



MINISTRY OF
INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PROGRAMME BOOK MITI DIALOGUE 2024

29TH JANUARY 2024 (MONDAY)
PERDANA HALL
MINISTRY OF INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY



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I. BACKGROUND OF PROGRAMME

The Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI) Dialogue is an annual program that involves the participation of industry associations / chambers of commerce and business councils. These entities are invited to provide a memorandum that contains the issues faced by the industry in respect of the business operations of their members and suggested solutions.

The main objectives of the dialogue are:

- i. To provide a platform for MITI to convey the policies and focus of the ministry in the immediate term to enhance investment and international trade performance.
- ii. To address issues related to the industry and also gathering important feedbacks from the associations.

This year's edition will involve 167 industry associations / chambers of commerce / business councils and 29 other ministries / agencies.

II. TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

MITI DIALOGUE 2024

Date : 29th January 2024 (Monday)
Time : 8.00 a.m – 5.30 p.m
Venue : Perdana Hall, Level 1, MITI Tower
No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah
50480 Kuala Lumpur
Chairman : YB Senator Datuk Seri Utama Tengku Zafrul
Bin Tengku Abdul Aziz
Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry

Time

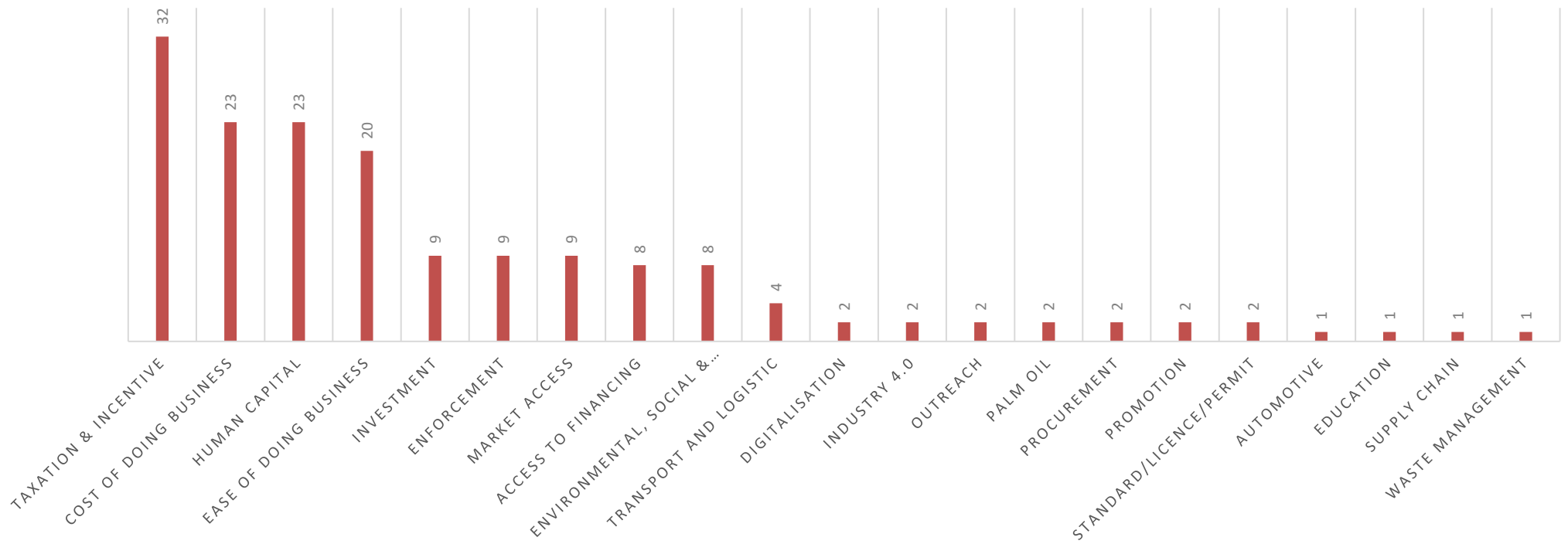
Agenda

- 8.00 a.m : Arrival of Guests and Registration
- 8.45 a.m : Arrival of YB Minister of MITI
Opening Remarks by YB Minister of MITI
- Dialogue Session**
- *Taxation and Incentive*
 - *Human Capital*
 - *Cost of Doing Business*
 - *Ease of Doing Business*
 - *Investment*
- 1.00 p.m : Lunch Break
- 2.30 p.m : **Dialogue Session** (resume)
- *Market Access*
 - *Enforcement*
 - *Environmental, Social and Governance*
 - *Access to Financing*
 - *Digitalisation*
 - *Others*
- 5.00 p.m : Closing Remarks by YB Minister of MITI
Press Conference

III. SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND FEEDBACKS

	<u>Items</u>	<u>No.</u>
1.	Associations & Chambers Submitted Memorandum	60
2.	Total No. of Issues Submitted through Memorandum	163
3.	Category of Issues	32
4.	Ministries and Agencies Requested for Feedback	31
	• Responded	21
5.	Divisions and Agencies under MITI Requested for Feedback	19
	• Responded	14

CATEGORY OF ISSUES



IV. MAIN ISSUES HIGHLIGHTED BY THE INDUSTRY

A. Taxation and Incentive (out of 32 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	Extension of Reinvestment Allowance (RA) (MACPMA, MCMTTC, MOPI, MPMA, SCCI, MAJECA)	<p>MOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal to extend RA need further review. <p>MIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Additional Reinvestment Allowance (RA) for existing companies in Malaysia that have exhausted RA and Special RA eligibility is still available until Year End 2024 and it is under the purview of Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM). Any request for an extension can be made under the Budget 2025. • On top of that, the Government has introduced Reinvestment Incentives (RI) until 31 December 2028 under the Budget 2024 to encourage existing companies that have exhausted their RA eligibility period and to increase capacity and investment in high-value activities under the New Industrial Master Plan 2030. The tax incentives will be evaluated by MIDA and determined by an outcome-based approach. The guideline for the RI is pending approval from the Ministry of Finance (MOF).
2.	Sales and Service Tax (SST) Exemption among other on Palm Oil Biodiesel (MFCA, MAH, MKMA, MTMA, MBA)	<p>MOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax is a single tax system governed under the Sales Tax Act 2018. Sales tax is charged on taxable goods manufactured in Malaysia by registered manufacturers and sold, used or disposed or levied upon importation into Malaysia. The proposal to streamline tax treatment sales tax and import duty is not possible due to the different approach and scope of charging between both taxes.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal to exempt sales tax on palm biodiesel sale (under HS Code 3826) is not supported. Currently the Government is giving sales tax exemption to oil companies on Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) and subsidising the price of diesel. Additional tax exemption to palm biodiesel which is not under the national biodiesel mandate, would pose a significant financial burden on the Government.
3.	Reinstate GST (MKMA, MFMA)	<p>MOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing initiatives and studies are being undertaken by the Government to comprehensively examine a balanced, fair, equitable taxation system to support and increase national revenue. It involves efforts to explore and introduce effective new taxes as to increase national revenue collection. At the same time, the Government will continue to consider the views and feedback of various stakeholders on the impact of the implementation of any new taxation measures so as not to affect the country's economic position and competitiveness to attract foreign investment. In the 2023 Budget, the individual tax rates have been reduced by 2% for income ranges between RM35,000 to RM100,000. Should the Government decide to reimplement the GST, the quantum of tax will be determined accordingly, considering relevant socio-economic factors.
4.	Import Duty - Exemption on raw materials for all zero duty finished goods (MTMA, MFMA)	<p>JKDM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturers have several options for duty/tax exemption facilities on raw materials. Among others, the exemption is also eligible for manufacturer licensed under Section 65A of the Customs Act 1967 as a Licensed Manufacturing Warehouse (LMW).

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A manufacturer can be licensed as an LMW even though the finished goods are duty-free, but the raw materials are dutiable. • Alternatively, Manufacturers can operate within the Free Industrial Zones for duty / tax free import of materials. Manufacturers can also qualify for zero duty rates by importing from countries that signed FTA with Alternatively, manufacturer can directly apply for duty / tax exemption from the Minister of Finance. <p>MOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing facilitation is sufficient.
5.	Provide attractive subsidy to encourage SMEs to obtain ESG certification for better market access (ABM, MISIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MITI has launched the National Industry Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Framework to prepare the nation's manufacturing sector in embracing ESG principles and for tapping into a US\$12-trillion global market on ESG-focused opportunities. • The framework also features four key supporting components – namely standards, financing, capacity building and market mechanism. These components are supported by six (6) key enablers, namely stakeholder engagement, human capital and capabilities, digitalisation, technology, financing and incentives as well as policies and regulations. • This framework will begin with the "Just Transition" phase (Phase 1.0) from 2024 to 2026, followed by the "Accelerate ESG Practices" (Phase 2.0) from 2027 to 2030. During Phase 1.0, manufacturing companies, including MSMEs, will be supported on starting their sustainability/ESG journey through the self-readiness assessment, outreach, training/mentoring programmes, and financing options. This phase helps them identify gaps and introduce appropriate company policies and support systems. For MSMEs, this is extremely important to ensure their continued participation in ESG-compliant PLCs and MNCs vendor ecosystems, as well as continued access to ESG-sensitive export markets.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
6.	Contractors and Developers need More Incentives and Further Tax Reduction/ Exemption for IBS (MBAM)	<p>MOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has already provided incentives to the manufacturers of the Industrialised Building Systems (IBS) component. However, extending these incentives to include developers and contractors may contribute to the erosion of the tax base, as the government would then have to incentivize the entire value chain. Moreover, developers are less prone to facing risks since their profit margins are contingent upon the demand for the property.
7.	Burden of Personal Income Tax (PIT) and Company Income Tax (CIT) (MKMA)	<p>MOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the 2024 Budget speech, the Government will focus on the retargeting of subsidies exercise in 2024, hence, there is no plan to re-introduce GST this year. Should the Government decide to reimplement the GST, the quantum of tax will be determined accordingly, considering relevant socio-economic factors.
8.	Incentives to motivate the Local / Foreign Pharmaceutical companies to invest in Malaysia to manufacture medicines which are currently being imported (MOPI, PHAMA)	<p>KKM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adoption of this incentive is commendable. <p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the National Budget 2024 proposal, MITI proposed to re-introduce and enhance the previous incentive for pharmaceuticals including vaccines which was rolled out in 2021 and ended in 2022 titled Incentive for Manufacturers of Medicines in the National Essential Medicine List (NEML) for Pharmaceutical Products. The proposal was not taken up during the 2024 Budget announcement. This proposal provides an extensive duration of incentive period (10 + 10 years). The eligible company will enjoy a 0-5% exemption rate for the first 10 years and a 10% exemption rate for the subsequent 10 years.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatively, a direct contract through a procurement platform with the Ministry of Health (MOH) should be the leverage to attract pharmaceutical manufacturers to achieve the national medicine security level. Companies can be offered for 5-year direct contract. An additional 4 years can be considered if the company advances into the export orientation stage. A fair product pricing exercises should be implemented in relation to the Government opting for direct contract supply value to ensure the prices would be at par with regional (ASEAN) pricing. • The normal incentives offered under the general and high technology incentives under the Promotion of Investment Act, 1986 as well as customise incentive package under the Income Tax Act, 1967 have a limited incentive period, capping at a maximum of 10 years (additional 5 years for customise incentive package). As the country is also targeting API manufacturers, high-end premium drugs such as biologics and biosimilars, a longer incentive period is vital as it involves the process of stringent regulation covering product development until product commercialisation.
9.	Long-term incentive framework to spur xEV ecosystem (MAA)	<p>MOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In alignment with the National Automotive Policy (NAP) 2020, the Government, as outlined in the 2022, 2023 and 2024 budget, continue to provide tax incentives while extending the timeline of tax incentives to encourage the assembly or manufacturing of domestic electric vehicle. The existing tax incentives are sufficient to boost the EV penetration. • Furthermore, it is a common practice for the Government to grant tax incentives, typically spanning a period of 5 years or more. However, in line with a systematic approach to periodically assess their efficacy, each tax incentive announcement includes a designated sunset period.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This structured evaluation process ensures a thorough examination of the impact and benefits derived from the incentives. By incorporating sunset periods, the Government can strategically review and, if necessary, adjust the tax incentive landscape to align with evolving economic conditions and policy objectives. • The proposal needs further review.
10.	Current Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) incentive does not differentiate HEV which is similar to Battery Electric vehicle (BEV) (MAA)	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under current tax incentives mechanism, the indirect tax incentives that are offered by the Government for hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) is special compared to internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. • For EV (full electric), further and extensive incentives are considered in order to promote the development of this new technology in the local automotive ecosystem. • Tiered structure has already been provided in the New Customised Incentive Mechanism (NCM) framework. • In the proposed New Customised Incentive Mechanism (NCM), the incentive for Hybrid electric vehicle is differentiated by the amount of bonus given which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mild hybrid: 45% (until 2027) and 20% (2028 - 2030), while for ii. Full Hybrid: 50% (until 2027) and 25% (2028 – 2030).

B. Cost of Doing Business (out of 23 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	<p>Energy cost such as Electricity price hike poses a potential risk of further deteriorating the financial performance of MNCs, which could discourage continued investment. (MARGMA, MSA, MISIF, REHDA, MAH, JACTIM)</p>	<p>KPTDGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government through the Ministry of Energy Transition and Public Utilities takes note on concerns and views by industry players in this matter. At the same time, the government is considering to undertake tariff reform exercise to be cost-reflective. The review of the tariff structure will ensure that customers pay the appropriate and equitable price for the energy and services they consume, facilitating more effective targeted subsidies to the people as well as enhancing Malaysia's attractiveness as an investment destination by aligning industrial and commercial tariffs with cost reflective rates. • Incentive Based Regulation (IBR) under Ministry of Energy Transition and Public Utilities is a three-year cycle framework that sets the base electricity tariff. Its purpose is to ensure fairness to both consumers and utility providers. Consumers are charged with just and reasonable tariffs, while utility providers receive adequate regulated returns for their investments. IBR also ensures the utility providers to continuously enhance their efficiencies in providing electricity supply to consumers, while adhering to the approved expenditures. • The Ministry of Energy Transition and Public Utilities through Suruhanjaya Tenaga (ST) regulates and monitors each cost component in the base tariff for Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) under the IBR framework. This includes monitoring the cost breakdown for each regulated business entities (RBE) of TNB. This is important to ensure the right balance between consumers and utilities (in this case, consumers and TNB) where TNB is required to compensate to consumers if any RBE breaches the conditions outlined in the IBR guideline via the Annual Regulatory Adjustment (ARA), while providing a reasonable assurance that TNB will recover its costs from tariffs and charges.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, the Ministry of Energy Transition and Public Utilities and ST are reviewing TNB's proposal for the upcoming regulatory period (RP4: 2025-2027). The review will be based on the IBR guideline and decision will be made by the Government in the 4th quarter of 2024. • Imbalance Cost Pass-Through (ICPT) mechanism is a crucial aspect of the IBR framework, which allows power producers to reflect the actual prices of fuel where the actual generation fuel costs from the previous six months are compared and adjusted with the forecasted fuel costs set in the base tariff. If there is a change in fuel costs, TNB will adjust the charges to consumers accordingly, either through a surcharge (if prices have increased) or a rebate (if prices have decreased). • The high electricity tariff in ICPT period from January until June 2023 (20 sen/kWh) reflects the elevated actual fuel prices during the previous six months (July until December 2022). However, the Government still provide subsidies amounting to RM1.93 billion or equivalent to a surcharge of 7 sen/kWh since the actual surcharge is 27 sen/kWh. This decision has been taken to ensure that the actual increase in surcharge is not released in its entirety to the users involved medium voltage (MV) and high-voltage (HV). • While the surcharge for the MV and HV users from the industrial and commercial sector has reduced from 20 sen/kWh to 17 sen/kWh during ICPT period from July until December 2023 and January until June 2024, it is purely based on market price since the market fuel costs has gradually decreased. Although global coal and gas prices are expected to decrease in the future, they are still anticipated to remain above the base tariff's coal and gas prices, resulting in the continuation of the ICPT surcharge during the IBR RP3 period.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
2.	<p>The minimum wage implementation contributed to rising cost of doing business in Malaysia which has significant implications for businesses, the economy, and overall competitiveness. (MKMA and JACTIM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to section 25(1), National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 [Act 732], Ministry of Human Resources through the National Wages Consultative Council (NWCC) is committed in reviewing minimum wages order at least once in every two years to evaluate the effectiveness of the minimum wages order and its implication on the social and economic development of the country. • The process of reviewing minimum wage order considers socioeconomic indicators such as Poverty Line Income (PLI), median salary (employer's ability to pay wages), unemployment rate, labour productivity and changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) that reflects the cost of living as well as labour market and current economic situation of the country. National Wages Consultative Council (NWCC) also conducts focus group discussions (FGD) with employers, employees, trade unions dan employers' associations to get their opinions and feedbacks.
3.	<p>Building Cost Information Services Malaysia (BCISM) current data shows increment in prices of building materials especially for steel and imported approved material like cement. This is impacting on property prices. (REHDA, C&CA, MBAM, RISM)</p>	<p>JKR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JKR has no objection to the proposed incentives for IBS and BIM for the industry to ensure the success of their adoption in project implementation. • The proposed incentives are also in line with the National Construction Policy 2030 objectives. This plan proves that the Government is serious about facilitating sectoral players to move forward and be competitive in developing sustainable infrastructure. The ecosystem needs to be strengthened to ensure the accomplishment of the current policy. • To promote the widespread adoption of Building Information Modelling (BIM) within the construction industry, a series of strategic incentives has been proposed during the 2024 Budget Dialogue Session with industry stakeholders. This session, organized by the Ministry of Works on September 14, 2023, brought the following key recommendations:

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Incentives and loans for BIM Software and Hardware Acquisition. Companies purchasing BIM software and hardware will qualify for tax reductions, simplifying the transition to BIM implementation. Additionally, financial support, in the form of bank loans, will be extended to alleviate the initial costs associated with acquiring BIM technology. The use of unauthorized software shall not be allowed because it not only violates legal standards but also poses a potential risk of exposing government data to unauthorized entities. Rectifying this is imperative for legal compliance and data security. • Revamping consultant services payment approach and standardizing the Scale of Fees and Supervision Charges. Acknowledging the drawbacks of the tender method, the Ministry of Finance shall conduct a thorough review to explore alternative approaches. A proposed shift towards a payment method determined by technical agencies seeks to eliminate the challenge of consultants underbidding for projects, ensuring fair compensation and preventing a decline in the quality of deliverables. The determination of the scale of fees and supervision charges will be entrusted to technical agencies, promoting uniformity across the industry. Clear criteria and guidelines will be established to strike a balance between fair compensation for consultants and budget constraints, ultimately enhancing the overall quality of services. <p>MIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIDA is promoting the manufacturers of Industrialised Building Systems (IBS). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The manufacturer of IBS that manufactures at least three (3) of the basic IBS components/products/modular system is eligible to apply for Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) of 60% on the qualifying capital expenditure incurred within 5 years and can be offset against 70% of statutory income for the year of assessment. This incentive is applicable for the application received by MIDA from 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2025.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		ii. In terms of cement, KPDN has gazetted the Supply Control (Import Prohibition) Regulations 2021 which came into effect on 26 November 2021, under which, no person may import cement except with the written permission of the Controller of Supply.
4.	E-invoicing will be an additional cost to businesses when enforced on August 4 th , 2024. Industry proposed for deferment or tax relief to be given for additional manpower, software and IT to implement e-invoice. (MRPMA, MFCA)	MOF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has agreed to enforce e-invoice on a mandatory basis to taxpayers with an annual income or sales exceeding RM100 million beginning 1 August 2024. Meanwhile, e-invoice for taxpayers in other income categories will be enforced in phases with a comprehensive implementation beginning 1 July 2025. • IRBM had published various information and guidelines on e-Invoice to aid taxpayers in understanding e-Invoice. IRBM had conducted a Pilot Programme engagement session with 41 participating companies across various sectors. The e-Invoice pilot programme is expected to commence in April 2024. • IRBM will engage with industries to identify and overcome the challenges in the implementation of e-invoicing. • In the Budget 2024, the following measures were announced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. capital allowance claim period is reduced from 4 years to 3 years effective from year of assessment 2024, where the capital allowance rate is revised to 40% of the initial allowance and 20% of the annual allowance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Purchase of ICT equipment and computer software packages; and

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>b. Consultation, licensing, and incidental fees related to customised computer software development.</p> <p>ii. Tax deduction of up to RM50,000 for each year of assessment is given for Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) related expenditure, including consultation fee for the implementation of e-Invoicing incurred by MSMEs, effective from year of assessment 2024 to year of assessment 2027.</p>
5.	<p>Increase in Green Electricity Tariff (GET) will not encourage the manufacturing sector to switch and existing users may switch back to brown energy. (MICCI)</p>	<p><u>KPTDGA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GET Programme, introduced in 2022, offers green electricity from renewable energy sources to Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) customers committed to reducing their carbon footprint. Consumers subscribing to the programme, at a premium rate, can reduce their footprint through mRECs (Malaysian Renewable Energy Certificates), evidencing their consumption of green electricity, and fulfilling their Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) goals. This program supports the Government's ongoing commitment through the Ministry of Energy Transition and Public Utility to achieve a carbon-neutral Malaysia by 2050. • The current GET Programme subscriptions ended on 31st December 2023. However, the programme's implementation will continue in 2024. The Ministry is looking into measures to improve programme implementation, with an emphasis on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A more competitive GET premium rate; – Offering a longer subscription period; and – Establishing a mechanism or criteria to prioritise existing GET consumers for subscription renewals.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
6.	Producers supplying biodiesel to petroleum companies located within the Free Trade Zone (FTZ) require additional Customs declarations / documentation which in turn incur cost (MBA)	<p>MOF / JKDM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pengimportan barang-barang ke dalam Malaysia adalah tertakluk kepada pengenaan duti/cukai. Kemudahan Zon Bebas memberi pengecualian duti/cukai ke atas bahan mentah yang dibawa masuk ke dalam Zon Perindustrian Bebas untuk tujuan proses pengilangan menghasilkan keluaran siap.</i> • <i>Barang siap yang dihasilkan oleh pengilang di Zon Perindustrian Bebas dan dibawa keluar ke kawasan utama kastam untuk tujuan pasaran tempatan adalah dikenakan pembayaran duti/cukai sekiranya ada.</i> • <i>Setiap pergerakan keluar/masuk barang-barang ke/dari Zon Bebas hendaklah diikrar dengan sewajarnya mengikut ketetapan di bawah Akta Zon Bebas 1990 dan Peraturan-Peraturan Zon Bebas 1991. Ini adalah bagi menentukan elemen duti/cukai yang terlibat ke atas barang-barang berkenaan.</i> • <i>Kemungkinan besar berlakunya perbezaan butiran barang / maklumat pergerakan menjadikan sukar dikawal oleh JKDM dan Pihak Berkuasa Zon dengan dokumentasi yang terhad.</i>

C. **Human Capital** (out of 23 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	Shortage of talent especially engineers and skilled labour. (MSIA)	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) has established PEMUDAH IPTS in 2020 to acknowledge private higher education as a strategic economic growth industry. <p>i. Facilitating Visa Facilities for International Students Offered Employment in Their Final Year of Studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Immigration Department of Malaysia has agreed to the proposal of exchanging Student Passes for Employment Passes without the need for the students to return to their home country if they receive a job offer before completing their studies, subject to the conditions outlined by the Expatriate Services Division (ESD). These initiatives may assist Malaysia in retaining skilled and educated individuals and contribute to the local workforce and economy. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Administered by: MOHE & KDN/Immigration Department</u> Source: Meeting PEMUDAH IPTS on 6 December 2023</p> <p>ii. Programmes and initiatives for the Electrical & Electronics (E&E) sector under relevant agencies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MOHE Research & Industry - Infused incubation (MRI3) program. An initiative under MOHE which is led by USM in strengthening local manpower for the E&E industry. The objectives of the programme are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to produce talents to fulfill the needs of the E&E industry;

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>b. to become a platform of Malaysian universities consortium led by USM to meet the E&E industry demand on talent;</p> <p>c. to ensure the marketability of graduates and increase the number of graduates with premium salaries; and</p> <p>d. to promote Malaysia to become a high-income nation with knowledgeable and highly skilled professionals.</p> <p><u>Administered by: MOHE/USM</u></p> <p>iii. MIDA and other agencies have also been proactively addressing talent constraints through various initiatives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Special Taskforce-Talent Facilitation (STF-TF)/ Industry-Academia Collaboration (IAC)/ Industry-Academia Workshop/ Internship Facilitation Programme. – These initiatives facilitate the industry in identifying the manpower required. This also served as a platform to strategically plan and develop talent development initiatives. This includes identifying emerging skill sets, fostering innovation, and aligning educational and training programs to meet the future requirements of the industry. <p><u>Administered by: MIDA</u></p> <p>iv. Academy in Industry (Ail) initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Shortage of skilled labour is one of the constraints highlighted. MIDA collaborates with Malaysian Productivity Corporation (MPC) to promote the Academy in Industry (Ail) initiative and leverage the Ail platform for sourcing skilled local talent

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>effectively. This could reduce the dependency on foreign workers, develop future skilled labours that are aligned with market demands & and industry needs as well as bridge the gap between the talent demand and supply.</p> <p><u>Administered by: MPC</u></p>
2.	<p>Ensuring Availability of Skilled Human Capital and Corporate sector collaboration with education and skills training institutions to offer work-integrated learning programmes to continue developing capable workforce with a fit for purpose model, corresponding to industrial needs and innovations available. (FMM, MAEI, CICM, MEF)</p>	<p>KPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of industry in the development of human capital related policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In developing higher education programs, MOHE, through its departments (Department of Higher Education and Department of Polytechnic and Community College Education) actively collaborates with related industry partners on specific/relevant program needs and always observant of current Government policies. Equally, the industry should also informed the Government on its current and future human capital requirements. • Collaboration between MOHE and Industry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MOHE is willing to support and collaborate with industries that voluntarily offers space and facilitation for employer-led TVET training initiatives (subject to availability and approval from relevant stakeholders). For example, the Department of Polytechnic and Community College Education (JPPKK) has initiated a partnership with the industry to establish a well-structured Internship Programme. This collaboration involves working with TalentCorp, allowing participating industries to benefit from double tax deductions provided by TalentCorp. The primary goal is to address the existing skills gap between industry requirements and academic education. To achieve this, the Industry on Campus (IOC) approach is being actively implemented.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOE has taken significant steps in ensuring availability of skilled human capital and demonstrate a commitment to foster skills in STEM education and revamp education system through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. incorporation of STEM packages tailored to students' abilities and interests with consideration of market demands and future education; ii. emphasis on vocational education aligned with National Occupational Skills Standard (NOSS) with significant focus on practical experiences - a strategic move to address skills mismatch; iii. capacity building of teachers and school leaders to promote / inquiry / project-based learning and build application skills of pedagogical approaches to cultivate deep and meaningful learning while encouraging creativity and innovation among students; iv. emphasis on strategic collaboration with relevant stakeholders, with special commitment on inclusivity and marginalized groups; and v. collaborations with stakeholders in co-curricular and co-academic activities like Malaysian Techlympic (2022) and Malaysian Science Week (since 2016) to encourage creativity and innovation among students.
3.	FW20%-Local 80% rule to be reviewed (JACTIM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 23 July 2022, MITI announced that the 80:20 ruling is deferred until 31 December 2024 which allows more time for companies to plan for and implement initiatives such as automation initiatives to reduce dependency on foreign workers. • Subsequently, various engagement sessions organized with industry associations to seek input and suggestions related to the 80:20 ML conditions moving forward beyond 2024. This will cut across all sectors and the needs will be identified based on the activities within the sector.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
4.	Government to expedite implementation of the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) on Accountancy Services	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Accountancy Services article 4.3 allows the “eligible ASEAN Chartered Professional Accountant (ACPA) to practise in a host country subject to Domestic Regulations in the host country, not in independent practice, but in collaboration with designated Professional Accountants in the host country, within such area of his own competency as may be approved by the National Accountancy Body (NAB) and/or Professional Regulatory Authority (PRA) of the host country”. • As outlined in the Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs), the issuance of work permits aligns meticulously with domestic immigration laws. Specifically, service providers are obligated to initiate the application process for work permits in the respective ASEAN Member States (AMS) where the services are rendered. • The request on the flexibility to allow working adults to ride on the provision using the long-term social visit pass to engage in any form of paid employment or in any business or professional occupation is subject to the host country domestic regulation authority, for instance, the Immigration Department of Malaysia, Ministry of Home Affairs.
5.	Constant change in foreign workers accommodation rules by local councils (MRPMA)	<p>KPKT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The latest Application Procedure for Temporary Labour Quarters (TLQ) and Planning Guidelines of Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ) have been approved by National Council for Local Government on 23 November 2023. These guidelines are prepared as reference for government agencies, developers, employers, manufacturers and operators to provide safe and conducive accommodation for their workers.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importantly, these CLQs and TLQs guidelines have been prepared in compliance with Act 446 and others related laws. This is an important step in ensuring the proper treatment of workers in the various sector so that accusations of workers (especially foreign workers) being mistreated and housed in inhumane conditions can be minimised. TLQ can be provided in six (6) alternatives for temporary labour quarters that encompass existing residential, commercial and industrial areas and applicable for a period of three (3) years (2024-2026). To facilitate the provision of centralized labour quarters in Malaysia, the CLQ guidelines cover accommodations in new, brownfield and existing building areas to ensure orderly, sustainable development and operation of workers accommodation.
6.	Shortage of Local Optometrist and challenges in bringing in Foreign Expert Optometrist (BM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysian Optical Council (MOC) as of 29/12/2023 has registered 3,184 optometrists. Numbers of optometrist that actively practising and renew their annual practising certificate in 2023 are 2,459. As at 31/12/2021, the ratio for optometrists to population is 1: 13,860 (source: Health Facts 2022; Health Informatics Centre, Planning Division, MOH). This ratio is not far from what suggested by WHO, that a developed country should have ratio optometrist to population 1: 10,000. Currently there are 6 Higher Education Providers in Malaysia offering optometry programme and produce 178 students every year (source: Head of Optometry Programme Council). MOC also governed optician in Malaysia. As to date, MOC has registered 3,517 opticians and the numbers of optician that actively practising and renew their annual practising certificate in 2023 are 2,439. MOC is in the process of upgrading opticians to become

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>optometrists by introducing accelerated Bachelor Optometry Programme that is a specially designed programme in an accelerated mode to suit the commitment of time by the opticians in practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to accommodate with the accelerated programme, MOC has been recognised by the Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA) to become the APEL C centre for the registered optician to enrol in this programme. The objectives of this programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. to improve eye health care in Malaysia by producing more Optometrists to handle primary eye care; and ii. to ensure that the public receives the best optometric services from well-trained practitioners. • From 2,459 optometrists that actively practising in Malaysia, there are 291 optometrists serving in Ministry of Health Malaysia hospitals with specialists. 17 optometrists serving in Ministry of Health hospitals without specialists, whereas 17 optometrists serving in Health Clinic all over the country. • The former Minister of Health Malaysia, YB Dr Zaliha binti Mustafa has agreed that private optometrists who has undergo training as stipulated by MOC and has well equipped facilities as mentioned in the PROSEDUR OPERASI STANDARD PERKHIDMATAN PENJAGAAN MATA PRIMER DALAM KALANGAN OPTOMETRIS PRIMER (SWASTA) can be called as Optometrist Primer and become the front liner for the eye care services in Malaysia. Attached is the letter from YB Minister of Health office regarding this issue.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOC under the Optical Act 1991 does not restrict registration of expatriate. However, in the Seventh (7) MOC meeting dated 15 September, 1994, MOC has made a policy that council will only register expatriate optometrists to practice in Malaysia if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the expatriate is married to Malaysian citizens; ii. the expatriate has become citizen of Malaysia; iii. the expatriate is working in a higher education institution in Malaysia; and iv. they have qualification as stipulated in the Schedule 2 of the Optical Act 1991. However, if they do not possessed qualification recognised by MOC, they need to undergo and passed the Professional Qualification Assessment (PQA). • As to date, MOC does not intend to change the policy since the numbers of optometrists and opticians serving the country is sufficient.

D. Ease of Doing Business (out of 20 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	<p>Visa Processing time is too long and manual (MIBC)</p>	<p>KDN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economy and Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC) held numerous engagement sessions with the existing post approving authorities, MOHA and Immigration Department (JIM) to address the long and manual application procedures, the required supporting documents to process and to discuss on a seamless fast approval procedure in June 2023 onwards. Xpats Gateway System was introduced on the ESD Online System landing page. Hence, companies to obtain post approval via Xpats Gateway System from the respective agencies and seek Employment Pass approval via ESD Online System. Now, Employment Pass approval time is five (5) days with lesser and shorter paperwork. A total of five (5) days for agencies to approve the post and Immigration to approve the Employment Pass & Multiple Entry Visa (MEV).
2.	<p>Congestion at the Bintulu Port (FIAM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Sept 1 2023, two of the Quay Cranes of the Bintulu Port (Bintulu International Container Terminal, BICT) were under maintenance, leading to a longer average vessel waiting time. However, on Oct 1 2023, three of the Quay Cranes were back online and resumed normal operation by Oct 4 2023. Based on the fertilizer's import data, vessel operation productivity is about 5,200 MT per day (Jan-Nov 2023). This productivity is above the target productivity (4,500 MT per day), which has been agreed by all Fertilizer players in Bintulu.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For every Bulk Fertilizer vessel, Bintulu Port minimum deployment is 2 gangs which consist of 4 stevedores per gang. Current strength at the port is 4 gangs, consisting of 16 stevedores. • As per Bintulu Port Authority (BPA), the berthing principle is based on “First – Come – First – Serve Basis” i.e. the vessel arriving first and drop anchor at the anchorage verified by Bintulu Port Control Tower will be allocated access to berth first. Among other challenges faced by the operation also includes frequent cargo hardened in the vessel hatch and insufficient lorries provided by cargo owners. • BPA has started the process to re-evaluate the outsourcing practices at Bintulu port, in order to improve the quality of port services. BPA will also reactivate the Port Consultative Committee (PCC) to ensure that every complaint related to the port will be resolved.
3.	Improve ease of doing business in Malaysia to attract quality investments. (FMM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia prioritises improving ease of doing business to attract quality investment. The government has put in place several collaboration and coordination across Ministries and Agencies among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. PEMUDAH & MyMudah Unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. MITI through its agency MPC is committed to ongoing regulatory reforms with focus on addressing bureaucratic complexities. The primary goals revolve around improving the quality of business regulations and reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens, aimed at boosting Malaysia’s productivity, competitiveness and overall economic growth. b. MPC who is also the Secretariat to PEMUDAH conducts ongoing improvement initiatives through close collaborations with public and private sectors including active participation from key business associations. The Government through

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>PEMUDAH is in the process of improving Malaysia's business environment aligning with the World Bank's B-READY framework, which will concentrate on the 10 topics that systematically addressing the ease of doing business for the entire business life cycle, from inception to expansion and reorganisation. In line with this effort, a comprehensive document that outlines strategies and programs aimed at systematically reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens on businesses is set to launch in mid-2024, named 'New Deals for Business'.</p> <p>c. The Government has also decided for a MyMudah Unit be established at all Ministries, Agencies, Local Government and Business Associations in 2022 to expedite and solve all business-related issues.</p> <p>ii. Project Implementation and Facilitation Office (TRACK):</p> <p>a. One of the measures undertaken by the Government to ease doing business in Malaysia is by the introduction of the Project Implementation and Facilitation Office (TRACK). Established in MIDA in June 2020 and using a digital platform known as ON-TRACK System, it can monitor the progress of approved projects which include providing facilitation on the company's project implementation and identifying issues and challenges encountered by investors. Facilitation provided includes establishing cooperation with relevant Federal and State Governments, Technical Departments / Agencies, Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) and utility providers to solve issues and expedite project implementation.</p>

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>iii. Invest Malaysia Facilitation Centre (IMFC):</p> <p>a. Effective 1 December 2023, the Government has further enhanced / strengthened the existing Advisory Service Centre in MIDA by establishing the Invest Malaysia Facilitation Centre (IMFC) to expedite the processes of various approvals which include providing advisory services and guidance to investors to reduce bureaucracy in public service delivery.</p> <p>b. MFC is represented by the following key Ministries/Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Foreign Affairs; – Ministry of Transport; – Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia; – Immigration Department of Malaysia; – Royal Malaysian Customs Department – Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission – Department of Labour Peninsular Malaysia; – Tenaga Nasional Berhad; and – Telekom Malaysia Berhad. <p>c. Aligned with MADANI's economic aspirations, IMFC plays an important role in facilitating and expediting the affairs of the business community and investors in the manufacturing and selected services sectors, at both the Federal and State Government levels.</p> <p>iv. Coordination Effort:</p> <p>a. The Government has put in place several collaboration and coordination among Ministries and Agencies among others:</p>

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Investment Council (Majlis Pelaburan Negara - MPN) - Highest executive body in planning investment related-agenda. The Cabinet have decided for MIDA to act as central and principal investment promotion agency (IPA); – Investment and Trade Action Coordination Committee (ITACC) - To support MPN in addressing issues and challenges for implementation, especially for strategic and iconic projects. – Investment Coordination Committee Meeting (ICCM) - Coordinates investment strategies between all government stakeholders including Federal and State IPAs; – Task Force for Promotion and Facilitation of Investment (TFPFI) - Coordinate and streamline all investment promotion and facilitation activities and programmes at the Federal level; – IPA Rationalisation - staggered approach for IPA Rationalisation starting with Regional Economic Corridor IPAs in Peninsular Malaysia which will focus on investment facilitation and implementation. The IPA Rationalisation activity will reduce confusion and pain points for investors by empowering MIDA as the national IPA to undertake promotional activities.
4.	Enhanced the Malaysia My Second Home (MM2H) Programme (RISM, MARIC, MAJECA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Malaysia My Second Home (MM2H) was introduced by the Malaysian Government in 2002 with the aim to attract qualified foreign nationals (excluding countries that do not have diplomatic relations with Malaysia e.g. North Korea and Israel) who meet the requirements for long-term residence in Malaysia through the Long-Term Social Visit Pass. However, under the current requirement, MM2H visa holders are not permitted to work or be employed while in Malaysia.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the MM2H program, Malaysia now has a new program with the concept of residence by investment, called the Malaysia Premium Visa Program (PVIP), which is under the supervision of Malaysian Immigration Department (JIM). Unlike the MM2H program, the PVIP program is aimed at high-net-worth individuals or global tycoons from abroad such as investors and entrepreneurs. Participants of the PVIP program can invest and open businesses, that will create new job opportunities in the long term.
5.	Establishment sectoral institutes to strengthen the industry (MARIC, MTMA)	<p><u>Rail Industry</u></p> <p>MOT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOT through MRDC is in the progress to set up a Rail Centre of Excellence as one stop centre for talent development, R&D, testing and certification facilities for railway sector. MOT through MRDC also in the progress developing the rail workforce database to trigger the gaps in rail workforce. Currently the workforce database being develop from KTMB, Prasarana and ERL. It will be continued for other rail players as well. <p><u>Textile Industry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal from MTMA to set up a National Institute known as Malaysia's Fashion, Textile and Apparel Institute (MFTAI) that will benchmark the success of Taiwan Textile Research Institute (TTRI) has been discussed with MIDA recently, whereby FMFTA will be the key driver for this establishment with support and facilitation from the Government. The proposal will be deliberated further with the FMFTA in the next Council Meeting on 23 January 2024.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial objectives of the MFTAI outlined by the FMFTA are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Functions as a pillar in driving the industry to achieve the objective stated in NIMP 2030 Strategic 1.1. for the textile industry i.e., Leverage smart and advanced textiles for defence, automotive interior furnishings, medical, geo-textile and sportswear; ii. To coordinate and execute activities related to R&D&C&I, innovation, access to the global market, testing, product development, sustainability and standard development, training, local talent upskilling, etc; iii. Preserve cultural and heritage designs of the industry by leveraging on technology and innovation; iv. Works as an incubation centre for young entrepreneurs and start up to produce high quality, innovative and marketable products; v. As a reliable testing facility to provide services to local SMEs and local brand owners to increase their product quality and competitiveness globally; vi. Function as a Talent Development Centre in carrying out capacity building programmes and delivering training to the industry; and vii. Bridging the gap between the government and the industry players through analytical reports, studies and recommendations.

E. **Investment** (out of 9 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	Use of local products & services for foreign investments/ projects (TEEAM)	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MITI through MIDA continuously encourages companies to source their raw material, machinery & equipment locally and to collaborate with domestic companies by encouraging Multinational Companies (MNCs) to undertake Vendor Development Programmes. • Imposing conditions for the use of local content is categorised as one of the non-tariff barriers to trade. In WTO, the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement aims to ensure that technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures are non-discriminatory and do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade. • In addition, this would be a violation of Malaysia's WTO obligation to treat domestic and imported goods equally, also known as the national treatment principle. This requirement for companies to purchase or use products specified in terms of local production is prohibited by the Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) Agreement and by the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Article III.
2.	Recognise the importance of semiconductors in the global economy and engage meaningful stakeholder consultations about the economic support and investment (e.g. talent development incentives, product	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government manifested the gravitas of investment as a national agenda through the establishment of high-level investment facilitation meetings to make certain of potential and approved investments rollouts, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Investment Council (MPN) chaired by the YAB Prime Minister to focus on setting the strategies related to the strategic investments and handling issues and challenges of the execution of strategic investment projects; and

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
	development grants, research and development grants, and another relevant economic programme (USABC)	<p>ii. Investment and Trade Action Coordination Committee (JTPPP) chaired by the YB MITI Minister, act as the action based working group that ensures the rollout and resolution of issues of strategic investment and reports to the MPN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the MPN Meeting No.1/2024, the meeting has agreed to establish the National Semiconductor Strategic Task Force (NSSTF) to facilitate collaboration among the government, industry, university and relevant stakeholders to position Malaysia's semiconductor industry at the forefront in semiconductor technology and development. This concerted effort ensures the sustained growth of the Electrical and Electronics (E&E) industry, particularly semiconductor sector, as a key contributor to the Malaysian economy.
3.	Streamline processes and identify a single point of contact/account manager for investment facilitation and post-investment matters (USABC)	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MITI through its agency, MIDA has introduced 'InvestMalaysia' platform to enhance Government delivery system and provides investors a considerable ease of doing business by expediting the application submission, approval and implementation processes of investment projects. • The Post Investment Division in MIDA was established exclusively to facilitate the implementation of investment projects in Malaysia. • MIDA has also established the Invest Malaysia Facilitation Centre (IMFC), a one stop centre for investment related matters that assembles pertinent agencies such as the Immigration Department, Royal Malaysian Customs Department and Tenaga Nasional Berhad to name a few, in ensuring the smooth establishment and execution of investments projects, expediting approval processes and reducing bureaucracy in public service delivery.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
4.	Recognise a greater role for public-private partnership in investment and innovation, particularly in the development of high-skilled engineering talent. (USABC)	<p>MITI</p> <p><u>Industry consultation & the role of public-private partnership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government continues to undertake consultative approach through workshop, seminars and meetings with industry associations, chambers and industry players to disseminate information on latest policy and also getting feedback and views on new policy introduction. During the preparation of NIMP 2030, MITI has undertaken several consultative sessions with relevant industry players to seek views on the plan. • MITI, through MIDA has been working closely with association and chambers, such as Malaysia Semiconductor Industry Association (MSIA), AMCHAM and FMM through several collaborative programmes to equip our stakeholders with the latest knowledge on doing business in Malaysia, particularly in the electrical and electronics (E&E) industry. • With regards to the E&E sector, Electrical & Electronics Productivity Nexus (EEPN) is an example of platform that consist of representatives from the Government and private sectors to formulate several strategies to assist E&E industry players in Malaysia. • Several programmes which include webinars, virtual advisory clinic, business coaching as well as securing market access through trade seminars by promoting Malaysia's E&E companies to the whole world were undertaken via this platform. <p><u>Talent development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As MNCs are advancing their operations, integrating manufacturing with research and development (R&D), product design and development (D&D), marketing, and distribution, Malaysia recognises the pivotal role of cultivating local talent. The Government, with an eye on economic growth and innovation, is committed to building capacity and talent in integrated circuit (IC) design, engineering, and testing.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is aligned with the NIMP 2030 which provides a clear direction, showcasing vast job opportunities in the manufacturing sector with higher-paying salaries. This strategic vision aims not only to attract but also to retain and cultivate talent within the fast-growing E&E industry. At its core, this vision seeks to create an abundance of high-value job opportunities, transforming Malaysia's reliance on relatively low-cost foreign labour.
5.	Industrial Park ("IP") setup remains fragmented and its infrastructure provision remains inconsistent and at times poorly maintained (ABM)	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government is aware that a conducive investment environment, especially from the aspect of industrial park (IP) infrastructure and investment facilities is one of the biggest factors to attract investments in Malaysia. Although IPs in Malaysia are under the State Government's purview, Federal Government has provided fund under the Upgrading Basic Infrastructure of Existing Integrated Industrial Parks Programme (INFRA Fund) in order to ensure the IPs are well maintained and to be in good condition. The INFRA Fund is being coordinated by MITI and MIDA amounting to RM169.2 million under the 11th Malaysia Plan (11-MP) and the 12th Malaysia Plan (12-MP) including the Covid-19 Trust Fund (KWC-19). Selection requirements for IPs that are eligible for the allocated INFRA Fund are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. IP that has been developed by private / public sector and operating for at least 8 years; ii. IP that is active and has an occupancy rate of 50% minimum; iii. IP has the potential to attract new investment and encourage expansion projects for existing investors;

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>iv. IP is ready to be managed by Park Manager (PM) / Industrial Coordination Unit from the Local Authority (PBT); and</p> <p>v. Poor condition of the basic infrastructure in the IP that requires immediate attention, or otherwise it will affect the IP's ecosystem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart from that, The Industrial Estate Unit (IE Unit) under the Domestic Investment Division, MIDA was set up and is responsible for monitoring, managing, and developing IPs in Malaysia. <p><u>Monitoring, Managing and Developing Industrial Estates</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MySite Selection Portal has been developed as one of the promotion tools for MIDA to showcase IPs in Malaysia to potential investors. • The IE Unit is in the process of updating information on IPs and companies operating in IPs registered in the MySite Selection portal. This information is crucial for stakeholders to understand the industrial sectors and clusters of supply chain ecosystem present within and around the IPs. • Currently there are a total of 230 IPs registered in the portal; and information on a total of 5,217 companies operating within and around the IPs are registered in the portal for stakeholders' references.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p data-bbox="770 234 1171 264"><u>Industrial Estate Star Rating</u></p> <ul data-bbox="770 323 2063 699" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 323 2063 395">• To enhance the capabilities of monitoring, managing, and developing IPs, MIDA will be implementing a Star Rating System within the MySite Selection portal. <li data-bbox="770 451 2063 571">• The function of this Star Rating System is to enable developers or managers of IPs to provide the necessary information such as infrastructure and services available in the portal, and indirectly, it can help to promote the IPs. <li data-bbox="770 627 2063 699">• MIDA will be utilising the services and consultation offered by SIRIM STS to document the Guidelines and Star Rating System. <p data-bbox="770 754 1200 785"><u>Greening Industrial Park (GIP)</u></p> <ul data-bbox="770 841 2063 1428" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 841 2063 1040">• BNM, through the Joint Committee on Climate Change (JC3) platform, announced the GIP Pilot Project on 23 October 2023, known as the Pilot Green Project. The project will be spearheaded by a Working Group consist of members from Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Economy, MIDA, SIRIM, Securities Commission, and PLANMalaysia. <li data-bbox="770 1096 2063 1216">• The main objective of GIP is to transform the features and requirements of brown fields into a more sustainable, low-carbon, and in compliance with the principles of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) concepts. <li data-bbox="770 1272 2063 1428">• GIP initiative also involves the development of infrastructure such as integrated waste management, the utilization of renewable energy, and a system for measuring, monitoring, and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as a verification system. This is to adapt the industrial symbiosis concept in the transformed IP.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The task force has identified potential IPs for the initiatives and is currently in the process of conducting a thorough review and site visits to identify the IPs that are most suitable for this pilot project.
6.	<p>Government to continue to keep the business community informed of its policy direction and provide a platform for businesses to provide more consistent and regular opportunities for input on policy (USABC)</p>	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Malaysia, maintaining a transparent relationship between the government and the business community is essential. This involves consistent communication on policy directions, creating platforms like the Annual MITI Dialogue Session for businesses to express views, and actively seeking input during policy formulation. In addition, MITI and agencies undertakes stakeholder's session with foreign and domestic industry associations, and chambers to seek views/suggestions for the budget proposals for the annual National Budget. This collaborative approach fosters a business-friendly environment and ensures policies align with the evolving economic landscape. MITI, in collaboration with agencies like MIDA, aims to proactively deliver clear and concise information to the business sector, alleviating confusion that may arise from engaging with multiple government entities. Assuming a central role, MITI seeks to streamline communication, enhance transparency, and foster a conducive environment for businesses to operate and thrive, ultimately contributing to a more efficient and business-friendly regulatory framework in Malaysia. To ensure competitiveness, specific measures involve enhancing policy direction and clarity through a centralised platform for business-government dialogue, exemplified by MITI's annual dialogue and the creation of the Project Implementation and Facilitation Office (TRACK) under '<i>Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi</i>' (PENJANA). This includes transparent policymaking, regulatory predictability, addressing corruption concerns, improving judicial independence, and showcasing commitment to good governance.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign investment attraction efforts focus on showcasing Malaysia's commitment to the rule of law, fostering a secure business environment, engaging in activities like Trade and Investment Missions (TIM), and offering competitive tax incentives. The government is actively investing in education and training programme, optimising infrastructure and digital connectivity, and emphasising key sectors through initiatives like the New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030).

F. **Market Access** (out of 9 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	MITI should organise a brainstorming session with the key business sectors to iron out the issues faced at the Malaysia-EU FTA negotiations and resume the negotiation as soon as possible (MPMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEUFTA which was launched in 2010 was put on hold for few rounds in 2012 due to several issues related to the palm oil. The Government understands the difficulties faced by industries on the exports of goods and services, especially to the European market due to this constraint. • The Government in collaboration with other relevant Ministries takes note on concerns and views by industry players on the urge to expedite the resumption of the MEUFTA.
2.	Domestic SME firms need to be incentivised to go global with continued support in terms of grants such as the Market Development Grant (MDG) by expediting the implementation of the additional funding of RM20 million allocated to boost export growth under the MDG and the Mid-Tier Companies Development Programme (MTCDP) and removing the ceiling on the MDG for companies and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the FMM Business Conditions Survey for the second half of 2022, only 9% of respondents had utilised the RCEP Agreement which was implemented in March 2022, whereas for CPTPP only 3% respondents had utilised the Agreement implemented in November 2022. Without access to global market, there is no chance for economies of scale, and no hope for labour wage acceleration and the extensive research & development, commercialisation and innovation (R&DC&I). • SMEs are urging the Government to expedite the additional funding of RM20 million grant allocated under the Market Development Grant (MDG) and the Mid-Tier Companies Development Programme (MTCDP). The ceiling on the MDG should be removed besides expanding the threshold of the MDG granted for Export Acceleration Mission (EAM) organised by trade associations.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
	<p>expanding the threshold of the MDG granted for Export Acceleration Mission (EAM) organised by trade associations. (NCCIM)</p> <p>Trade expansion through Malaysia-EU FTA (MEUFTA). Resume FTA negotiations with EU to ensure we do not lose out further to Vietnam which has already implemented the CPTPP agreement and ratified EU – Vietnam Free Trade Agreement on June 8, 2020 as the EU would present opportunities for greater access for market for goods and services at more competitive prices to Europe’s 743 million consumers. (FMM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEUFTA which was launched in 2010 was put on hold for few rounds in 2012 due to several issues related to the palm oil. The Government understands the difficulties faced by industries on the exports of goods and services, especially to the European market due to this constraint. • The Government in collaboration with other relevant Ministries takes note on concerns and views by industry players on the urge to expedite the resumption of the MEUFTA

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
	<p>Capacity building of SMEs via opportunities in Government Procurement. The GP policy and guidelines requires all Ministries and government agencies to procure Made in Malaysia products and services. However, guidelines are not strictly adhered to as many manufacturers are still unable to sell their products to the local GP market despite meeting the necessary technical specifications and standards. Expedite the implementation of the Government Procurement (GP) Act as announced in Budget 2023 to support business and economic revival (FMM)</p>	

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
3.	MITI to consider for Malaysia to become a signatory to the WTO – GPA (AMMI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia currently is an observer under the WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA). Due to the current Malaysia's observer status under the WTO GPA, products made in Malaysia cannot be sold to the US Government unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Goods are on a PO (open market, no contract) valued at less than \$190k – An exemption is granted for that product - rare and only if the government approaches a company interested in a unique product; – Substantial Transformation of the final product happens in a TAA country where, under the Trade Agreements Act (TAA), the acquisition of end products is prohibited for US government procurement purposes from non-designated countries; and – Designated countries have signed an international trade agreement with the United States as defined within the World Trade Organization (WTO), Free Trade Countries (FTC), North American Free Trade Agreement Countries (NAFTA), Least Developed Countries (LDC), and Caribbean Basin Countries (CBC).
4.	The Malaysian Government to expedite the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the European Union (MOMG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEUFTA which was launched in 2010 was put on hold for few rounds in 2012 due to several issues related to the palm oil. The Government understands the difficulties faced by industries on the exports of goods and services, especially to the European market due to this constraint. • The Government in collaboration with other relevant Ministries takes note on concerns and views by industry players on the urge to expedite the resumption of the MEUFTA. • Previously Malaysian exporters had used the GSP scheme for market access to the European market. However, they are at a disadvantage compared to their Indonesian

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
	<p>Government's assistance is requested to check and enable consistent use of HS Codes for MCT to ensure competitiveness and level playing field for Malaysian oleochemical producers and exporters. (MOMG)</p>	<p>counterparts as Malaysian exporters are no longer eligible to apply for CO under the EU Generalized Scheme of Preference (GSP) as Malaysia had graduated from this scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent use of HS Code for Medium Chain Triglycerides (MCT) providing commercial advantage to Indonesian oleochemical producers over Malaysian oleochemical producers. For example, Chinese importers sourcing MCTs from Malaysia will pay an import duty as the approved classification by Royal Malaysia Customs Department (RMCD) and the Certificate of Origin (CO) issued is based on HS Code 3824.99.9900, while Indonesian exporters are using the HS Code 1516 for their MCTs, which does not carry import duty. • The MOMG had agreed that MCTs with HS Code 3824 series will apply to MCTs made from the oleochemical route (starting with fatty acids where any single fatty acid constituents have concentration less than 90%) while HS Code 2915.90 series will apply to MCTs made from oleochemical route (starting with fatty acids where any single fatty acid constituents have concentration of more than or equal to 90%). For HS 1516.20 series, it will apply to MCTs made from the re-esterified/ inter-esterified from oil (oil route).
5.	<p>The MALAYSIA INDIA CEO FORUM to be held early next year (2024) with our counterparts in India. The List of issues to be discussed in the CEO Forum is as follows: (1) Palm Oil Trade Increase quantity (2) Opportunities in North</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MALAYSIA INDIA CEO FORUM (MICEOF) forum last held before the pandemic in 2019 was a significant platform to discuss issues pertaining to both countries.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
	<p>East Region - Scope for investment</p> <p>(3) Aviation to the Northeast of India - Encourage MAS / MALINDO / AIRASIA to have a route to Northeast India</p> <p>(4) Healthcare - Malaysia to become a hub for ASEAN for all types of vaccines</p> <p>(5) Education - making Malaysia a hub for tertiary education / one-off approval on the student visa application (speed) / Setting up IIT in Malaysia</p> <p>(6) Semiconductor - Malaysian companies could collaborate in R&Ds effort and be eligible for incentives for them to remain in Malaysia</p> <p>(7) EV vehicle in India Opportunities</p> <p>(8) Review of MICECA - Malaysia-India</p>	

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
	Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement Long overdue (MIBC)	

G. **Enforcement** (out of 9 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	Unregulated accommodation providers such as home sharing AirBnb / Short-Term Residential Accommodation (STRA) and illegal hotel (MAH)	<p><u>MOTAC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Federal Constitution, "boarding and lodging houses" are on the State List (List II). • Under the Tourism Industry Act (AIP) 1992, MOTAC is only responsible for the registration and classification (grading) of tourism accommodation premises such as hotels, whereas the issuance of business licences/operating permits for accommodation establishments is the responsibility of the local authority (PBT). • As of December 31, 2023, a total of 4,962 premises have been registered under MOTAC. Throughout 2023, MOTAC has held many engagement sessions with the hospitality industry to encourage more premises to register under MOTAC. • To address the STRA issue, the Government through PLANMalaysia is currently developing a guide for short-term rentals based on existing laws and regulations. The Guideline intends to facilitate short-term rental activities by the Hosts/Agents and Platforms in complying with the minimum standards identified. • Once the Guideline is finalized and approved, the implementing agencies including local governments need to adapt and adopt the requirements of the Guideline, following the local conditions of their respective jurisdictions.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
2.	Reinstatement of Cabotage Policy between Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah, Sarawak, and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan for cargo shipping services. (MASA)	MOT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOT has actively collaborated with various stakeholders in the shipping industry, state governments, and other key players since 2017 to address the implications of the liberalization of the Cabotage Policy in East Malaysia. A comprehensive paper is currently in preparation, slated for presentation to the cabinet for approval by February of this year, with the aim of reinstating the Cabotage Policy in Sarawak and Labuan. • The Sabah state government has opted to maintain the liberalised Cabotage policy due to the perceived advantageous impact on the economic landscape of Sabah. The impending reinstatement of the Cabotage Policy is anticipated to counteract the negative rise of the Balance of Payment (BOP) and foster a more robust domestic shipping industry. • MOT plans to engage in further consultations with stakeholders to strengthen the nation's Cabotage Policy and introduce incentives to invigorate and revitalise the local shipping industry. This multifaceted approach aligns with our commitment to fostering a resilient and thriving domestic maritime sector.

H. **Environmental, Social and Governance** (out of 8 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	<p>Request for workshops for the MSMEs to cover topics on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. understanding ESG frameworks; ii. improve ESG reporting; and iii. integrating sustainability into business operations. <p>(MICPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MITI has launched the National Environmental, Social and Governance Industry Framework (i-ESG) for the manufacturing sector in Malaysia. The i-ESG Framework for the manufacturing sector is developed to achieve the goals and targets set under the New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030). • MISSION 3 - Push for Net Zero under the NIMP 2030 emphasizes Malaysia's commitment to addressing climate change by striving for a net zero future. Malaysia aims to reduce carbon emissions and build a resilient and environmentally friendly economy through sustainable practices and green initiatives. • This framework serves as a guide, a roadmap for businesses to integrate ESG considerations into their operations and a tool for regulators to ensure compliance and accountability. The i-ESG has three key missions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. to support manufacturing firms to learn, be agile and adopt ESG practices; ii. to transform challenges into opportunities; and iii. to foster symbiotic public-private partnerships for value creation. • During the Phase 1.0 of the i-ESG Framework – Just Transition, manufacturing companies, including MSMEs, will be supported on starting their sustainability/ESG journey through the self-readiness assessment, outreach, training/mentoring programs and financing options. MITI also will continue to assist manufacturing companies, especially MSMEs, in embarking their ESG journey.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
2.	Carbon pricing - requests for sessions with the relevant Ministries (C&CA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Energy Transition and Public Utilities have no objection to discuss C&CA initiatives, challenges and support required. The Ministry of Finance and the World Bank under the Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI) is currently studying the feasibility and suitability of carbon pricing instruments (CPI) in Malaysia. It is proposed that the Ministry of Finance be involved in the discussion.
3.	Supporting decarbonization initiatives for cement industry (C&CA)	<p>KPTDGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on Budget 2024, there's improvement that has been done by the Government based on the feedback from the Industry. Starting January 2024, GITA Asset has been merged with GITA Project for own consumption (Renewable Energy System for own consumption i.e Solar, Biomass, Biogas, Mini Hydro, Geothermal) under the Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation (MGTC). While in the category of GITA Project (for business purposes) and GITE Solar Leasing under the purview of the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA). The list of GITA assets has been reviewed and expanded from 18 to 36 assets.
4.	Provide certification for SMEs implementing ESG Initiatives (KLSICCI)	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the moment, there is no organisation providing one single certification for ESG. ESG compliance is entirely dependent on the requirements of the stakeholders. However, MSMEs, will be supported by MITI on starting their sustainability/ESG journey through the self-readiness assessment, outreach, training/mentoring programmes, and financing options. This phase helps them identify gaps and introduce appropriate company policies and support systems. For MSMEs, this is extremely important to ensure their continued

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>participation in ESG-compliant PLCs and MNCs vendor ecosystems, as well as continued access ESG-sensitive export markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequently, the i-ESGStart, a starter kit uniquely developed for manufacturers, has also been introduced together with the launching of i-ESG Framework. This reference document offers a practical guide with step-by-step instructions, illustrative examples and templates for companies. The development of the starter kit itself took consideration according to the issues highlighted during the discussions and engagements with all stakeholders and developed to match the international as well as Bursa Malaysia's requirements, to make sure it is usable by local companies. This will help companies especially MSME's to prepare their ESG/sustainability reporting. ESG reporting is the disclosure of environmental, social and corporate governance data. As with all disclosures, its purpose is to shed light on a company's ESG activities while improving investor transparency and inspiring other organizations to do the same. • Currently, companies are also encouraged to disclose their non-financial reporting which include ESG elements in the Business Review Report as part of Director's Report – which is voluntary under the Company Act 2015. • Also, companies need to understand there is no ESG certification. Sustainability is a journey where companies embarking on ESG practices need to show their progress by disclosing in their sustainability reports which are subsequently audited.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing companies can take advantage and utilize several grants, green incentives and tax deductions listed by the Government through 2024 Budget, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Up to RM20 bn in guarantee fund for SMEs involved in the green economy, technology and halal fields through Syarikat Jaminan Pembiayaan Perniagaan Bhd (SJPP). ii. Reforestation – tax deductions for entities sponsoring tree planting activities or environmental preservation and conservation awareness projects certified by the Malaysian Forestry Research Institute (FRIM); iii. Up to RM300,000 additional tax deduction for companies spending on measurement reporting and verification (MRV) related to carbon project development; iv. Tax exemptions and deductions for Sustainable Responsible Investment (SRI) funds extended until YA 2027; v. Tax deduction of up to RM50,000 for each YA will be given on ESG-related expenditure from YA 2024 to YA 2027; vi. Extension of GITA and GITE up to 2026; and vii. Extension of Net Energy Metering (NEM) until 31 December 2024. • Up to RM2,400 rebate for buyers of e-bikes with an annual income below RM120,000 under the Electric Motorcycle Usage Incentive Scheme. Industry may refer to our MITI Websites for latest updates regarding MITI's ESG Awareness Programme. (include short link).

I. **Access to Financing** (out of 8 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	<p>Proposal for the Government to increase of ceiling of the following funds capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Industry4WRD Domestic Investment Strategic Fund (DISF); ii. Smart Automation Grant (SAG); and iii. Market Development Grant (MDG). (MSIA & MRCA) 	<p>MIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government through MITI, MIDA and MIDF have provided several initiatives to assist domestic companies such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MADANI Smart Automation Grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The MADANI Smart Automation Grant (SAG MADANI) was introduced under the MADANI Economy initiatives in August 2023; – Under the SAG MADANI scheme, the Government has allocated RM100 million. However, due to overwhelming interest in SAG MADANI since its launch on November 2023, the programme has reached its fund capacity and is put on hold effective 15 December 2023; and – As of 15 December 2023, a total of 210 applications were received for the SAG MADANI. ii. Industry4WRD Intervention Fund (IIF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Industry4WRD Intervention Fund is a financial support facility for Malaysian Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the manufacturing and related services sectors to embrace Industry 4.0.; – As of 30 November 2023, 385 companies have been approved IIF amounting to RM143.4 million; and

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the NIMP 2030, Government will enhance the Industry4WRD programme which is expected to create 3,000 smart factories by 2030. <p>iii. Funds under MIDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MIDF have several financing schemes for Malaysian companies in all economic sectors, emphasising on among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o automation & modernisation o digital & technology adoption o sustainable & green technology adoption - MIDF provide shariah-based financing for the purpose of working capital, project financing and purchase of fixed assets. In general, the unique features of our financing schemes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o financing amount – between RM30,000 to RM20 million; o financing tenure – of up to 25 years; o margin of financing – from 85% to 100%; and o financing rate – 2% to 5% per annum based on monthly rest. <p>MATRADE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to limited allocation/fund, the reimbursable amount will remain at RM5,000. MATRADE will submit the proposal to increase the ceiling amount to the Ministry of Economy for consideration.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
2.	<p>Financial assistant for securing and winning overseas rail projects and development of indigenous products and systems through collaboration and co-creation. (MARIC)</p>	<p>MOT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOT has established Malaysia Rail Development Corporation (MRDC) as a coordinating body for rail sector to steer the development of railway industry in Malaysia. Through MRDC, local rail industry players will be developed to meet the requirements and expectations of the overseas clients. Among MRDC objectives for Malaysia rail industry are Human Capital Development, Rail Industry Development, Testing & Certification and Research & Technology. • MRDC also has been appointed as Industry Lead Body (ILB) for rail by MOHR from January 2024. The role is to plan, formulate and implement integrated rail programs in Malaysia and internationally and become the focal point with rail service operators and international rail-related companies to agencies, higher education institutions, research centers and industry. Integrated Rail Research Institute will be developed under MRDC. • One of the responsibilities of MRDC is to carry out strategic collaboration and international outreach function to develop all aspects related to the national rail industry and will work with all stakeholders in developing and increasing the involvement of local companies including to provide a centralized platform and the hub and the front-line interface for international and local industry players to interact and to provide professional advice on Rail Industry. • MOT with cooperation from MARIC will conduct a market intelligence program to identify rail industry gaps in overseas market and share the information with local railway players to enhance local player offering when entering overseas rail market.

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>UKAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently, rail projects are executed by Government-owned companies without utilising the public-private partnership (PPP) framework under UKAS. The only rail project implemented through PPP is the Express Rail Link (ERL) project which is the airport rail link that connects Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) with the Kuala Lumpur Sentral transportation hub. • UKAS has no objection to MARIC as a business entity taking the lead and engaging in international tenders with the support of a dedicated revolving fund, as long as it neither implicates any financial commitment nor adverse risks to the Government. • The projects involved should demonstrate technical, financial, and legal viability.

J. **Digitalisation** (2 issues)

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
1.	The pace of adoption of digital technology within various industries is not accelerating sufficiently (KLSICCI)	<p>MITI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a national roadmap to assist businesses to digitalise, especially for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME): Various national policies are in place to drive digitalisation agenda, such as the 12th Malaysia Plan and the Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint. The former has mentioned that MSME digitalisation as a national agenda is a powerful game changer for Malaysia to boost its economy, and similarly, the latter has emphasised on the importance of digitalisation to increase economic growth. • Commenced in late 2023 and expected to be completed in Q1 2024, a study called the National MSME Digitalisation Roadmap (NMDR), led by MDEC with the support of stakeholders such as the Ministry of Digital, Ministry of Economy, and Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperatives Development (KUSKOP), the study aims to assist MSMEs in increasing the pace of digital technology adoption regardless of industries. To address the challenges faced by MSMEs to digitalise, the NMDR will develop a shared vision, mission, goals and national-level targets to address fragmented efforts by the many public and private sector players that support MSME digitalisation. Further, NMDR will also develop end-to-end digitalisation journey for the MSME based on different personas and needs, as well as digitalisation guideline as digitalisation needs to be catered for and not a “one-size-fits-all”. • In addition, MDEC is in agreement with the suggestion on the digital showcase of businesses. For example, setting up of ‘Digital Enablement Centre’ which acts as reference centre, providing information and guidance on digitalisation which would include profiling and assessment on digital readiness to identify suitable digitalisation strategy or approach for each individual business entity. The centre, can be physically setup at strategic locations to address digital adoption, focusing on actual economic

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<p>activities or key sectors within the location, for example – for location with concentration on agriculture – the centre would promote relevant digitalisation models, techniques, solutions that matches the business needs, addressing actual requirements in the value chain. In operationalising such centre, close collaboration is needed with industry players, incubators, local start-ups community as well as with Higher Learning Institutions and TVET Institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such centre can also be a virtual centre however, the effectiveness of such virtual centre would be lower as traditional businesses require a lot of advisory and consultation session including demonstrating and showcasing to them, relevant use-cases and actual success stories on adoption of digital technology/solution. As digital technology also continues to advance and evolve, having a reference centre accessible and closer to businesses would enable the Government to quickly disseminate and showcase new technologies, whilst at the same time understanding actual challenges and problems on the ground, and finding the suitable solutions or combination of digital solutions to address them.
2.	Digitalisation of the Construction Industry - More Aid for the Construction Industry to Promote Digitalisation (MBAM)	<p>CIDB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Insentif dalam digitalisasi telah diperkenalkan di bawah National Policy on Industry 4.0 (Industry4WRD 2021-2030) dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan lagi penggunaan digital dan teknologi terkini. Insentif yang disediakan adalah seperti berikut:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Industry4WRD Intervention Fund; dan Automation Capital Allowance (AutoCA) • <i>Selain itu, CIDB dan The Institute of Engineer Malaysia (IEM) bersama dengan pihak industri telah berkerjasama melalui Kajian C4.0 dan white paper IEM untuk melihat dan mengkaji mekanisma pemberian subsidi dan insentif kepada pemain industri.</i>

NO.	ISSUE	INPUT / FEEDBACKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CIDB juga akan melaksanakan kajian berterusan untuk menentukan keperluan subsidi dan insentif yang bersesuaian agar usaha tranformasi ke arah penggunaan teknologi terkini dalam sektor pembinaan dapat dipesatkan pada masa akan datang.</i>

K. Others (out of 20 issues)

MITI acknowledges other issues submitted by the Chambers and Association which include among others:

1. Transport and Logistics

- the industry requested support for localised built in rail system from design to finish product for example RV (Light Rail Vehicle) which will allow Malaysian made rail products to penetrate ASEAN market; and
- Government to facilitate cross border logistic from Thailand to Malaysia, vice versa and request the Government to upgrade CIQ (Commercial Vehicle) and MAQIS centre at the border.

2. Palm Oil

- the annual importation by India of three (3) million metric tonnes (MT) palm oil on average from Malaysia is not bound by any agreement between both Governments, thus requested the Government to sign contract with Indian Authorities increase additional quantity of palm oil per annum.

3. Procurement

- request Government to reinforce initiatives to support local cement industry, by prioritizing Buatan Malaysia.

4. Standards/Licensing/Permit

- low awareness on the utilization of engineering standards, a lot of products and services are not carried based on standardized platforms. Request for regular engagement between SIRIM with subject matter experts through professional engineering associations.

5. Education

- multiple ministries and agencies involved in TVET thus industry requested a clear defining roles and responsibilities of each ministries and agencies to avoid confusion.

6. Outreach

- Industry requested for outreach session as many businesses remain unaware of the breadth and details of various Government assistance programs.

7. Waste Management

- lack of capacity and availability of scheduled waste treatment facilities and disposal of scheduled waste restricted by cost implications of handling small volumes, resulting in hold ups at site to meet a minimum cost-effective volume. Industry requested for scheduled waste treatment operators to be available at strategic locations to support all industrial zones.

MITI will continue to work closely with the respective Ministries and Agencies in addressing these issues raised by the industry.

MITI will spearhead the development of the industry and it is evidence through the launching of the NIMP 2030 - an industrial policy for the manufacturing and manufacturing-related services sector which is formulated to transform the industry into greater heights, capitalising on emerging global trends.

The NIMP 2030 is designed to achieve the aspirations and takes on a Mission-based approach for industrial development. This approach unites Malaysia by encouraging collaboration between the Government and the private sector to rally the industries.

V. SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE

	<u>Attendance</u>
A. Industry Association / Chambers of Commerce / Business Councils	115
i. National	11
ii. Foreign-based	24
iii. Manufacturing Sector	42
iv. Services Sector	38
B. Ministries / Agencies Representatives	19
C. Top Management of MITI and Head of Agencies	29

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

A. Industry Association / Chambers of Commerce / Business Councils

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
1.	Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers	FMM	National	YBhg. Dato' Nathan K Suppiah	Vice President
2.	Kuala Lumpur & Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry	KLSICCI	National	Mr. Nivas Ragavan	President
3.	Malaysian Exporters Association	MEXPA	National	YBrs. Dr. Abdul Kabur Ibrahim	President
4.	Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry	MICCI	National	Ms. Renuka Indrarajah	Vice President
5.	National Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Malaysia	NAWEM	National	Ms. Low Chooi Ping	EXCO Member
6.	National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia	NCCIM	National	YBhg. Tan Sri Dato' Soh Thian Lai	President
7.	Persatuan Pengilang & Industri Perkhidmatan Bumiputera Malaysia	PPIPBM	National	YBhg. Datuk Dr. Azman bin Yusoff	President
8.	Persatuan Wanita Bumiputera dalam Perniagaan dan Profesyen Malaysia	PENIAGAWATI	National	Ms. Azrina Binti Torman	Assistant Honorary Treasurer
9.	Small and Medium Enterprises Association	SAMENTA	National	YBhg. Datuk William Ng	President
10.	SME Association of Malaysia	SME	National	Mr. Ding Hong Sing	President
11.	The Malaysian Consortium of Mid-Tier Companies	MCMTC	National	Mr. Callum Chen	President
12.	American Malaysian Chamber of Commerce	AMCHAM	Foreign-based	Ms. Siobhan Das	Chief Executive Officer

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
13.	ASEAN India Business Council	AIBC	Foreign-based	YBhg. Dato' Ramesh Kodammal	Co-Chairman
14.	Belgium Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce Malaysia	BELUXCHAM	Foreign-based	Mr. Mariusz Jan Janas	Vice President
15.	British Malaysian Chamber of Commerce	BMCC	Foreign-based	Ms. Jennifer Lopez	Chief Executive Officer
16.	Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Malaysia	CANCHAM	Foreign-based	Mr. Mohd Syafeeq Asyraf Samdin	Manager, Business Development
17.	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Republic of Tajikistan in Malaysia	CCITM	Foreign-based	Mr. Zulkharnain A. Rahim	Chairman
18.	Consortium of Indian Industries in Malaysia	CIIM	Foreign-based	YBhg. Datuk Umang Sharma	Chairman
19.	Danish Chamber of Commerce (formerly Malaysian Danish Business Council)	DANCHAM	Foreign-based	Mr. Christoffer Erichsen	Board of Director
20.	EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry	EUROCHAM	Foreign-based	Mr. Jordi Po	Member of the Board of Director
21.	Korea Chamber of Commerce Malaysia	KOCHAM	Foreign-based	YBhg. Dato' Roh Jae Yeol	Chairman
22.	Malaysia Australia Business Council	MABC	Foreign-based	YBhg. Dato' Sr Peter Tan	Chairman
23.	Malaysia China Global Trade and Investment Promotion Chamber of Commerce	MACGTIP	Foreign-based	YBhg. Dato' Ho Fong Lee	Chairman
24.	Malaysia-Norway Business Council	MNBC	Foreign-based	Mr. Bjarte Olsen	Chairman
25.	Malaysia New Zealand Chamber of Commerce	MNZCC	Foreign-based	YBhg. Dato' Micheal Wong Chin Hee	Chairman

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
26.	Malaysia South-South Association	MASSA	Foreign-based	YBhg Tan Sri Datuk Tee Hock Seng	Senior Office Bearer
27.	Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce	MCCC	Foreign-based	Mr. Sean Lee Koh Yung	Chairman of Domestic Commercial Affairs Committee
28.	Malaysia-India Business Council	MIBC	Foreign-based	YBhg. Tan Sri Dato Puvanendran Indran	Deputy President
29.	Malaysia-Japan Economic Association	MAJECA	Foreign-based	Mr. Gary Tang Kok Lian	EXCO Member
30.	Malaysia-Thailand Business Council	MTBC	Foreign-based	Mr. Megat Mizan Nicholas Denney	Chairman
31.	Malaysian-French Chamber of Commerce and Industry	CCIFM	Foreign-based	Mr. Michel Lozac'h	Managing Director
32.	Malaysian-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry	MGCC	Foreign-based	Mr. Fairuz Razak	Deputy Head Corporate Services
33.	Taiwan Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Malaysia	TCCIM	Foreign-based	Mr. Lin Kai Min	President
34.	The Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry Malaysia	JACTIM	Foreign-based	Mr. Hiromitsu Narukama	Vice President
35.	US-ASEAN Business Council	USABC	Foreign-based	Mrs. Tina Jamaluddin	Chief Country Representative
36.	Association of Malaysian Medical Industries	AMMI	Manufacturing	Mr. Andy Lee	Chairman/ Director Govt Affairs & Policy
37.	Cement & Concrete Association of Malaysia	C&CA	Manufacturing	Mrs. Grace Okuda	Advisor

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
38.	Chemical Industries Council of Malaysia	CICM	Manufacturing	Mr. Chung Yook Tong	Honorary Secretary
39.	Confederation of Malaysian Tobacco Manufacturers	CMTM	Manufacturing	Mr. Shahrul bin Shaari	Director
40.	Federation of Goldsmiths & Jewellers Associations of Malaysia	FGJAM	Manufacturing	Mr. Pang Ann Puo	Deputy President
41.	Fertilizer Industry Association of Malaysia	FIAM	Manufacturing	Mr. Kelvin Wong Bee Tik	Member
42.	Machinery and Engineering Industries Federation	MEIF	Manufacturing	Mr. Mac Ngan Boon	President
43.	Malaysia Aerospace Industry Association	MAIA	Manufacturing	Mr. Naguib Mohd Nor	President
44.	Malaysia Association of Sustainable Supply Chain & Innovation	MASSCI	Manufacturing	YBhg. Prof Datin Lorela Chia	President
45.	Malaysia Medical Device Association	MMDA	Manufacturing	Mr. Hasan Addly Isa	Vice President
46.	Malaysia Shipowners' Association	MASA	Manufacturing	Mr. James Ong Khoo Seng	Vice Chairman
47.	Malaysia Semiconductor Industry Association	MSIA	Manufacturing	Mr. Andrew Chan Yik Hong	Director
48.	Malaysia Smart Industry Association	AI	Manufacturing	YBrs. Ts. Prof. Dr Tan Chee Fai	President
49.	Malaysia Steel Association	MSA	Manufacturing	Mr. William Wong Pak Yii	Director - Commercial Division (Steel)
50.	Malaysian Automotive Component Parts Manufacturers Association	MACPMA	Manufacturing	Mr. Ng Wai Kee	Vice President
51.	Malaysian American Electronics Industry Association	MAEI	Manufacturing	Mrs. Anna Baweh	Committee Member

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
52.	Malaysian Biodiesel Association	MBA	Manufacturing	Mr. Andrew Ng	Member
53.	Malaysia Footwear Manufacturers Association	MFMA	Manufacturing	Ms. Rachel Foo	President
54.	Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation	MISIF	Manufacturing	YBhg. Dato' Lim Hong Thye	President
55.	Malaysian Oil, Gas & Energy Services Council	MOGSC	Manufacturing	YBrs. Ts. Syed Saggaf Syed Ahmad	President
56.	Malaysian Oleochemical Manufacturers Group	MOMG	Manufacturing	Mr. Ku Kok Peng	Member
57.	Malaysian Organisation of Pharmaceutical Industries	MOPI	Manufacturing	Mr. Sharvin A. Subramaniam	Senior Policy Manager
58.	Malaysian Paints Manufacturers Association	MPMA	Manufacturing	Mr. Chee Chih Hung	Chairman
59.	Malaysian Plastics Manufacturers Association	MPMA	Manufacturing	Mr. Chan SC	Manager
60.	Malaysian Petrochemicals Association	MPA	Manufacturing	Mr. Shakeel Khan	President
61.	Malaysian Rubber Glove Manufacturers Association	MARGMA	Manufacturing	Mr. Oon Kim Hung	President
62.	Malaysian Rubber Products Manufacturers Association	MRPMA	Manufacturing	Ms. Natalie Ng	Secretariat Manager
63.	Motorcycle and Scooter Assemblers and Distributor Association of Malaysia	MASAAM	Manufacturing	YBhg. Dato' Nik Izani Bin Nik Ibrahim	Vice President
64.	Malaysian Furniture Council	MFC	Manufacturing	Mr. Goh Song Huang	Secretary General
65.	Malaysia Knitting Manufacturers Association	MKMA	Manufacturing	Mr. Tan Kuan Chee	President

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
66.	Malaysian Timber Council	MTC	Manufacturing	Mr. Khairul Anwar	Director of Strategic Planning & Sustainability
67.	Malaysian Textile Manufacturers Association	MTMA	Manufacturing	Mr. Seow Hon Cheong	Vice President
68.	Malaysian Wood Industries Association	MWIA	Manufacturing	Ms. SK Pang	Senior Executive Officer
69.	Muar Furniture Associations	MFA	Manufacturing	Mr. Steve Ong Yeou Huan	President
70.	Pharmaceutical Association of Malaysia	PHAMA	Manufacturing	Ms. Kam Ai Teng	President
71.	Perodua Suppliers Association	P2SA	Manufacturing	Mr. Thesamany Tesaguru	Honorary Secretary
72.	Persatuan Muafakat One Belt One Road Malaysia	PMOBOR	Manufacturing	YBhg. Dato' Sofian Bin Mohd Salleh	Deputy Secretary General
73.	Persatuan Pengusaha Kayu Kayan Dan Perabot Bumiputra Malaysia	PEKA	Manufacturing	Mr. Mohd Aziz Bin Mahadi	Vice President
74.	Persatuan Pengilang-Pengilang Peranti Perubatan Malaysia	PERANTIM	Manufacturing	Mr. Johari Abu Kasim	President
75.	Safety Glass Processors Association of Malaysia	SGPAM	Manufacturing	Mr. Lim Le Kern	President
76.	Steel Wire Association of Malaysia	SWAM	Manufacturing	Mr. Nicholas Chin	President
77.	The Electrical and Electronics Association of Malaysia	TEEAM	Manufacturing	YBrs. Ir. Chang Yew Cheong	President
78.	Association of Consulting Engineers Malaysia	ACEM	Services	YBrs. Ir. Chong Chew Fan	President
79.	Balai Ikhtisas Malaysia	BIM	Services	YBrs. Prof ChM Dr. Juan Joon Ching	President

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
80.	Bar Council Malaysia	MALAYSIAN BAR	Services	Mrs. Karen Cheah Yee Lynn	President
81.	Buildings Materials Distributors Association of Malaysia	BMDAM	Services	Mr. Lim Chun Heng	President
82.	Dewan Pembangunan Usahawan Digital	CDED	Services	YBrs. Dr. MV Shankar	Chairman
83.	Direct Selling Association of Malaysia	DSAM	Services	Mr. Mohamad Zaihan Bin Mohamed Ariffin	President
84.	Federation of Malaysia Freight Forwarders	FMFF	Services	YBhg. Dato' Tony Chia Han Teun	President
85.	Institution of Engineers Malaysia	IEM	Services	YBrs. Ir. Jeffrey Chiang Choong Luin	Council Member
86.	Malaysia Budget Hotels Association	MBHA	Services	YBrs. Dr. Sri Ganesh Michiel	Presiden
87.	Malaysia Rail Industry Corporation	MARIC	Services	Mr. Haniff Ghazali	Honorary Secretary
88.	Malaysia Retailers Association	MRA	Services	Ms. Suerin Yee	Manager-Events & Government Liaison
89.	Malaysia Retail Chain Association	MRCA	Services	YBrs. Dr. Afendi Bin Dahlan	Deputy Secretary-General
90.	Malaysian Advertisers Association	MAA	Services	Mr. Claudian Navin Stanislaus	President
91.	Malaysian Association of Hotels	MAH	Services	YBhg. Dato' Megat Shahrul Azman Bin Abas	Honorary Secretary General
92.	Malaysian Association of Private Colleges and Universities	MAPCU	Services	YBhg. Datuk Parmjit Singh	President
93.	Malaysian Employers Federation	MEF	Services	YBhg. Dato' Dr. Lim Weng Khuan	General Manager

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
94.	Malaysian Franchise Association	MFA	Services	Ms. Zuraida Jomri	Chief Executive Officer
95.	Malaysian Institute of Accountants	MIA	Services	YBrs. Dr. Wan Ahmad Rudirman Wan Razak	Chief Executive Officer
96.	Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants	MICPA	Services	YBhg. Dato' Gan Ah Tee	President
97.	Malaysian Institute of Interior Designers	MIID	Services	YBrs. IDr. Norshafina Binti Ibrahim	Deputy President
98.	Malaysian Medical Association	MMA	Services	YBhg. Datuk Dr. Thirunavukarasu Rajoo	Honorary General Secretary
99.	Malaysian Service Provider Confederation	MSPC	Services	YBrs. Ir. Choo Kok Beng	Chief Executive Officer
100.	Maritime Institute of Malaysia	MIMA	Services	Ms. Mazlinawati Binti Abdul Majid	Researcher
101.	Master Builders Association Malaysia	MBAM	Services	YBhg. Datuk Astaman Abdul Aziz	Secretary General
102.	National Union of The Teaching Profession	NUTP	Services	Mr. Aminuddin Bin Awang	President
103.	Northport (Malaysia) Bhd	NORTHPORT	Services	YBhg. Dato' Azman Shah Bin Mohd Yusof	President
104.	Persatuan Kontraktor Melayu Malaysia	PKMM	Services	Mr. Abd Gapar bin Lambak	Vice President
105.	Persatuan Pengurusan Kompleks Malaysia	PPK	Services	Mrs. Evelyn Lo	Executive Director
106.	Persatuan Restoran Selangor & Wilayah Persekutuan	KUSU	Services	Mr. Chong Kam Fai	Secretary
107.	Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia	PAM	Services	YBrs. Ar. Mohd Azli Mohamad Jamil	Member

NO.	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION / CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE / BUSINESS COUNCILS	ACRONYM	INDUSTRY/ SECTOR	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	DESIGNATION
108.	Selangor Freight Forwarders and Logistics Association	SFFLA	Services	Mr. Chan Kah Chong	Vice President
109.	Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia	REHDA	Services	YBhg. Datuk Ho Hon Sang	Deputy President
110.	Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia	RISM	Services	Mr. Sr Haji Adzman Shah Bin Haji Mohd Ariffin	President
111.	The Association of Banks in Malaysia	ABM	Services	Ms. Kalpana Sambasivamurthy	Executive Director
112.	The Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport	CILTM	Services	Mr. Hj Baharudin Bin Hj Kamarudin	Chairman
113.	The Malaysian Association of Convention and Exhibition Organisers and Suppliers	MACEOS	Services	Mr. Ezriq Sajad Ismail Sajad	Executive Director
114.	The National ICT Association of Malaysia	PIKOM	Services	Mr. Ong Kian Yew	Chief Executive Officer
115.	Westports Malaysia Sdn Bhd	WESTPORTS	Services	YBhg. Datuk Ruben Emir Gnanalingam bin Abdullah	President

B. Ministries / Agencies

NO.	MINISTRY / AGENCY	ACRONYM	REPRESENTATIVE	DESIGNATION
1.	Central Bank of Malaysia	BNM	Mrs. Liza Binti Mohamed Noor	Manager of Financial Inclusion Department
2.	Construction Industry Development Board	CIDB	YBrs. Ts Fuhairah Ahmad Fuad	Manager
3.	Department of Environment and Water	DOE	Mrs. Thahirah binti Kamarulzaman	Principal Assistant Director
4.	Immigration Department	JIM	Mr. Jafri Bin Embok Taha	Deputy Director General (Operations)
5.	Road Transport Department	JPJ	YBrs. Ir Mohd Yusop Bin Mohamad	Director of Automotive Engineering Division
6.	Royal Malaysian Customs Department	JKDM	YBrs. Dr. Ramlah Binti Haji Mukhtar	Deputy Director Customs
7.	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	MPOB	YBrs. Dr. Ramle Moslim	Deputy Director General (Service)
8.	Ministry of Domestic Trade and Costs of Living	KPDN	YBhg. Datuk Roziah Binti Abudin	Deputy Secretary General (Domestic Trade Development)
9.	Ministry of Economy	KE	YBhg. Dato' V Valluvan Veloo	Director of Manufacturing Industry, Science and Technology Section Division
10.	Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives	KUSKOP	Mr. Mohamad Mahil bin Ahmad	Undersecretary of Policy and International Affairs Division
11.	Ministry of Finance	MOF	Mr. Ezleezan bin Othman	Head of GST Section
12.	Ministry of Health	MOH	YBhg. Dato' Sri Norazman Ayob	Deputy Secretary General (Finance)
13.	Ministry of Home Affairs	MOHA	Mr. Anuar Zaki bin Bakar	Under Secretary of Immigration Affairs Division
14.	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	KPKT	Mr. Norzahiruddin Amin bin Husin	Deputy Secretary General

NO.	MINISTRY / AGENCY	ACRONYM	REPRESENTATIVE	DESIGNATION
15.	Ministry of Human Resources	MOHR	YBhg. Dato' Haji Amran bin Haji Ahmad	Deputy Secretary General (Policy & International)
16.	Ministry of Plantation and Commodities	KPK	YBhg. Dato' Zailani Hj Hashim	Deputy Secretary General (Commodity)
17.	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	MOTAC	Mr. Nik Muhd Hasbi bin Nik Daud	Principal Assistant Secretary
18.	Public Private Partnership Unit	UKAS	Mr. Shamsuddin Bin Abdullah	Senior Principal Assistant Director
19.	Talent Corporation Malaysia Berhad	Talentcorp	Ms. Sabihah Ahamad	Vice President

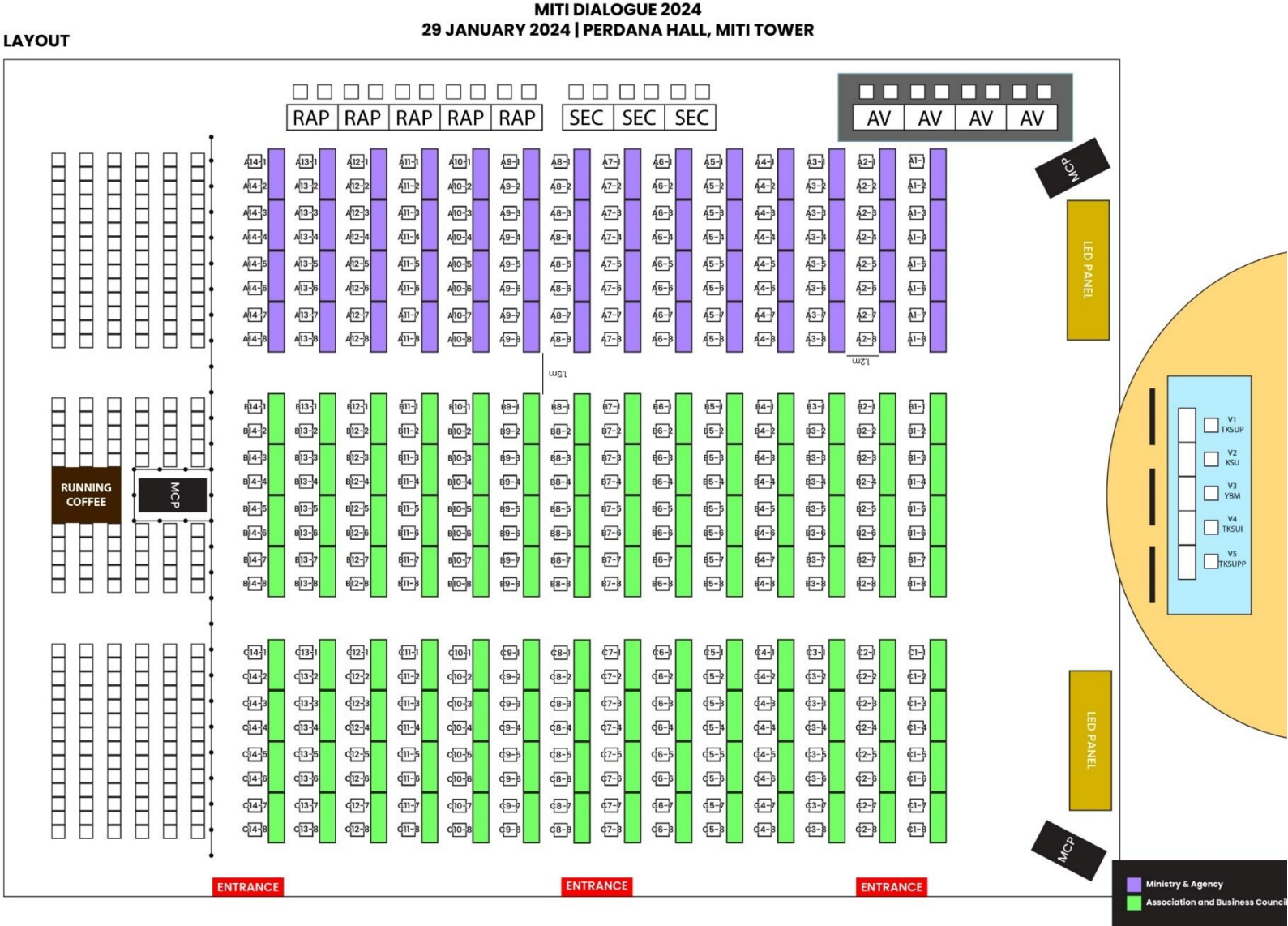
C. MITI and Agencies

NO.	DIVISION / AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE	DESIGNATION
1.	YB Minister	YB Senator Datuk Seri Utama Tengku Zafrul bin Tengku Abdul Aziz	YB Minister of MITI
2.	Secretary General	YBhg. Dato' Hairil Yahri Yaacob	Secretary General of MITI
3.	Deputy Secretary General (Industry)	YBhg. Datuk Hanafi Sakri	Deputy Secretary General (Industry) of MITI
4.	Deputy Secretary General (Trade)	YBhg. Datuk Bahria Mohd Tamil	Deputy Secretary General (Trade) of MITI
5.	Deputy Secretary General (Investment and Management)	Mrs. Mastura Ahmad Mustafa	Deputy Secretary General (Investment and Management) of MITI
6.	Industry Development Division	Mr. Faizal Mohd Yusof	Senior Director
7.	Services Sector Development Division	Mr. See Chee Kong	Senior Director
8.	ASEAN Economic Integration Division	YBrs. Dr. Sugumari S.Shanmugam	Senior Director
9.	Strategic Planning	Mrs. Siti Norlailasari Abdul Rahman	Senior Director
10.	Industry Environment, Social and Governance	YBrs. Dr. Meenachi Muniandy (Jessica)	Senior Director
11.	Regional and International Relations Division	Ms. Vimala Murugan	Senior Director
12.	Bilateral Economic and Trade Relations Division	Mrs. Nor Hasnah Badroddin	Senior Director
13.	Industry and Trade Support Division	Ms. Jamilah binti Haji Hassan	Senior Director
14.	Strategic Negotiation Division	Ms. Sumathi Balakrishnan	Senior Director
15.	Investment Policy and Trade Facilitation Division	YBrs. Dr. Umami Nasrah Othman	Senior Director
16.	Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)	YBhg. Datuk Wira Arham Abdul Rahman	Chief Executive Officer
17.	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)	YBhg. Datuk Mohd Mustafa Abdul Aziz	Chief Executive Officer
18.	Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)	Mr. Zahid Bin Ismail	Director General

NO.	DIVISION / AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE	DESIGNATION
19.	Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF)	Mr. Shahrin Abdullah	Vice President/Head Business Development & Documentation
20.	Institut Automotif Robotik dan IoT Malaysia (MARii)	Mr. Azrul Reza Aziz	Chief Executive Officer
21.	Malaysia Steel Institute (MSI)	Mr. Lim Keng Yow	Chief Executive Officer
22.	SIRIM Berhad	YBhg. Dato' Ahmad Sabirin Bin Arshad	President & Group Chief Executive Officer
23.	EXIM Bank	Mr. Arshad Mohamed Ismail	President/Chief Executive Officer
24.	Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM)	Mr. Shaharul Sadri Bin Alwi	Director General
25.	InvestKL Malaysia	YBhg. Datuk Muhammad Azmi Zulkifli	Chief Executive Officer
26.	Halal Development Corporation (HDC)	Mr. Hairol Ariffein Sahari	Chief Executive Officer
27.	National Metrology Institute of Malaysia (NMIM)	YBrs. Dr. Osman Zakaria	Head of Meteorologist
28.	National Aerospace Industry Corporation (NAICO)	YBhg. Prof Ts. Shamsul Kamar Abu Samah	Chief Executive Officer
29.	CREST Malaysia	Mr. Jaffri Ibrahim	Chief Executive Officer

VI. FLOOR PLAN AND SEATING ARRANGEMENT

A. FLOOR PLAN



B. SEATING ARRANGEMENT

NO.	NAME / DESIGNATION
1.	YB Senator Datuk Seri Utama Tengku Zafrul bin Tengku Abdul Aziz Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry
2.	YBhg. Dato' Hairil Yahri Yaacob Secretary General
3.	YBhg. Datuk Hanafi Sakri Deputy Secretary General (Industry)
4.	YBrs. Puan Mastura Ahmad Mustafa Deputy Secretary General (Trade)
5.	YBhg. Datuk Bahria Mohd Tamil Deputy Secretary General (Management & Investment)

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
1.	A1-1	Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (KPK)
2.	A1-2	
3.	A1-3	Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN)
4.	A1-4	
5.	A1-5	Ministry of Health (MOH)
6.	A1-6	
7.	A1-7	Ministry of Finance (MOF)
8.	A1-8	
9.	A2-1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)
10.	A2-2	
11.	A2-3	Ministry of Economy (KE)
12.	A2-4	
13.	A2-5	Royal Malaysian Customs Department (JKDM)
14.	A2-6	
15.	A2-7	Ministry of Human Resource (MOHR)
16.	A2-8	
17.	A3-1	Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)
18.	A3-2	
19.	A3-3	Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperatives Development (KUSKOP)
20.	A3-4	
21.	A3-5	Immigration Department of Malaysia (JIM)
22.	A3-6	
23.	A3-7	Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)
24.	A3-8	
25.	A4-1	Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta (UKAS)
26.	A4-2	
27.	A4-3	Road Transport Department (JPJ)
28.	A4-4	
29.	A4-5	Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)
30.	A4-6	
31.	A4-7	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (MOTAC)
32.	A4-8	
33.	A5-1	Department of Environment (DOE)
34.	A5-2	

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
35.	A5-3	Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)
36.	A5-4	
37.	A5-5	TalentCorp
38.	A5-6	
39.	A5-7	
40.	A5-8	
41.	A6-1	Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)
42.	A6-2	
43.	A6-3	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)
44.	A6-4	
45.	A6-5	Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)
46.	A6-6	
47.	A6-7	MIDF Berhad (MIDF)
48.	A6-8	
49.	A7-1	Malaysia Automotive, Robotics and IoT Institute (MARii)
50.	A7-2	
51.	A7-3	Malaysia Steel Institute (MSI)
52.	A7-4	
53.	A7-5	SIRIM Berhad
54.	A7-6	
55.	A7-7	EXIM Bank Malaysia Berhad (EXIM Bank)
56.	A7-8	
57.	A8-1	Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM)
58.	A8-2	
59.	A8-3	InvestKL
60.	A8-4	
61.	A8-5	Halal Development Corporation (HDC)
62.	A8-6	
63.	A8-7	Majlis Rekabentuk Malaysia (MRM)
64.	A8-8	
65.	A9-1	Majlis Pengukuran Kebangsaan (MPK) (NMIM)
66.	A9-2	
67.	A9-3	National Aerospace Industry Corporation (NAICO)
68.	A9-4	
69.	A9-5	Collaborative Research Engineering Science & Technology (CREST)
70.	A9-6	
71.	A9-7	Industry Development Division
72.	A9-8	Services Sector Development Division
73.	A10-1	ASEAN Economic Integration Division
74.	A10-2	
75.	A10-3	Strategic Planning Division
76.	A10-4	
77.	A10-5	Regional and International Relations Division
78.	A10-6	Bilateral Economic and Trade Relations Division
79.	A10-7	Investment Policy and Trade Facilitation Division
80.	A10-8	
81.	A11-1	Industry and Trade Support Division
82.	A11-2	Strategic Negotiations Division

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
83.	A11-3	Industry Environment, Social and Governance
84.	A11-4	
85.	A11-5	MITI
86.	A11-6	
87.	A11-7	MITI
88.	A11-8	
89.	A12-1	Rapporteurs
90.	A12-2	
91.	A12-3	Rapporteurs
92.	A12-4	
93.	A12-5	MITI
94.	A12-6	
95.	A12-7	MITI
96.	A12-8	
97.	A13-1	Rapporteurs
98.	A13-2	
99.	A13-3	Rapporteurs
100.	A13-4	
101.	A13-5	Rapporteurs
102.	A13-6	
103.	A13-7	Rapporteurs
104.	A13-8	
105.	A14-1	Rapporteurs
106.	A14-2	
107.	A14-3	Rapporteurs
108.	A14-4	
109.	A14-5	Rapporteurs
110.	A14-6	
111.	A14-7	Rapporteurs
112.	A14-8	
113.	B1-1	Association of Malaysian Medical Industries (AMMI)
114.	B1-2	
115.	B1-3	National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (NCCIM)
116.	B1-4	
117.	B1-5	Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM)
118.	B1-6	
119.	B1-7	The Malaysian Consortium of Mid-Tier Companies (MCMTC)
120.	B1-8	
121.	B2-1	The Electrical and Electronics Association of Malaysia (TEEAM)
122.	B2-2	
123.	B2-3	Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation (MISIF)
124.	B2-4	
125.	B2-5	Malaysia Steel Association (MSA)
126.	B2-6	
127.	B2-7	Malaysian Plastics Manufacturers Association (MPMA)
128.	B2-8	
129.	B3-1	Cement & Concrete Association of Malaysia (C&CA)
130.	B3-2	

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
131.	B3-3	Malaysian Petrochemicals Association (MPA)
132.	B3-4	
133.	B3-5	Muar Furniture Associations (MFA)
134.	B3-6	
135.	B3-7	Malaysian Employers Federation (MEF)
136.	B3-8	
137.	B4-1	Malaysia Knitting Manufacturers Association (MKMA)
138.	B4-2	
139.	B4-3	Malaysia Footwear Manufacturers Association (MFMA)
140.	B4-4	
141.	B4-5	The National ICT Association of Malaysia (PIKOM)
142.	B4-6	
143.	B4-7	Pharmaceutical Association of Malaysia (PHAMA)
144.	B4-8	
145.	B5-1	Malaysian Textile Manufacturers Association (MTMA)
146.	B5-2	
147.	B5-3	Malaysia Semiconductor Industry Association (MSIA)
148.	B5-4	
149.	B5-5	Malaysian Automotive Component Parts Manufacturers Association (MACPMA)
150.	B5-6	
151.	B5-7	Master Builders Association Malaysia (MBAM)
152.	B5-8	
153.	B6-1	Malaysian Furniture Council (MFC)
154.	B6-2	
155.	B6-3	Malaysian Medical Association (MMA)
156.	B6-4	
157.	B6-5	Malaysian Rubber Products Manufacturers Association (MRPMA)
158.	B6-6	
159.	B6-7	Safety Glass Processors Association of Malaysia (SGPAM)
160.	B6-8	
161.	B7-1	Malaysian Biodiesel Association (MBA)
162.	B7-2	
163.	B7-3	Malaysia Rail Industry Corporation (MARIC)
164.	B7-4	
165.	B7-5	Kuala Lumpur & Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (KLSCCI)
166.	B7-6	
167.	B7-7	Fertilizer Industry Association of Malaysia (FIAM)
168.	B7-8	
169.	B8-1	Federation of Goldsmiths & Jewellers Associations of Malaysia (FGJAM)
170.	B8-2	
171.	B8-3	Federation of Malaysia Freight Forwarders (FMFF)
172.	B8-4	
173.	B8-5	Malaysia Aerospace Industry Association (MAIA)
174.	B8-6	
175.	B8-7	Motorcycle and Scooter Assemblers and Distributor Association of Malaysia (MASAAM)
176.	B8-8	
177.	B9-1	Small and Medium Enterprises Association (SAMENTA)
178.	B9-2	

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
179.	B9-3	Westports Malaysia Sdn Bhd (WESTPORTS)
180.	B9-4	
181.	B9-5	Northport (Malaysia) Bhd (NORTHPORT)
182.	B9-6	
183.	B9-7	The Association of Banks in Malaysia (ABM)
184.	B9-8	
185.	B10-1	Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA)
186.	B10-2	
187.	B10-3	Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA)
188.	B10-4	
189.	B10-5	Malaysia Retail Chain Association (MRCA)
190.	B10-6	
191.	B10-7	Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM)
192.	B10-8	
193.	B11-1	Confederation of Malaysian Tobacco Manufacturers (CMTM)
194.	B11-2	
195.	B11-3	Direct Selling Association of Malaysia (DSAM)
196.	B11-4	
197.	B11-5	Persatuan Restoran Selangor & Wilayah Persekutuan (KUSU)
198.	B11-6	
199.	B11-7	The Malaysian Association of Convention and Exhibition Organisers and Suppliers (MACEOS)
200.	B11-8	
201.	B12-1	Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)
202.	B12-2	
203.	B12-3	Malaysia Medical Device Association (MMDA)
204.	B12-4	
205.	B12-5	Malaysian Organisation of Pharmaceutical Industries (MOPI)
206.	B12-6	
207.	B12-7	Malaysian Paints Manufacturers Association (MPMA)
208.	B12-8	
209.	B13-1	National Union of The Teaching Profession (NUTP)
210.	B13-2	Malaysia Shipowners' Association (MASA)
211.	B13-3	Perodua Suppliers Association (P2SA)
212.	B13-4	
213.	B13-5	Persatuan Pengusaha Kayu Kayan Dan Perabot Bumiputra Malaysia (PEKA)
214.	B13-6	
215.	B13-7	Persatuan Wanita Bumiputera dalam Perniagaan dan Profesyen Malaysia (PENIAGAWATI)
216.	B13-8	
217.	B14-1	Malaysian Advertisers Association (MAA)
218.	B14-2	
219.	B14-3	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Republic of Tajikistan in Malaysia (CCITM)
220.	B14-4	
221.	B14-5	Bar Council Malaysia (MALAYSIAN BAR)
222.	B14-6	
223.	B14-7	Malaysian American Electronics Industry Association (MAEI)
224.	B14-8	
225.	C1-1	American Malaysian Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM)
226.	C1-2	

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
227.	C1-3	Belgium Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce Malaysia (BELUXCHAM)
228.	C1-4	
229.	C1-5	British Malaysian Chamber of Commerce (BMCC)
230.	C1-6	
231.	C1-7	The Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry Malaysia (JACTIM)
232.	C1-8	
233.	C2-1	Malaysia-Japan Economic Association (MAJECA)
234.	C2-2	
235.	C2-3	Malaysia-India Business Council (MIBC)
236.	C2-4	
237.	C2-5	Malaysia-Thailand Business Council (MTBC)
238.	C2-6	
239.	C2-7	US-ASEAN Business Council (USABC)
240.	C2-8	
241.	C3-1	ASEAN India Business Council (AIBC)
242.	C3-2	
243.	C3-3	Malaysian-French Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIFM)
244.	C3-4	
245.	C3-5	Danish Chamber of Commerce (DANCHAM)
246.	C3-6	
247.	C3-7	EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EUROCHAM)
248.	C3-8	
249.	C4-1	Korea Chamber of Commerce Malaysia (KOCHAM)
250.	C4-2	
251.	C4-3	Malaysia China Global Trade and Investment Promotion Chamber of Commerce (MACGTIP)
252.	C4-4	
253.	C4-5	Malaysian-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MGCC)
254.	C4-6	
255.	C4-7	Malaysia-Norway Business Council (MNBC)
256.	C4-8	
257.	C5-1	Malaysia New Zealand Chamber of Commerce (MNZCC)
258.	C5-2	
259.	C5-3	Taiwan Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Malaysia (TCCIM)
260.	C5-4	
261.	C5-5	Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Malaysia (CANCHAM)
262.	C5-6	
263.	C5-7	Malaysia Australia Business Council (MABC)
264.	C5-8	
265.	C6-1	Malaysia South-South Association (MASSA)
266.	C6-2	
267.	C6-3	Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MICCI)
268.	C6-4	
269.	C6-5	Chemical Industries Council of Malaysia (CICM)
270.	C6-6	
271.	C6-7	Malaysian Oleochemical Manufacturers Group (MOMG)
272.	C6-8	
273.	C7-1	SME Association of Malaysia (SME)
274.	C7-2	

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
275.	C7-3	Persatuan Pengilang & Industri Perkhidmatan Bumiputera Malaysia (PPIPBM)
276.	C7-4	
277.	C7-5	Malaysian Association of Private Colleges and Universities (MAPCU)
278.	C7-6	
279.	C7-7	Buildings Materials Distributors Association of Malaysia (BMDAM)
280.	C7-8	
281.	C8-1	Machinery and Engineering Industries Federation (MEIF)
282.	C8-2	
283.	C8-3	Malaysian Oil, Gas & Energy Services Council (MOGSC)
284.	C8-4	
285.	C8-5	Persatuan Pengilang-Pengilang Peranti Perubatan Malaysia (PERANTIM)
286.	C8-6	
287.	C8-7	Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM)
288.	C8-8	
289.	C9-1	Association of Consulting Engineers Malaysia (ACEM)
290.	C9-2	
291.	C9-3	Balai Ikhtisas Malaysia (BIM)
292.	C9-4	
293.	C9-5	Institution of Engineers Malaysia (IEM)
294.	C9-6	
295.	C9-7	Malaysian Association of Hotels (MAH)
296.	C9-8	
297.	C10-1	Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA)
298.	C10-2	
299.	C10-3	Dewan Pembangunan Usahawan Digital (CDED)
300.	C10-4	
301.	C10-5	Consortium of Indian Industries in Malaysia (CIIM)
302.	C10-6	
303.	C10-7	The Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport (CILTM)
304.	C10-8	
305.	C11-1	Malaysia Budget Hotels Association (MBHA)
306.	C11-2	
307.	C11-3	Malaysian Exporters Association (MEXPA)
308.	C11-4	
309.	C11-5	Malaysian Franchise Association (MFA)
310.	C11-6	
311.	C11-7	Malaysian Institute of Interior Designers (MIID)
312.	C11-8	
313.	C12-1	Malaysia Retailers Association (MRA)
314.	C12-2	
315.	C12-3	Malaysian Service Provider Confederation (MSPC)
316.	C12-4	
317.	C12-5	Malaysian Timber Council (MTC)
318.	C12-6	
319.	C12-7	Malaysian Wood Industries Association (MWIA)
320.	C12-8	
321.	C13-1	Persatuan Kontraktor Melayu Malaysia (PKMM)
322.	C13-2	

NO.	SEAT	NAME / ORGANISATION
323.	C13-3	Persatuan Pengurusan Kompleks Malaysia (PPK)
324.	C13-4	
325.	C13-5	Selangor Freight Forwarders and Logistics Association (SFFLA)
326.	C13-6	
327.	C13-7	Steel Wire Association of Malaysia (SWAM)
328.	C13-8	
329.	C14-1	Malaysia Association of Sustainable Supply Chain & Innovation (MASSCI)
330.	C14-2	
331.	C14-3	Malaysia Smart Industry Association (AI)
332.	C14-4	Persatuan Muafakat One Belt One Road Malaysia (PMOBOR)
333.	C14-5	National Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Malaysia (NAWEM)
334.	C14-6	
335.	C14-7	Malaysian Rubber Glove Manufacturers Association (MARGMA)
336.	C14-8	