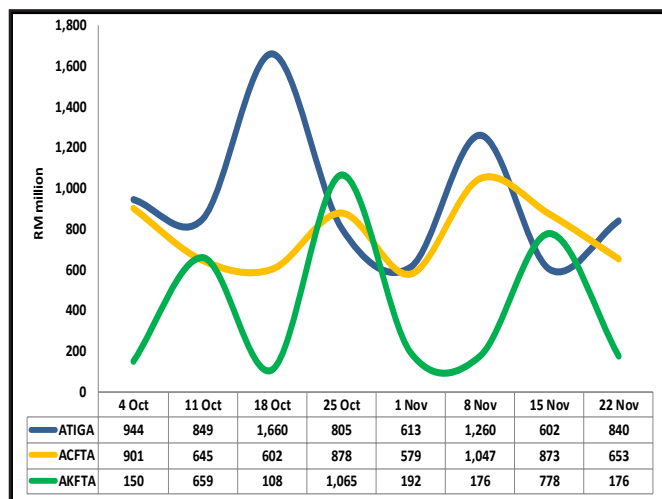
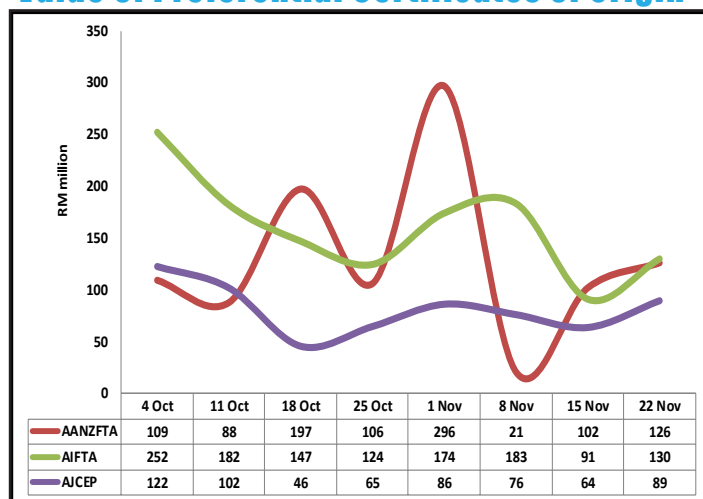


MAFTA: Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 January 2013)

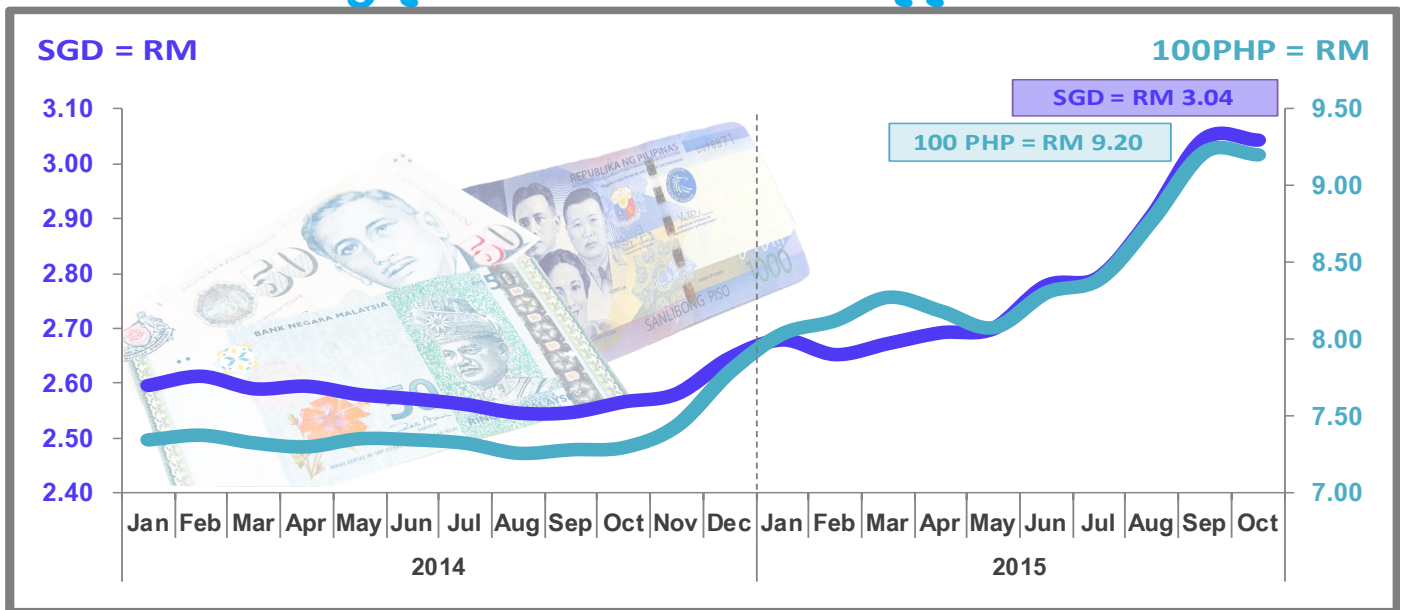


MTFTA: Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement (Implemented since 1 August 2015)

Value of Preferential Certificates of Origin

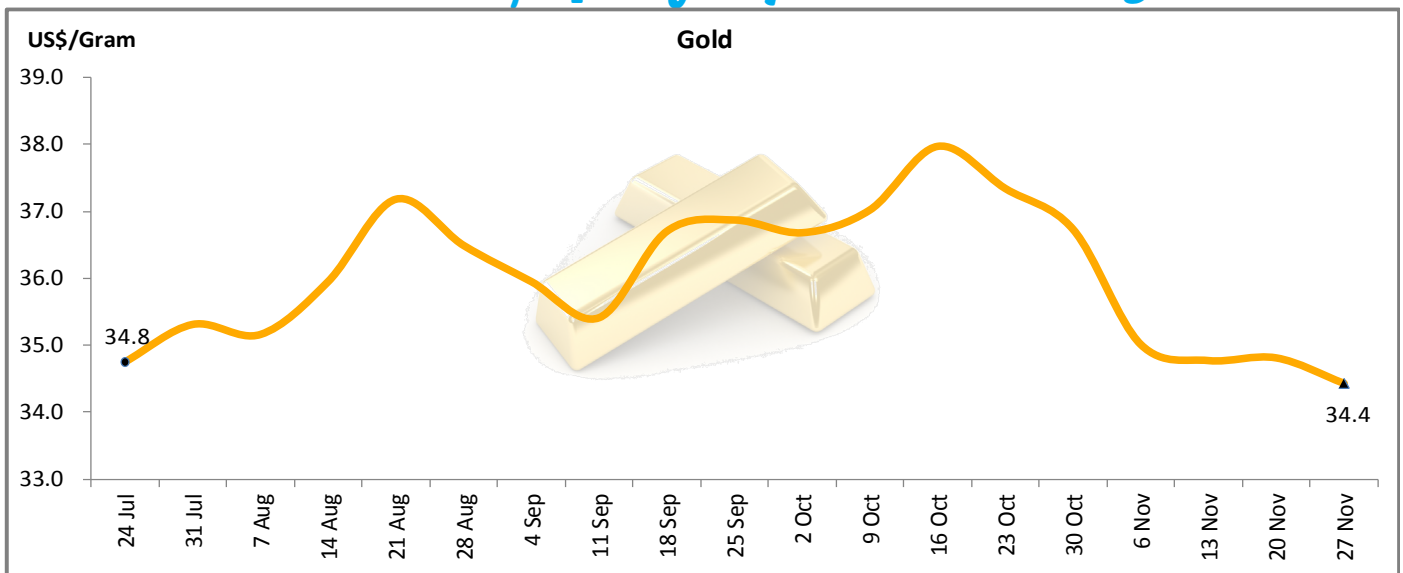


Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate with Singapore Dollar and Philippine Peso



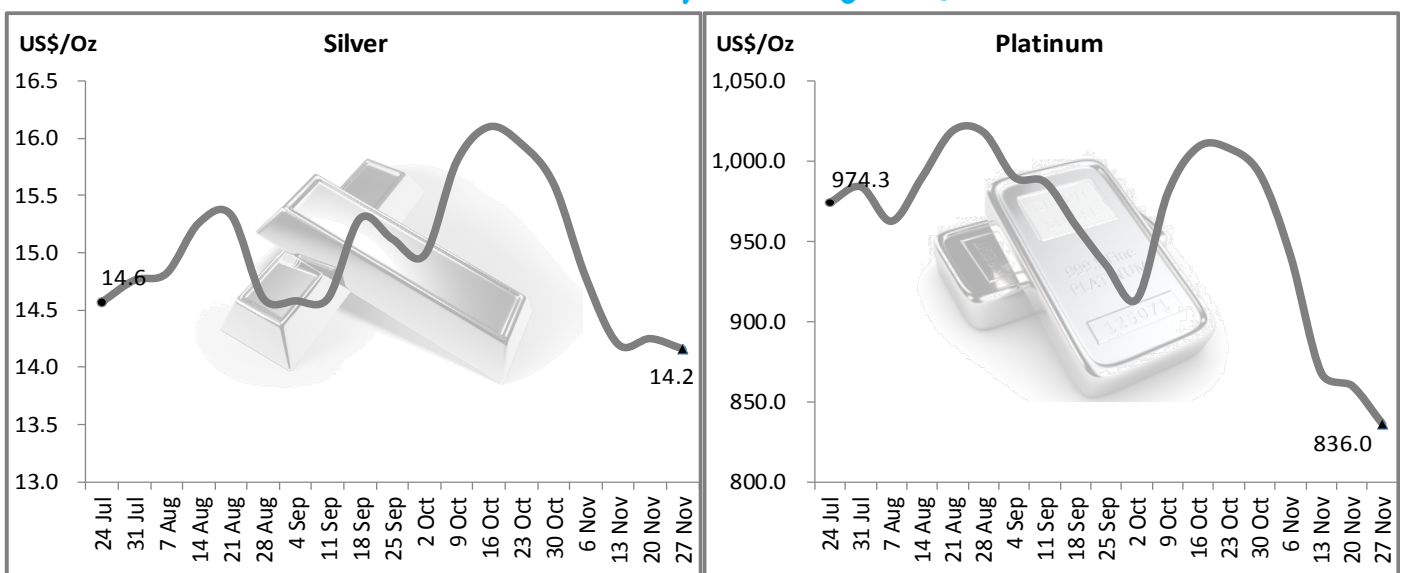
Source : Bank Negara, Malaysia

Gold Prices, 24 July - 27 November 2015



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

Silver and Platinum Prices, 24 July - 27 November 2015



http://online.wsj.com/mdc/public/page/2_3023-cashprices.html?mod=topnav_2_3023

Commodity Prices



Commodity	Crude Petroleum (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)
27 Nov 2015 (US\$)	41.7	543.0	15.0	1,158.0	2,020.2	46.6	190 (high) 170 (low)
% change*	↑ 3.3	↓ 0.1	↓ 2.2	↓ 2.2	↓ 1.8	↑ 1.3	unchanged unchanged
2014 ⁱ	54.6 - 107.6	823.3	352.3	1,718.3	2,615.8	59.8	370.0
2013 ⁱ	88.1 - 108.6	805.5	361.6	2,390.8	1,933.1	..	485.6

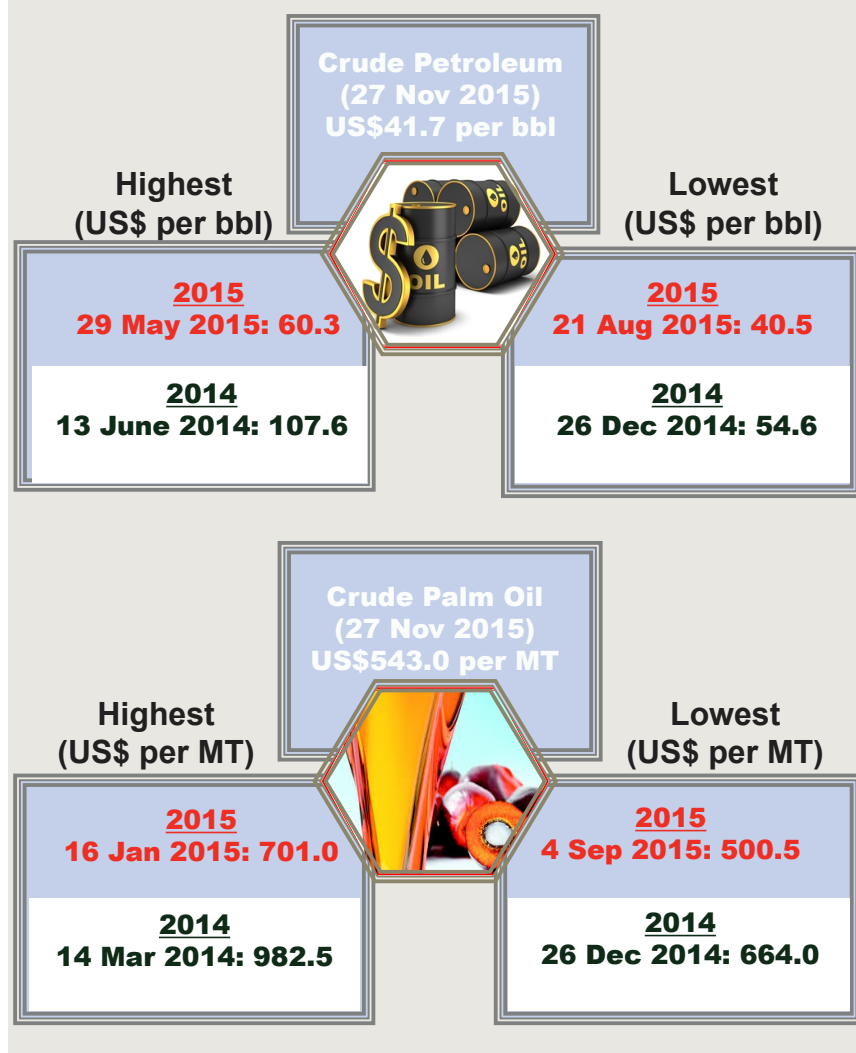
Notes: All figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal point

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

ⁱ Average price in the year except otherwise indicated

n.a Not available

Highest and Lowest Prices, 2014/2015

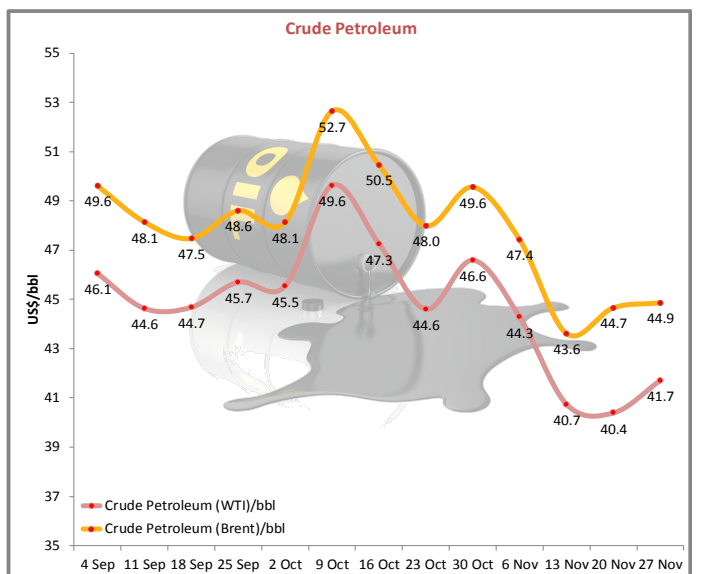
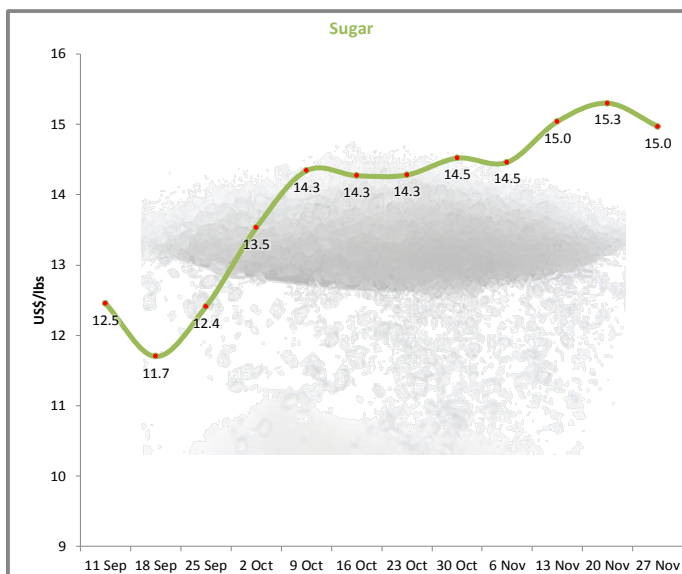
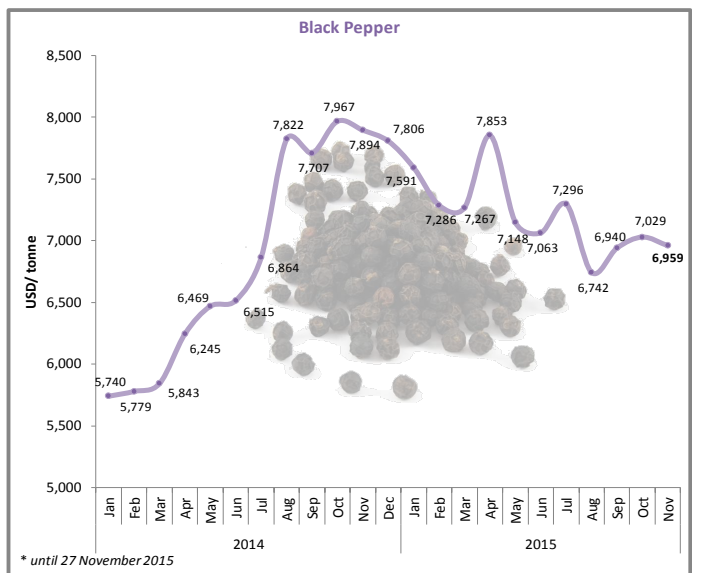
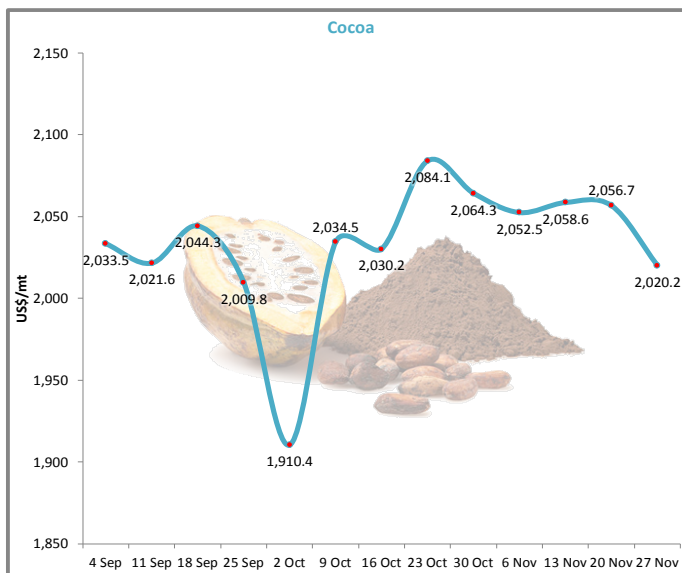
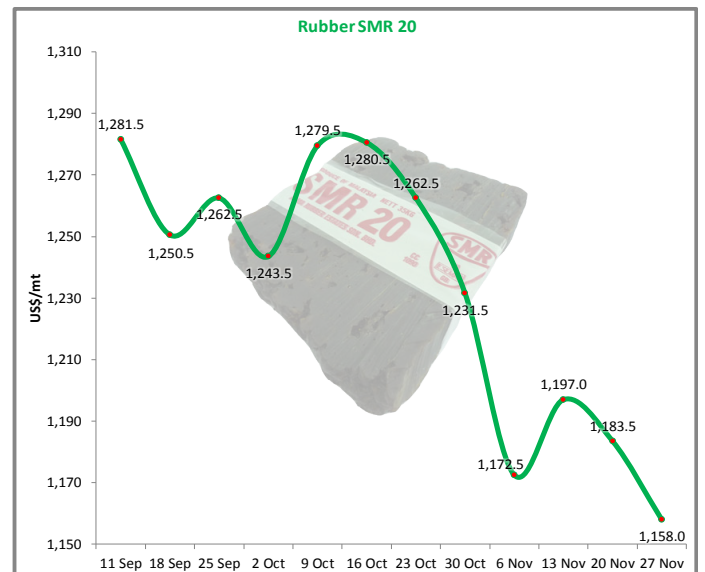
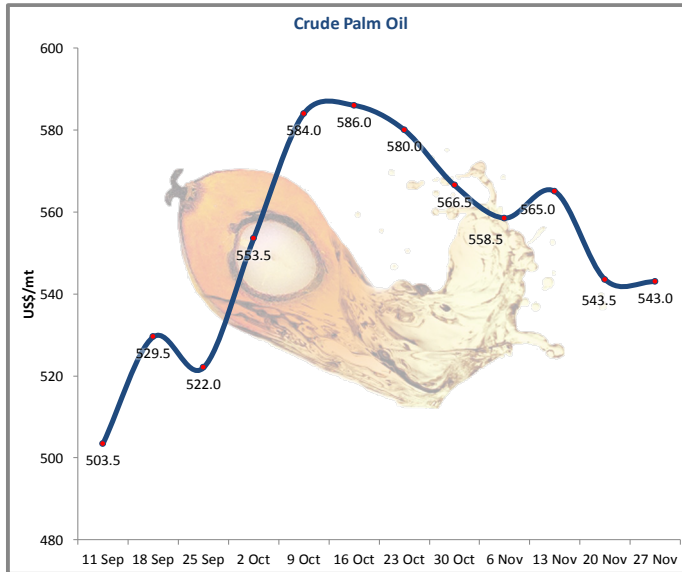


Average Domestic Prices, 27 Nov 2015



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

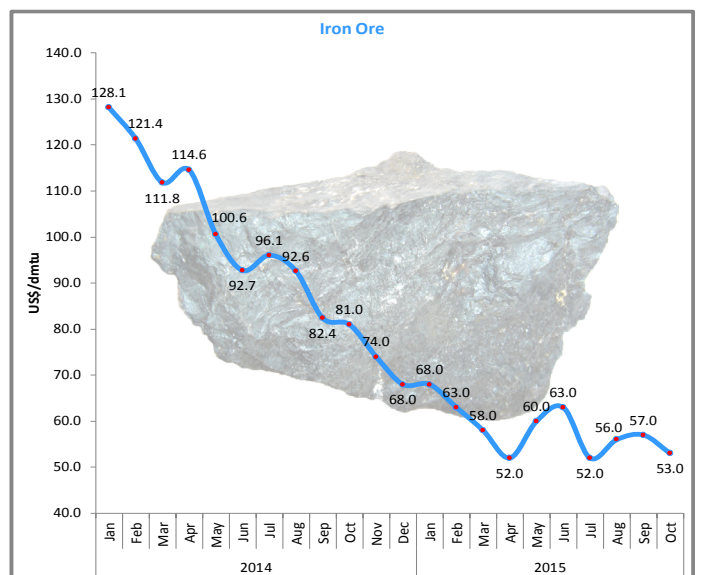
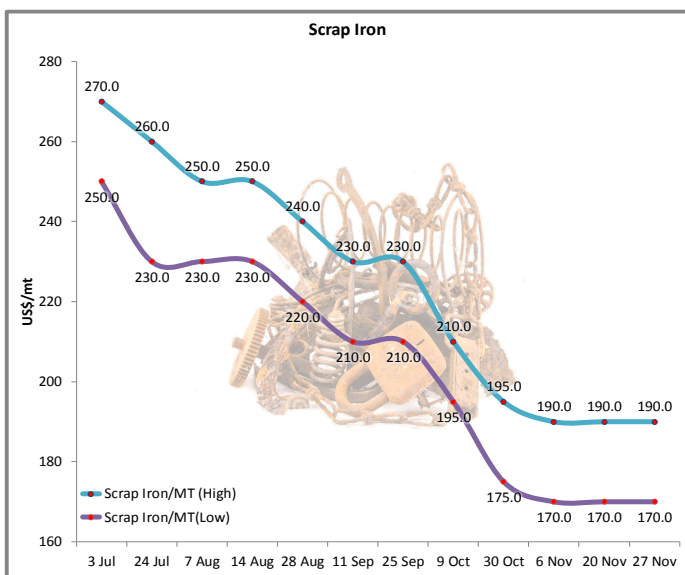
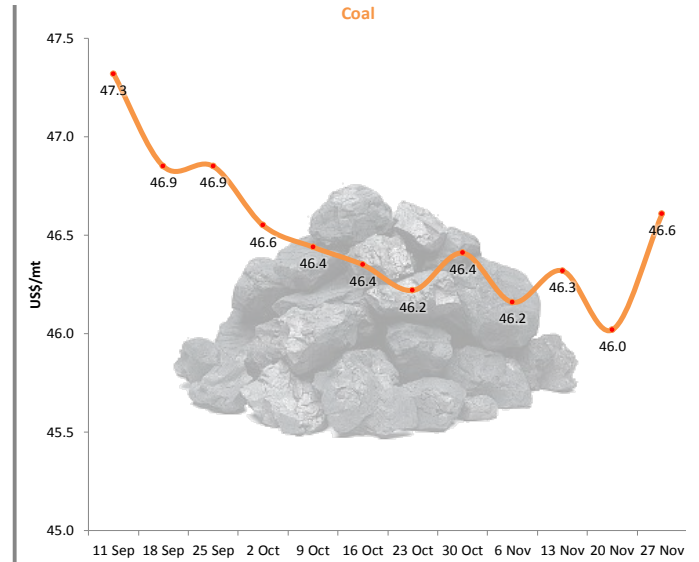
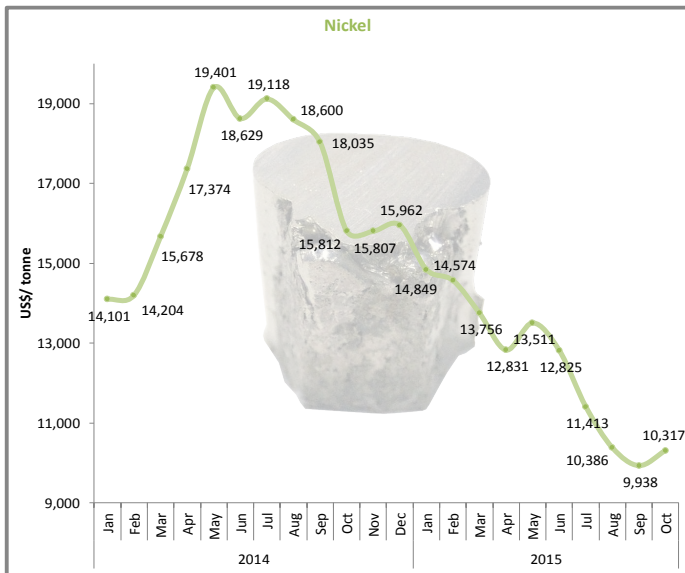
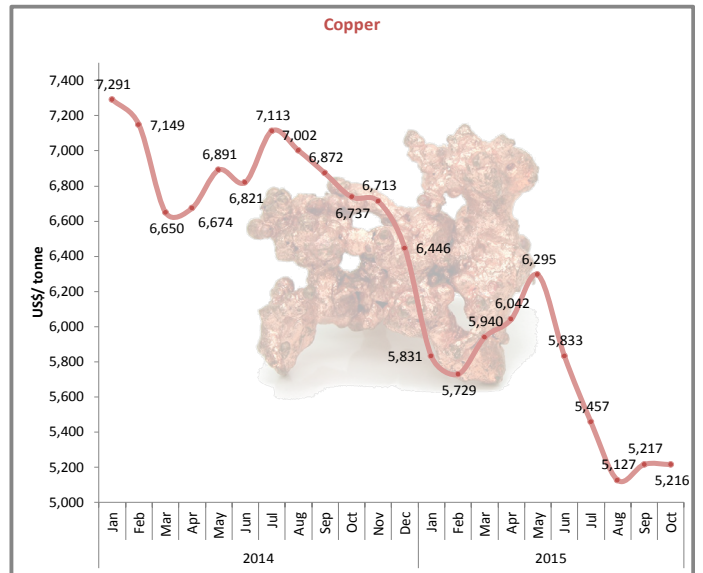
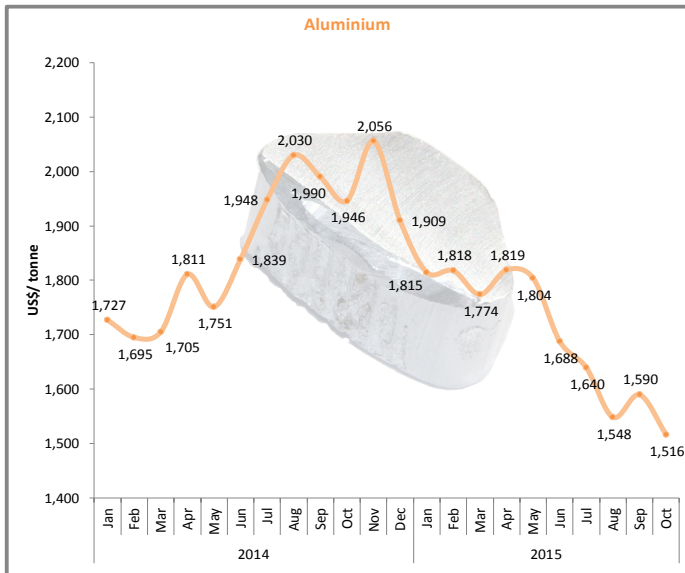


“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

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



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”

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.





Your Success Our Story

The Police Hero



Growing up in a large 300 acre estate in Kajang, Selangor where his father was the manager, Khadmudin Bin Mohamed Rafik spent his early years observing his father do business. From an early age he learned how to look for business opportunities. As he grew up he became interested in law and told himself he would be a lawyer when he grew up. But as in the case of most successful businessmen, he had within himself a spirit of entrepreneurship waiting to awaken and do great things.

By the age of 21, Khadmudin was already making RM2,000 to RM3,000 a month trading in the coconuts from his father's estate. Although this gave him a great sense of achievement, he soon yearned to be independent, to build

his own success story. At the age of 23, he decided to venture out into the world. His uncle who was in the Police Force suggested that he join the Police Force to gain experience and exposure. Having been drawn to law as a young boy, Khadmudin leapt at the opportunity and was appointed the rank of Probationary Inspector in the Special Branch. Little did he know of the heroic deeds he would be engaging in soon.

When he joined the Police Force in 1976, it was during the height of the communist insurgency. The Perak Chief of Police had just been murdered by the communists in front of a school in Ipoh. Nobody wanted to be posted to Perak which was at the heart of communist activity. In the Special Branch, only 15 out of 126 officers volunteered to go to Perak. Khadmudin was one of them. He was involved in special operations throughout in the jungles of Perak, fighting against communists who were infiltrating the orang asli communities. Khadmudin's first contact with the enemy was in a mining field in Gopeng during Ops Sitiawan, when his troops were engaged in a firefight with the communists. It was during these deadly situations that Khadmudin learned a vital life-changing lesson - focus was the number one factor that separated success from failure. He received numerous commendations and awards during his tenure in the Police Force including the Pingat Pertabalan Sultan Perak and Pingat Jasa Kebaktian. In 1981 he was promoted to Area Inspector and was transferred to Taiping. In the subsequent years he rose through the ranks, becoming a Prosecution Officer and Senior Investigating Officer before becoming the Head Prosecutor in Batu Pahat in 1991.

It was during the height of his career in the Police Force that his entrepreneurial spirit awoke again. He wished to provide a better income for his family, and so started to do what he used to in his younger days - look for business opportunities. He found out about a textile producing company where a good friend was working which was failing and was looking for a buyer. He bought over the company and installed his friend as the General Manager to help him manage the business. His General Manager remains with him until today. It was only in 1995 that he took up his optional retirement from the Police Force after 20 years of service. In 1996, he was able to finally actively participate in the running and building of his company.

When he first took over the company, it was basically a new start, as the business had run aground. Starting with a staff of 10 from the previous company, Khadmudin planned his business growth with careful consideration. He focused on achieving a minimum target of 10% growth annually and diversified his marketing. With the focus and determination that he honed over his impressive career he started to drive his business upwards. As his operations grew, he soon had to look for financing in order to achieve his growth targets. He chose SME Bank over other banks due to the favourable rates offered by SME Bank. The different types of financing available was also a decisive factor for him.

In 1997 when he badly needed to replace his ageing machinery, he was given a financing package totalling RM1.5 million to bring in new equipment from Germany. During those days of economic downturn, he was naturally worried about whether he would be able to meet the financing obligations. But his strategy of diversifying his markets paid off well, and his company was able to do quite well even through the economic downturn of 97-98 and achieve his target of 10% growth.

Maple Tricot Industries Sdn Bhd supplies textiles to the local and export markets, they sell to large regional manufacturers of branded apparels, they sell fabrics to local garment makers large and small, they supply to the government and GLCs on tenders, and even to small time fabric traders. Today the company boasts of close to a hundred workers running his facilities that are able to produce 100 + tons of fabric a month, and have even started to produce fabrics for the automotive industry. With his legendary focus, Khadmudin now looks forward to even higher peaks of achievement.

Add: No. 168, Lot 3470, Km 9.7, Jalan Sampan,
Tongkang Pecah Industrial Estate,
Johor, 83010 Batu Pahat, Malaysia

Tel : 607-415 2084
Fax : 607-415 2085 / 607-415 3729
Email : enquiry@mapletricot.com.my





MITI Programme

MITI Management Retreat 2015

26 - 28 November 2015



“DRIVING Transformation, POWERING Growth”



Announcement

MITI MENCAPAI 97.77 PERATUS DALAM TAHAP PRESTASI PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN KEMENTERIAN 2014 MENGIKUT LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA

20 kementerian capai tahap sangat baik prestasi urus kewangan

KUALA LUMPUR 23 Nov. - Prestasi pengurusan kewangan kementerian bagi tahun kewangan 2014 menunjukkan penurunan iaitu sebanyak 20 kementerian yang mencapai tahap sangat baik berbanding 23 kementerian pada tahun sebelumnya.

Laporan Ketua Audit Negara 2014 Siri 3 melaporkan, kementerian tersebut antaranya Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI) mencapai 97.77 peratus, Jabatan Perdana Menteri (97.36 peratus) dan Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar (96.95 peratus).

Kementerian Kerja Raya pula mencapai sebanyak 95.14 peratus, Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (94.53 peratus), Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (93.86 peratus), Kementerian Sumber Manusia (93.42 peratus) dan Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan (93.17 peratus).

"Bagi memantapkan lagi prestasi pengurusan kewangan dalam sektor awam, adalah disyorkan supaya Pegawai Pengawal atau Ketua Jabatan memastikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran pegawai yang terlibat dalam pengurusan kewangan dipertingkatkan dengan memberi latihan sewajarnya secara berterusan.

"Selain itu, menjalankan penyeliaan lebih rapi terhadap kerja yang dilaksanakan oleh pegawai bawah yang terlibat dalam urusan kewangan untuk memastikan peraturan kerajaan ditetapkan sentiasa dipatuhi," kata laporan tersebut.

Dalam laporan yang sama, prestasi pengurusan kewangan di peringkat jabatan bagi tahun 2014 pula menunjukkan peningkatan iaitu sebanyak 29 daripada 51 jabatan berada di tahap sangat baik berbanding 21 daripada 45 jabatan pada tahun sebelumnya.

Jelas laporan itu, jabatan yang

mencapai prestasi sangat baik ialah Hospital Kuala Lumpur (HKL) sebanyak 97.92 peratus, Jabatan Pengajian Tinggi (97.23 peratus), Mahkamah Perusahaan Malaysia (95.88 peratus), Pejabat Setiausaha Persekutuan Sabah (95.21 peratus) dan Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (94.94 peratus).

Dalam pada itu, terdapat enam kementerian mencatatkan penurunan prestasi yang ketara dan berlaku penyusutan markah bagi tahun 2014 berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Katanya, enam kementerian tersebut ialah Kementerian Luar Susut 7.58 peratus, Kementerian Dalam Negeri (4.91 peratus), Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (4.42 peratus), Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (4.34 peratus), Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia (4.27 peratus) dan Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (4.13 peratus).

Utusan Malaysia, 24 Nov. 2015



Media Release

Signing Ceremony Of The Protocol To Amend The Framework Agreement On Comprehensive Economic Co-Operation Between Asean And The People's Republic Of China

The ASEAN Economic Ministers had successfully signed the Protocol To Amend The Framework Agreement On Comprehensive Economic Co-Operation Between ASEAN and the People's Republic of China, witnessed by the Leaders on 22 November 2015 at the 27th ASEAN Summit and Related Summits held in Kuala Lumpur.

The upgrading of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA) aims to streamline and enhance economic cooperation, in line with the changes in the trade and economic landscape between ASEAN and China, including amendments to the agreement on Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Economic and Technical Cooperation.

ACFTA has contributed to the rapid development of trade and investment between ASEAN and China. It is important that the scope and content of ACFTA continue to grow in line with the current regional and global economic landscape and are comparable to other modern free trade agreements. The Protocol will strengthen and enhance the existing agreement to stimulate and facilitate trade in goods, services, investment and the enhancement on economic cooperation between ASEAN and China.

The amendments under the Protocol is also expected to contribute and meet the goals set forth by the Leaders of ASEAN and China to achieve two-way trade of USD 1 trillion and investment of USD150 billion by the year 2020.





We Have Moved!

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MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY



SHOWCASE SATU DAERAH SATU INDUSTRI (SDSI) PERINGKAT NASIONAL 2015



SHOWCASE
SATU DAERAH SATU INDUSTRI
PERINGKAT NASIONAL 2015
MASUK PERCUMA | SEMUA DIJEMPUT HADIR

3 - 6 DIS 15
MITC Ayer Keroh, Melaka
10.00 pagi - 10.00 malam
www.miti.gov.my

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