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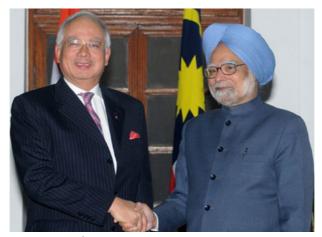
for

INDIAN AND MALAYSIAN BUSINESSES

on

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC
COOPERATION AGREEMENT (CECA)
between

INDIA and MALAYSIA



DATO' SERI MOHD NAJIB ABDUL RAZAK Prime Minister of Malaysia

DR. MANMOHAN SINGHPrime Minister of India



Signing of India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) by Mr. Anand Sharma, Indian Minister of Commerce & Industry and Dato' Sri Mustapa bin Mohamed, Minister for International Trade & Industry at Putrajaya on 18th February 2011. Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Mohd Najib Abdul Razak witnessed the signing of the agreement.

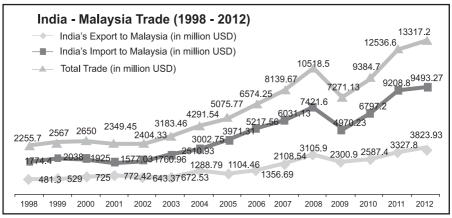
READY RECKONER for INDIAN and MALAYSIAN BUSINESSES on COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT (CECA) between INDIA and MALAYSIA

BACKGROUND

Prime Ministers of India and Malaysia met on 20 December 2004 and agreed to the setting up of a Joint Study Group (JSG) to explore the feasibility of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between the two countries. The Joint Study Group submitted its Report in January 2007 where in it recommended the establishment of a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between the two countries, including trade in goods, services, investment and other areas of cooperation. India and Malaysia accepted the recommendation and commenced negotiations in February 2008 and concluded them in September 2010. India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA) was signed by the Commerce & Industry Minister of India and the Malaysian International Trade & Industry Minister on 18 February 2011 in Kuala Lumpur. The Agreement has come into effect from 1 July 2011.

Malaysia is the 2nd largest trading partner of India amongst ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries. India-Malaysia trade increased from US\$8.14 billion to US\$13.3 billion between 2007 and 2012. The main exports of India include petroleum products, metals, machinery, meat, chemicals, spices and cereals; the main exports of Malaysia include petroleum products, electronic goods, edible oil, wood, chemicals and metals.

India is an important trading partner and has been Malaysia's largest export destination in the South Asia region since 1998. Bilateral trade between Malaysia and India is on an upward trend. With the entry into force of CECA from 1.7.2011, the bilateral trade has grown rapidly. There was a record increase of 32.7% in two-way trade as compared to the figures for the year 2010. Total bilateral trade stood at US\$ 12.53 billion in 2011. The bilateral trade figure have further increased by 7.3% during 2012. Total bilateral trade stood at US\$ 13.32 billion in 2012.



Source: Dept. of Statistics, Malaysia

Export from India to Malaysia

- 1. Refined Petroleum Products
- 2. Chemical & Chemical Products
- 3. Live Animals & Meat
- 4. Other Agricultures
- 5. Cereal

(top 5 - Commodities)

Import from Malaysia to India

- 1. Palm Oil
- 2. Electric & Electronic Products
- 3. Crude Petroleum
- 4. Chemicals & Chemical Products
- 5. Transport Equipment

(top 5 - Commodities)

Bilateral Trade Figures for 2012

Malaysia's Exports To India Product Groups

| Product Sectors | Value | Share |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 Toddet Sectors | (USD Million) | % |
| Food | 40.47 | 0.4 |
| Bev & Tobacco | 10.87 | 0.1 |
| Crude Materials | 516.34 | 5.4 |
| Mineral Fuels | 2009.59 | 21.2 |
| Animal & Veg. Oil | 2401.12 | 25.3 |
| Chemical | 1021.00 | 10.8 |
| Mfg. Goods | 733.92 | 7.7 |
| Mach. & Trans. | 2581.17 | 27.2 |
| MISC Mfg. Articles | 157.47 | 1.7 |
| MISC Trans. N.E.S | 21.32 | 0.2 |

Jan - Dec 2012

Malaysia's Imports from India Product Groups

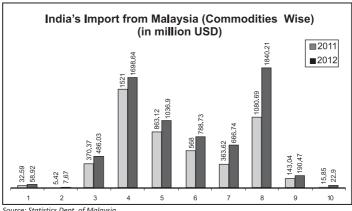
| Product Sectors | Value | Share |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| 110ddet Sectors | (USD Million) | % |
| Food | 807.31 | 21.1 |
| Bev & Tobacco | 12.81 | 0.3 |
| Crude Materials | 243.20 | 6.4 |
| Mineral Fuels | 695.76 | 18.2 |
| Animal & Veg. Oil | 10.58 | 0.3 |
| Chemical | 690.56 | 18.1 |
| Mfg. Goods | 593.49 | 15.5 |
| Mach. & Trans. | 451.85 | 11.8 |
| MISC Mfg. Articles | 300.83 | 7.9 |
| MISC Trans. N.E.S | 17.53 | 0.5 |

Jan - Dec 2012

Source : Statistics Dept. of Malaysia

US\$1 = RM3.09 (2012) - Bank Negara Malaysia

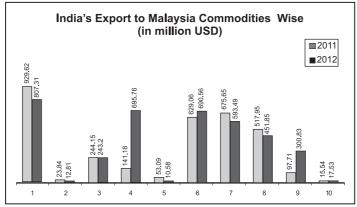
Comparative Product/commodity-wise break-up of India's trade with Malaysia (Jan-Dec 2011 and Jan-Dec 2012)



Source: Statistics Dept. of Malaysia US\$1 = RM3.09 (2012) — Bank Negara Malaysia

S.No Commodity Group

Food 2. Bev & tobacco 3. Crude materials 4. Mineral Fuels 5. Animal & Veg. Oil
 Chemicals 7. Manufacture Goods 8. Mach & Transport 9. Miscellaneous
 Manufactured Article 10. MISC Transport not else where stated (NES)



Source: Statistics Dept. of Malaysia US\$1 = RM3.09 (2012) – Bank Negara Malaysia

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Food 2. Bev & tobacco 3. Crude materials 4. Mineral Fuels 5. Animal & Veg. Oil
 Chemicals 7. Manufacture Goods 8. Mach & Transport 9. Miscellaneous
 Manufactured Article 10. MISC Transport not else where stated (NES)

INDIA MALAYSIA COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC CORPORATION AGREEMENT

The Agreement was signed on 18th February 2011 in Kuala Lumpur and came into force on 1st July 2011.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT (CECA)

- ➤ CECA is a comprehensive Agreement, covering Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment and Economic Cooperation.
- ➤ CECA has value-added to the existing ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITiGA) by subjecting more products to tariff concessions, and advancing the timelines for reduction/elimination of tariffs. The Agreement also contains more tradefacilitative provisions that enable exporters comply with rules of origin requirements.
- ➤ CECA also contains provisions which will allow joint ventures between Malaysian and Indian services companies, in sectors such as professional services, healthcare, telecommunications, retail and environmental services. It contains a dedicated Chapter on Movement of Natural Persons which will facilitate the temporary entry of business people from Malaysia into India, and vice versa.
- ➤ The agreement also covers bilateral economic cooperation in the fields of infrastructure development, human resource development, science and technology including health, creative industries, tourism, small and medium enterprises, business facilitation and finance.
- ➤ The CECA contains 16 Chapters and 15 Annexes. The Chapters include provisions on Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Customs Cooperation, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Measures,

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Economic Cooperation, Disputes Settlement, etc and the Annexes include Schedules of Tariff Reduction and Elimination, Schedules of Specific Commitments in Services, etc. The entire text and schedules of CECA are available

at: http://commerce.nic.in/trade/IMCECA/title.pdf http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/MICECA.pdf

FOR INDIAN BUSINESSES

KEY OUTCOMES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT (CECA)

MARKET ACCESS - TRADE IN GOODS

The Trade in Goods Chapter is an improvement over the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (IATiGA). India and Malaysia are Parties to India- ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (IATiGA) and they have implemented the Agreement on 1 January 2010. The tariff liberalisation commitments under CECA are more liberal than those under the IATiGA insofar as India and Malaysia are concerned. Thus both sides have offered ASEAN 'plus' commitments under IMCECA.

Key features of the tariff liberalisation package under IMCECA are:

- 1) elimination of tariffs for more than 75% of the items by 30 September 2013/30 June 2016;
- 2) tariff reduction to various levels for about 15% of the items by various timelines during 2015-2019; and
- 3) only about 10% of items placed under exclusion list. On the basis of trade volumes, more than 95% of India-Malaysia trade is covered by the tariff concessions provided under CECA. The tariff concessions have become effective on 1 July 2011.

Key items on which Malaysia has offered market access to India are basmati rice, mangoes, eggs, trucks, motorcycles and cotton garments which are all items of considerable export interest to India. Key items of Malaysia's interest on which India has offered market access are fruits, cocoa, palm oil products and synthetic textiles.

RULES OF ORIGIN (ROO)

For a product to enjoy preferential tariff treatment it must satisfy the relevant origin criterion. The origin criteria are:

➤ It must be wholly obtained or produced in India (such as fruits, vegetables, animals, minerals etc);

OR

➤ It must undergo substantial transformation in India i.e. the final product should be classified in a sub-heading at the six digit level of the HS different from that of all the imported raw material /inputs;

AND

➤ The value addition within India must not be less than 35% of the FOB value.

42 items have Product Specific Rules (PSR) of origin. These products are required to comply with the rules set out against each.

CALCULATION OF VALUE ADDITION

➤ Two methods of calculating the value addition are available viz. direct method and the indirect method. Indian exporters will use the indirect method.

The two formulas are:

a) Direct Method:



b) Indirect Method:



F.O.B Value shall be calculated as follows:

a) F.O.B Value = Ex-Factory Price + Other Costs

b) Other Costs in the calculation of the FOB value shall be the costs incurred in placing the goods in the ship for export, including but not limited to, domestic transport costs, storage and warehousing, port handling, brokerage fees, service charges, et cetera.

Formula for ex-factory price:

- a) Ex-Factory Price = Production Cost + Profit
- b) Formula for production cost:
 - (i) Production Cost = Cost of Raw Materials + Labour Cost + Overhead Cost
 - (ii) Cost of Raw Materials shall consist of cost of raw materials and cost for freight and insurance
 - (iii) Labour Cost shall include:
 - Wages;
 - Remuneration; and
 - Other employee benefits associated with the manufacturing process
 - (iv) Overhead Costs shall include, but not limited to:
 - real property items associated with the production process (insurance, factory rent and leasing, depreciation on buildings, repair and maintenance, taxes, interests on mortgage)
 - leasing of and interest payments for plant and equipment
 - factory security
 - insurance (plant, equipment and materials used in the manufacture of the goods)
 - utilities (energy, electricity, water and other utilities directly attributable to the production of the good)
 - research, development, design and engineering
 - dies, moulds, tooling and the depreciation, maintenance and repair of plant and equipment

- royalties or licenses (in connection with patented machines or processes used in the manufacture of the good or the right to manufacture the good)
- inspection and testing of materials and the goods
- storage and handling in the factory
- disposal of recyclable wastes
- cost elements in computing the value of raw materials,
 i.e. port and clearance charges and import duties paid for dutiable component.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

A Certificate of Origin (CoO) is the evidence that the goods satisfy the relevant rules of origin and are eligible for preferential tariff treatment.

Malaysian Customs shall accord preferential tariff treatment to a product exported from India only when it is accompanied by a CoO.

An Indian exporter wishing to export to Malaysia should first ascertain whether the product is eligible for preferential tariff treatment. If the product is eligible then he should ascertain the relevant origin criterion for the product and whether the product satisfies that criterion.

An application for a CoO is to be made to the Export Inspection Council of India or its field offices i.e. Export Inspection Agencies.

CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

Customs cooperation measures to facilitate trade have been incorporated into CECA to simplify and harmonize customs procedures of the Parties on the basis of agreed international standards and best practices and to ensure consistency, predictability and transparency in the application of customs laws and regulations of the Parties. The Chapter on Customs Cooperation envisages cooperation between the Parties in the areas of publication and enquiry points, clearance of goods, enhanced use of information and communication technology and risk management, mutual assistance, capacity building, etc.

TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT) AND SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (SPS)

Chapters on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) serve to facilitate trade by enhancing cooperation and improving transparency. The provisions in the Chapter on SPS provides the framework for addressing regulations and standards pertaining to human, animal and plant life or health while the Chapter on TBT provides the framework for product testing and certification requirements. Both these chapters are aimed at providing the basic framework under which such measures can be adopted by contracting Parties which are required to achieve greater cooperation in relation to such regulations. These Chapters address the issue of technical regulations and standards with the aim of ensuring that regulations, standards, testing and certification procedures do not create unnecessary obstacles in trade between two major emerging economies.

TRADE REMEDIES (ANTI-DUMPING AND SAFEGUARDS

Under the CECA, India and Malaysia reaffirm their commitments under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. The Chapter on Trade Remedies consists of provisions on bilateral safeguards and anti-dumping measures. Bilateral safeguards measures can be invoked in the event of increased imports as a result of tariff reduction which causes or threatens to cause serious injury to the domestic industry. The provisions include the manner in which a bilateral safeguard measure can be taken, the duration of such measures and the possibility of giving compensation for such measures. On anti-dumping measures, both Parties would conduct all investigations against goods from the other Party keeping in view the recommendations of the WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices.

SERVICES

Both sides have exchanged WTO 'plus' offers under the trade in services. Malaysia's offer to India is significant both in terms of sectoral coverage as well as depth within each sector/sub-sector.

Malaysia has offered commitments in the categories of :

- Contractual Service Suppliers (CSS) and Independent Professionals (IP) in commercially meaningful sectors including accounting and auditing, architecture, urban planning, engineering services, medical and dental, nursing and pharmacy,
- Computer and Related Services (CRS),
- Management Consulting Services,

Malaysia has also removed all requirements relating to economic needs tests/labour market tests for our professionals entering Malaysia. Malaysia has offered substantive commitments in the area of cross border supply of services, almost without any restrictions, across the board, which is of immense importance for our Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) industry. Malaysia has also offered comparatively higher levels of FDI in sectors of interest to India like computer and related services, management consulting services, construction services etc.

INVESTMENT

With regard to Investment, IMCECA aims to promote investments and create a liberal, facilitative, transparent and competitive investment regime. The Chapter on Investment serves to strengthen cooperation in investment, improve transparency of investment rules and regulations and provide for protection of investments. It incorporates provisions designed to offer relative standards of treatment i.e. National Treatment, protection against Expropriation or Nationalization, provisions for Minimum Standard of Treatment, provisions or transfer of profit and investments, Subrogation, Reservations, and recourses to dispute settlement (investor- to-state). IMCECA purports to protect, promote and remove barriers to foreign investment flows in order to stimulate new investment flows between India and Malaysia.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

Both sides agreed to explore opportunities for bilateral economic cooperation and implement programs that would be mutually beneficial in the areas of infrastructure development, creative industries, tourism, SMEs, business facilitation, science and technology, and human resource development.

IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH JOINT COMMITTEE

After the entry into force of the CECA, a Joint Committee, aided by its Sub-Committees and Working Groups will oversee the implementation of IMCECA. This consultation structure will ensure quick disposal of issues and smooth follow up of implementation.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

While we neither expect nor hope that any dispute on IMCECA arises between India and Malaysia, we have nevertheless thought it prudent to prepare for such an eventuality through the provisions of the Chapter on Disputes Settlement. The provisions ensure that, in the event of a dispute, a predictable and effective framework is in place to resolve the issue as quickly as possible. If case of any dispute, the Parties shall resolve through consultations and negotiations, failing which, they may resort to an arbitral tribunal, which shall consist of three members. Each Party to the dispute shall appoint a member and the third member who would be the Chair of the panel, shall be appointed by mutual agreement.

REVIEW OF THE AGREEMENT

A provision on Review of IMCECA stipulates that a general review of the Agreement, with a view to furthering its objectives, at ministerial level, would be undertaken within one year of the entry into force of this Agreement and, thereafter, biennially or otherwise as considered mutually appropriate.

FOR MALAYSIAN BUSINESSES

(Note: Information stated above including Customs Procedures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Trade Remedies are also applicable for Malaysian businesses.)

KEY OUTCOMES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT (CECA)

MARKET ACCESS - TRADE IN GOODS

The Trade in Goods Chapter is an improvement over the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITiGA). Modality for tariff liberalisation for goods under MICECA is AITiGA plus, with fewer products being exempted from tariff concession (reduction or elimination) and shorter timeframe for reduction/elimination of tariffs for selected products. Malaysian manufacturers/exporters exporting goods to India from Malaysia using this MICECA will enjoy cost-savings from the elimination of customs duties thus improving the market access of their goods in India.

KEY FEATURES OF THE TARIFF LIBERALISATION

- ➤ India will eliminate or reduce tariffs gradually from the date the Agreement enters into force i.e as of 1 July 2011. The modalities of tariff elimination/reduction are as follows:
 - Normal Track 1 (NT1): import duties on 7782 tariff lines will be eliminated by 30 September 2013, i.e. three months in advance of AITiGA.
 - Normal Track 2 (NT2): import duties on 1275 tariff lines will be eliminated by 30 June 2016, i.e. six months in advance of AITiGA.
 Products include electrical and electronics, chemicals and metals.
 - Sensitive Track (ST): import duties on 1840 tariff lines will be reduced and capped at 5% by 30 June 2016, i.e. six months in advance of AlTiGA. Products include chemicals, plastics, electrical and electronics, fabrics, and articles of iron or steel.
 - Special Products (SP): Progressive tariff reduction and capped at 37.5-50% (depending on the product) by 31 December 2018.
 - Products granted better concession under SP include :

- Refined palm oil (RPO) to be capped at 45% by 31 December 2018 (one year earlier than AITiGA).
- 3 palm products to be capped at 45% by 31 December 2018 (these 3 products were excluded from tariff concessions under AITiGA).
- Special Track: Progressive tariff reduction and capped at 5 10%.
 Timeline for reduction of tariffs range from 4 to 7 years (depending on the product). Products include hens and ducks for hatching (capped at 5%) and pineapple (capped at 10%).
- ➤ Cost savings are also derived from mutual recognition of conformity assessment, customs cooperation measures and greater transparency of trade practices. Please refer to information under the Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment Procedures.
- Malaysian manufacturers/producers will enjoy cost savings when they source imports of raw materials and intermediate goods at a lower cost from India due to the tariff reduction/elimination. Thus, this will contribute to their overall competitiveness globally.

Important Things To Know

- ➤ To benefit from the lower tariff rates, exporters will need to check whether their goods are included under the tariff reduction/elimination list. This can be done by checking the product's HS Code in the tariff concessions schedule of India.
- You may check the following website : http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/documentstorage/com.tms.cms.document. Document_d97cfa5b-c0a8156f-37913791-a623d373/India%20schedule_ Final.pdf
- Products for export must fulfil the Rules of Origin requirements under MICECA.

RULES OF ORIGIN (ROO)

The Rules of Origin (ROO) is a criterion that determines the nationality of a product. For a product to enjoy preferential treatment (tariff reduction or elimination):

- It must be wholly obtained from the country of origin (such as fruits, vegetables, animals, minerals etc);
 OR
- It has undergone substantial transformation in Malaysia in terms of change in tariff classification in the sub-heading at the six digit level of he HS;

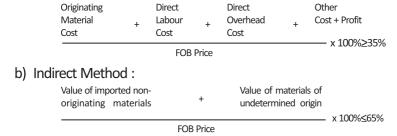
AND

 meet the requirement of the percentage of contents originating from Malaysia or meeting certain process requirements. The qualifying content of the goods is not less than 35% of the FOB value. Please refer to the formula to calculate the percentage of contents.

There are 42 items listed in the Product Specific Rules (PSR). Products listed are required to comply with the rules set out under the MICECA. Products include tableware and kitchenware, wood and articles of wood, glassware and aluminium.

Important Things To Know

- ➤ The formula used to determine the percentage of contents are :
 - a) Direct Method:



F.O.B. - Free on Board Value

- > F.O.B Value shall be calculated as follows :
 - a) F.O.B Value = Ex-Factory Price + Other Costs
 - b) Other Costs in the calculation of the FOB value shall refer to the costs incurred in placing the good in the ship for export, including but not limited to, domestic transport costs, storage and warehousing, port handling, brokerage fees, service charges, et cetera.

- > Formula for ex-factory price :
 - a) Ex-Factory Price = **Production Cost + Profit**
 - b) Formula for production cost:
 - i) Production Cost = Cost of Raw Materials + Labour Cost + Overhead Cost
 - ii) Cost of Raw Materials shall consist of cost of raw materials and cost for freight and insurance
 - iii) Labour Cost shall include:
 - Wages;
 - Remuneration; and
 - Other employee benefits associated with the manufacturing process
 - iv) Overhead Costs, (non-exhaustive list) shall include, but not limited to:
 - real property items associated with the production process (insurance, factory rent and leasing, depreciation on buildings, repair and maintenance, taxes, interests on mortgage)
 - leasing of and interest payments for plant and equipment
 - factory security
 - insurance (plant, equipment and materials used in the manufacture of the goods)
 - utilities (energy, electricity, water and other utilities directly attributable to the production of the good)
 - research, development, design and engineering
 - dies, moulds, tooling and the depreciation, maintenance and repair of plant and equipment
 - royalties or licenses (in connection with patented machines or processes used in the manufacture of the good or the right to manufacture the good)
 - inspection and testing of materials and the goods
 - storage and handling in the factory
 - disposal of recyclable wastes

 cost elements in computing the value of raw materials, i.e. port and clearance charges and import duties paid for dutiable component.

Certificate of Origin (CoO)

In order to enjoy preferential treatment for a product exported by Malaysian companies in India, a Certificate of Origin (CoO) issued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia is required.

The CoO will enable the importers in India to claim for tariff preferential treatment, under MICECA.

How to apply for Certificate of Origin?

Steps:

- Exporters will need to check whether the goods are included under the tariff reduction list. This can be done by checking the product HS Code in the tariff concessions schedule of India for the product to be exported to India.
- b) Check the product's eligibility under MICECA based on India's schedules of tariff elimination/reduction.
- c) Product for export must fulfil the condition of the rules of origin under MICECA. For a product to enjoy preferential treatment it must be wholly obtained from the country of origin, or has undergone substantial transformation in Malaysia i.e. the product needs to either fulfil the general Rules of Origin Qualifying Value Content (QVC) of not less than 35% AND Change in Tariff Sub-Heading (CTSH) rule at the six digit level.
- d) For first time export of the product to India under the MICECA, manufacturers/exporters need to apply for product cost analysis to processed by MITI. Download/get the Cost Analysis Application Forms i.e. BAK 1(a), BAK 1(b) and BAK 1(c). The forms can be obtained from :
 - i. MITI Website http://www.miti.gov.my.
 - ii. Service Counter (Ground Floor), Block 10, MITI,Government Offices Complex, Jalan Duta, 50622 Kuala Lumpur.
 - iii. MITI's branch offices in respective states.
- e) Completed Cost Analysis application forms must be submitted to:

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Trade Cooperation and Industry Coordination Section Ground Floor, (Service Counter), Block 10 Government Offices Complex Jalan Duta, Kuala Lumpur

Application must be also submitted with:

- i. Form BAK 1(a): Details of Exporter/Manufacturer and Products
- ii. Form BAK 1(b): Product's Cost Analysis
- iii. Form BAK 1(c): Letter of Indemnity
- iv. A copy of the following documents:
 - Certificate of company's registration
 - · Invoices of raw material purchasing
 - Sample/photograph/products catalogue
 - Flow chart of production process
- f) A Certificate of Origin (CoO) will be endorsed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia once the application for cost analysis is approved. The cost analysis is valid for two years. The CoO is a certificate that can be used to satisfy the buyers/ importers that the products exported originate from Malaysia. The CO form for MICECA can be purchased from the Federation of Malaysia Manufacturers (FMM) and should be submitted to MITI with relevant supporting documentation needed for endorsement.

TECHNICAL REGULATIONS, STANDARDS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Provisions under Technical Barriers to Trade aim to address issues on technical regulation and standards. It provides the framework for product testing and requirement which serves to facilitate trade.

MICECA also provides provision for Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA). The purpose of MRAs is to facilitate trade through recognising, or acceptance of each other's conformity assessment results e.g. test reports, certificates and inspection results, thereby not requiring them to undergo similar tests and certification in the importing country. This will save time and eliminate the cost of duplicative procedures.

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) MEASURES

Exporters are obligated to adhere to the rules and regulations on products they are exporting concerning SPS as stipulated under the MICECA. These measures are meant to protect human, animal or plant life or health.

INVESTMENT

One major benefit from MICECA is that Malaysian investors will be able to enter Indian market on a level playing field as it incorporates provisions on national treatment, protection against expropriation, minimum standard of treatment, transfer of profit and investments, subrogation and reservations.

MICECA provides enhanced protection of investors and their investment as well as avenues for dispute settlement (investor-to-state).

Important Things To Know

➤ Investment Protection Investors are accorded fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security with regards to their investments.

➤ Transfers

Investors are allowed to transfer profits, capital gains, dividends, royalties, interests, earnings and remuneration freely and without delay in any freely usable currency.

Expropriation and Compensation

Both countries are not permitted to expropriate or nationalise each other's investments unless for lawful and public purpose and with due compensation. The investor has the right to seek recourse under the dispute settlement mechanism of the agreement.

SERVICES

Under MICECA, India allows Malaysian service providers market access in the following sectors :

- Engineering Services;
- Integrated Engineering Services;
- Architectural Services;
- Urban Planning and landscape Architectural Services;
- Computer and Related Services; and
- Management Consulting Services (excluding all services relating to legal consultancy)

India has committed to allow Malaysian foreign equity shareholding ranging from 49% to 100% in 84 services sub-sectors, including in professional services, healthcare, telecommunications, retail and environmental services.

Both parties are required to ensure enhanced transparency on laws, regulations and other relevant measures affecting bilateral trade in services.

Important Things To Know

- ➤ Authorisation, Licensing or Qualification

 Each country is required to provide recognition of the education and experience obtained, requirements met, or licences or certifications granted of a service provider for the purposes of fulfilling the standards or criteria set for the authorisation, licensing or certification of service suppliers.
- ➤ Payments and Transfers Each country shall not apply restrictions on international transfers and payments for current transactions relating to trade in services.

MOVEMENT OF NATURAL PERSONS (MNP)

MICECA provides a dedicated chapter on MNP that facilitates the temporary entry of contractual service suppliers, independent professionals and business visitors (including potential investors) from Malaysia into India, and vice versa. Malaysian engineers, accountants and IT specialists, among others, would have easier temporary entry into India to perform contractual work.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

Areas of cooperation which Malaysia and India have agreed to undertake include, among others are infrastructure development, human resource development, science and technology, health, creative industries, tourism, small and medium enterprises, business facilitation and finance.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Each country is permitted to make a request for consultations to the other Party concerning any matter on the interpretation or application of MICECA or any dispute that arises. Both countries have recourse to seek the establishment of an arbitral tribunal for resolution of any dispute.

JOINT-COMMITTEE AND SUB-COMMITTEES

A Joint Committee, Sub-Committees and Working Groups will be established under MICECA to cover - Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin; Customs Cooperation; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; Technical Barrier to Trade, Trade in Services, Investment and Economic Cooperation. These institutions will oversee the implementation of MICECA.

REVIEW OF THE AGREEMENT

MICECA provides that both parties shall undertake a general review of the Agreement, with a view of furthering its objectives, at ministerial level within one year of entry into force and thereafter biennially or otherwise as considered mutually appropriate.

DIRECTORY OF CONTACTS

1. IMPORTANT CONTACTS IN INDIA

A. National Chambers of Commerce and Industry in India

1 Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

CII Central Offfice, Mantosh Sodhi Centre,

23 Institution Area, Lodi Road,

New Delhi - 110003 Tele : +91-11-2462 9994-7 Fax : +91-11-2468 2229 E-mail : harshit.sehgal@cii.in Website : www.ciionline.org

3 The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)

147-B, Guatam Nagar, ASSOCHAM House, Gulmohar Enclave, 47, Prithviraj Road New Delhi - 110049 Tele: +91-11-2651 2477/79,

5164 3407 Fax: +91-11-2651 2154

E-mail : assocham@sansad.nic.in Website : www.assocham.org

2 Federation of Indian Chambers Of Commerce And Industry (FICCI)

Federation House, Tansen Marg,

New Delhi-110001 Tel: +91-11-2348 7565 Fax: +91-11-2376 5316 H/p: +91 9717244479 E-Mail: ficci@ficci.com

manish.singhal@ficci.com

Website: www.ficci.com

4 Federation Of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

PHD House, (3rd Floor), Opp. Asian Games Village New Delhi - 110016

Tele: +91-11-2685 1310 /12/14/15 Fax: +91-11-2686 3087 /2696 7859 E-mail: fieo@nda.vsnl.net.in

Website: www.fieo.com

B. Indian Export Promotion Councils and Associations

1 Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India

6th Floor, The Capital Court, Olof Paime Marg, Munirka New Delhi 1100067

Tel: +91-11-26160315 Fax:+91-11-26160317 Email: acma@acma.in Website: www.acma.in

2 Apparel Export Promotion Council

NBCC Towers, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place,

New Delhi - 110066 Tel.: +91-11-26183351 Fax: +91-11-26188584

E-Mail: hochrm@nda.vsnl.net.in Website: http://www.aepc.com

3 Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and 4 Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (Chemexcil)

Jhansi Castle, 4th floor, 7-Cooperage Road, Mumbai - 400039

Tel.: +91-22-2021288/2021330/ 2026549

Fax: +91-22-2026684

Website: http://www.chemexcil.gov.in

5 Cashew Export Promotion Council

Post Box No.1709, Chittor Road, Ernakulam South, Cochin - 682016

Tel.: +91-484-351973/361459

Fax: +91-484-370973

Website: http://www.cashewindia.org

7 Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council

Engineering Centre, 5th Floor, Mumbai - 400004

Tel.: +91-22-23632910 Fax: +91-22-23932914

E-Mail: exprocil@bom3.vsnl.net.in Website: http://www.texprocil.com

9 EEPC India

Vanijya Bhawan, 1st Floor, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1/1, Wood Street, Kolkata - 700016

Tel.: +91-33-22890651/52 Fax: +91-33-22890654 E-mail: eepcho@eth.net

Website: http://www.eepcindia.org

4 Carpet Export Promotion Council

101-A/1, Krishna Nagar, (Behind Govt. Sr. Sec. School), Safdarjung Enclave,

New Delhi 110029. Tel.: +91-11-26102742 Fax: +91-11-26165299

E-Mail: cepc@nda.vsnl.net.in.

Website:

http://www.indiancarpets.com

6 Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL)

"Vanijya Bhavan", International Trade Facilitation Center, 3rd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016

Tel.: +91-33-22890524/0525

Fax: +91-33-22891724 E-mail: capexil@capexil.in

Website: http://www.capexil.com

8 Council for Leather Exports

3rd floor, CMDA Tower-2 Gandhi Irwin Bridge Road, Egmore, Chennai - 600008

Tel.: +91-44-28594367-71(5 lines)

Fax: +91-44-28594363/64 E-Mail: cle@vsnl.com

Website:

http://www.leatherindia.org

10 Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts

Plot No.1, Pocket 6&7, Sector-C, Local Shopping Centre, Vasant Kunj,

New Delhi - 110070 Tel.: +91-11-26135256 Fax: +91-11-26135518 E-Mail: epch@vsnl.com

Website : http://www.epcd.com

11 Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZ Units

8G,8th Floor, Hansalaya Bldg., 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001

Tel.: +91-11-23329766-69 Fax: +91-11-23329770 E-Mail: epces@vsnl.net,

Website: http://eouindia.gov.in

12 Gem and Jewellery Export **Promotion Council**

Diamond Plaza, 5th floor, 391-A, Dr.D.Bhadkamkar Marg, Mumbai-400004

Tel.: +91-22-23821801/23821806 Fax: +91-22-23808752/23804958

Website: http://gjepc.org

13 Handloom Export Promotion Council 14 Indian Oil Seeds & Produce

18, Cathedral Garden Road, Nunagambakkam, Madras 600034

Tel.: +91-44-8278879/8276043

Fax: +91-44-8271761 E-Mail: hepccatp@vsnl.com

Website: http://www.hepcindia.com

Exporters Association

78/79, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point,

Mumbai - 400021

Tel: +91-22-2202 3225 / 9295 Fax: +91-22-2202 9236

Email: info@iopepc.org

Website: http://www.iopepc.org/

62, Mittal Chambers, 6th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021

Tel.: +91-22-202049113 Fax: +91-22-2874606

E-Mail: isepc@bom2.vsnl.net.in Website: http://www.silkepc.com

15 Indian Silk Export Promotion Council 16 Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council

101, Aditya Trade Center, Ameerpet,

Hyderabad - 500038 Tel: +91-40-23735462/66 Fax: +91-40-23735464 E-Mail: info@pharmexcil.com

Website:

http://www.pharmexcil.com

17 The Plastics Export Promotion Council

Crystal Tower, Gundivali Road No. 3, Opp Sir M.V.Road, Andheri(East),

Mumbai-400069

Tel.: +91-22-26833951/52 Fax: +91-22-26833953/4057 E-Mail: plexconcil@vsnl.com

Website: http://www.plexconcil.org

18 Powerloom Development & Export **Promotion Council**

16, Ist Floor, Mittal Chambers, Nariman Point,

Mumbai -400021

Tel.: +91-22-2846518/19 Fax: +91-22-2846517

E-Mail:

pdexcil.pdepc@gems.vsnl.net.in Website: http://www.pdexcil.org

19 Project Exports Promotion Council of India (PEPC)

H-118, Himalaya House, 11th Floor, 23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,

New Delhi - 110001

Tel.: +91-11-23722425/23350367

Fax: +91-11-23312936

E-Mail: info@projectexports.com

Website: http://www.projectexports.com

21 Shellac Export Promotion Council

"Vanijya Bhawan"

International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1/1 Wood Street, 2nd Floor,

Kolkata - 700016

Tel.: +91-33-22834417,22834697,

22834698

Fax: +91-33-22834699

Website: http://www.shellacepc.com

23 Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council

Resham Bhavan, 78, Veer Nariman Point Road, Mumbai - 400020

Tel.: +91-22-22048797 Fax: +91-22-22048358 E-Mail srtepc@vsnl.com

Website:

http://www.synthetictextiles.org

20 Services Export Promotion Council

509-518, 5th Floor, APPAREL House,

Sector-44, Institutional Area,

Gurgaon-122003

Tel.: +91-124-2587666 to 68 Fax: +91-124-2587666

E-Mail: services.epc@gmail.com

Website:

http://www.servicesepc.org

22 Sports Goods Export Promotion Council

1-E/6, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Jhandewalan Extn.

New Delhi - 100055

Tel.: +91-11-23525695-23516183

Fax: +91-11-23632147 E-Mail: sgepc@vsnl.com

Website:

http://www.sportsgoodsindia.org

24 Wool & Woolens Export Promotion Council

906, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamnba Road, New Delhi - 110 001.

Tel.: +91-11-23315512 Fax: +91-11-23730182 E-Mail: wwepc@bol.net.in

Website:

http://www.wwepcindia.com

2. IMPORTANT CONTACTS IN MALAYSIA

A. i. Consortium of Indian Industries in Malaysia (CIIM)

CIIM Provides a common platform to Indian companies operating in Malaysia to share information, opportunities, address issues, brainstorm, and network and establish linkages between Indian companies and various stakeholders in the Government and Industry in Malaysia. CIIM was set up in 2005. CIIM has around 40 members which primarily includes CEO of Indian companies operating in Malaysia.

Mr. Anil Manocha Chairman Consortium of Indian Industries in Malaysia c/o Devi Impex Sdn. Bhd. B-2-4, Block B, Megan Avenue 1 189 Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur 50400 Tel: +6 03 2166 3044

Fax: +6 03 2166 2453 Email: mc@ciim.org.my Website: www.ciim.org.my

ii. Malaysia-India Business Council (MIBC)

MIBC was establish to promote and foster bilateral trade, services and investment between Malaysia and India, to maintain and improve the close trading, commercial and other links between India and Malaysia, to liaise and cooperate with the Government of Malaysia or representatives of other countries resident in Malaysia and to make representations when necessary, to collect, obtain, publish and disseminate information relation to trade and all their matters connected there with as maybe of service to Members, provided that such publication shall obtain the prior approval of the competent authority, to consider issues affecting Malaysia- India economic and commercial activities and to promote, foster, support, represent and protect the interests of the members of the Association.

Malaysia-India Business Council Y. Bhg. Tan Sri Krishnan Tan (MIBC) President Unit 6.03A, Level 6, Menara UAC, NO 12 Jalan PJU 7/5, Mutiara Damansara, 47800 Petaling Jaya, Tel: +603 7724 1878

Fax: +603 7724 1877

Email: secretariat@mibc.com.my

B. Associations & Chambers of Commerce & Industry in Malaysia

1 National Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Malaysia (NCCIM)

Level 3, West Wing, Menara MATRADE, Jalan Khidmat Usaha, off Jalan Duta, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: +603-6204 9811, Fax: +603-6204 9711 E-mail: info@nccim.org.my Website: www.nccim.org.my

3 Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce & Industry (MICCI)

C-8-8, Block C Plaza Mont Kiara No 2, Jalan 1/70 C Mont Kiara 50480 Kuala Lumpur

Tel: +603-6201 7708 Fax: +603-6201 7705/6

micci@micci.com, jude@micci.com

5 SMI Association Malaysia

18-3, Jalan USJ 9/5T, Subang Business Centre, 47620 Subang Jaya Selangor Darul Ehsan Tel: +603-8024 5787/5737

Fax: +603-8024 1737

Email: enquiry@smisme.com Website: http://smisme.com/ 2 The Malay Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Malaysia (MCCIM)

Level 3, West Wing,
Menara MATRADE,
Jalan Khidmat Usaha,
Off Jalan Duta,
50480, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +603-6204 9811 Fax: +603-6204 9711

Email: enquiry@nccim.org.my

4 Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (ACCCIM)

6th Floor, Wisma Chinese Chamber, 258, Jalan Ampang 50450 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. Tel: +603-4260 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093

Fax: +603-4260 3080

Email: acccim@acccim.org.my Website: www.assocham.org

6 Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers

Wisma FMM
No. 3 Persiaran Dagang, PJU 9,
Bandar Sri Damansara,
52200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: +603-6286 7200
Fax: +603-6274 1266/7288
E-Mail: webmaster@fmm.org.my

Website: www.fmm.org.my

C. Chambers of Commerce & Industry related to India in Malaysia

1 Kuala Lumpur & Selangor Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (KLSICCI)

116 , 2nd Floor , Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman 50100 Kuala Lumpur Tel : +603-2693 1033

Fax: +603-2691 1670, 2692 4817

enquirv@klsicci.com.mv

2 Malaysian Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (MAICCI)

Megan Avenue II, B-9-1, Block B, 9th floor, Unit 1 No. 12 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng 50450 Kuala Lumpur

Tel: +603-2171 2616/ 2171 1175

Fax: +603-2171 1195 info@maicci.org.my

3 Malaysia-India Chamber of Commerce

198, 3rd Floor, Jalan Tun Sambathan, 50470 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Tel: +603-2278 5555 Fax: +603-2278 5544

Email: enquiry@maicom.org.my Website: www.maicom.org.com.my

D. Regional Chambers of Commerce & Industry in Malaysia related to India

1 Johor Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

No.7-01, 7.02, Jalan Dato Jaafar 1, Impian Business Park, Taman Dato Onn, 80350 Johor Bahru, Johor

Tel: +607-222 5210, Fax: +607-221 3229

E-mail: jiccijb@streamyx.com

3 Kelantan Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Resort Pantai Cahaya Bulan(PCB) P.O.Box.131

15710 Kota Bharu, Kelantan Tel: +609-774 4040, Fax: +609-773 2676

E-mail: manispcb@yahoo.com

5 Melaka Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

No. 41, Jalan Temenggong, 75000 Melaka Tel: +606-288 3000,

Fax: +606-281 0667

E-mail: micci@live.com.my

2 Kedah Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

B2 1st Floor, Jalan Sekerat, 08000 Sg. Petani. Tel: +604-422 2788, Fax: +604-422 0260

Fax: +604-422 0260

E-mail: sham_dsr@yahoo.com

4 Labuan Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

U0088 Jalan OKK Awang Besar, 87008 Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Tel: +6087-413 143, Fax: +6087-481 142 E-mail: dhalif@yahoo.com

6 Negeri Sembilan Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

284-B1 Taman AST 2, Jalan Sungai Ujong, 70200 Seremban Tel: +606-767 3736,

Fax: +606-764 8331

7 Pahang Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

No. 57, Jalan Tan Sri Yahya 28000 Temerloh , Pahang

Tel: +609-296 6425 / +609-296 8769,

Fax: +609-296 4700

9 Perak Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

503-504 (5th Floor) Kaying Building, Jalan Sultan Yusuf 30000 Ipoh.

Tel: +605-255 5558, Fax: +605-255 5559

E-mail: picc1937@yahoo.com

11 Sabah Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Lot F-G-18, Block F, Ground Floor, Plaza Tanjung Aru, Jalan Mat Salleh, 88100 Kota Kinabalu, Tel: +6088-244 398,

Fax: +6088-248 694

13 Terengganu Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

102 H, Jalan Hiliran 20300 Kuala Terengganu

Tel: +609-624 2020 / 8025 1818 Fax: +609-624 1818 / 8024 1888 E-mail: vmsamy@srims.com.my

8 Penang Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

119-B,Penang Street 10200 Penang

Tel: +604-2620 960, Fax: +604-2631 337

E-mail: indcham@po.jaring.my ,

indcham@streamyx.com

10 Perlis Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

No.66 Taman Choo Kee, Off Jalan Raja Syed Saffi, 01000 Kangar Perlis.

Tel: +604-976 2851, Fax: +604-976 2851

12 Sarawak Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Lot 277, 1st Floor, Jalan Rubber 93400 Kuching Tel: +6082-231 418.

Fax: +6082-231 418

E. India Public Sector Undertaking in Malaysia

1 BEML (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd

No.33-22-8, Villa's Scott Condominium Brickfields, 50470 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: +603-2276 0084 Fax: +603-2276 0084

E-mail: office@malaysia.beml.co.in Web: www.bemlindia.com

3 India International Bank Bhd

Bangunan Yee Seng Opp. Telecom Museum Jalan Raja Chulan 50200 Kuala Lumpur. Tel: +603-2026 1769

Fax: +603-2026 1766

E-mail: ceo@iibm.com.my

2 General Insurance Corporation of India,

Kuala Lumpur Office Unit A-23A-1, Block – A, Level 23A, UOA Bangsar, 5, Jalan Bangsar, Utama 1, 59000 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: +603-2282 0670, Fax: +603-2282 0680

E-mail:

charles@gicmalaysia.com.my treaty@gicmalaysia.com.my Web: www.gicofindia.in

4 Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd (IRCON),

Block 3A, Level 9, Plaza Sentral, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5, 50470 K.L. Tel: +603-2711 7543/2274 8396/ 2301 0900

Fax: +603-2711 7544

E-mail: irconmal@tm.net.my

mail@irconmal.com irconloco@yahoo.com

Web: www.irconinternational.com

F. Important contacts in Government of Malaysia

1 Construction Industrial Development Board (CIDB)

Corporate Affairs Unit Level 10, No. 45 Menara Dato' Onn Putra World Trade Centre (PWTC) Jln Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: +603-4047 7000 Fax: +603- 4047 7030 Website: www.cidb.gov.my Email: sufiah@cidb.gov.my

2 Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)

Menara MATRADE, Jalan Khidmat Usaha, Off Jalan Duta, 50480 Kuala Lumpur Tel: +603-6207 7077

Tel: +603-6207 7077 Fax: 603-6203 7037

Email: info@matrade.gov.my Website: www.matrade.gov.my

3 Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA)

MIDA Sentral No.5, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5 Kuala Lumpur Sentral 50470 Kuala Lumpur Tel: +603-2267 3633

Tel: +603-2267 3633 Fax: +603-2274 7970

Email: investmalaysia@mida.gov.my

5 SME Corporation Malaysia (SME Corp)

Level 6, SME 1, Block B, Lot E, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2, Kuala Lumpur Sentral 50470 Kuala Lumpur Tel: +603-2775 6000

Tel: +603-2775 6000 Fax: +603-2775 6001

Email: info@smecorp.gov.my

4 Multimedia Development Corporation MSC

Malaysia Headquarters 2360 Persiaran APEC 63000 Cyberjaya Selangor Darul Ehsan

Tel: +603-8315 3387 - CEO office

Fax: +603-8318 8520 EmailL clic@mdec.com.my Web: www.mdec.com.my

For further information, please contact:

CONTACTS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MR. AVINASH P. JOSHI

Director
Department of Commerce
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Room No. 250, Udyog Bhavan
New Delhi 110011, India

Tel: +91-11-23061139
Fax: +91-11-23063418
Email: avinashp.joshi@nic.in
Web: www.commerce.nic.in

MR. ASEEM R. MAHAJAN

Deputy High Commissioner High Commission of India Menara 1, Mon't Kiara, Level 28, No. 1 Jalan Mon't Kiara

50480 Kuala Lumpur Tel: +603-61431163 Fax: +603-61431164

Email: dhc@indianhighcommissiom.com.my Web: www.indianhighcommission.com.my

CONTACTS IN GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE & INDUSTRY

FTA Policy and Negotiations Coordination Division 5th Floor, Block 10 Government Office Complex Jalan Duta 50622

Kuala Lumpur

Tel: +603 6200 0311 Fax: +603 6201 0827 Email: allfta@miti.gov.my Web: www.miti.gov.my

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE & INDUSTRY

Trade Cooperation & Practices Division 12th Floor, Block 10 Government Office Complex Jalan Duta 50622 Kuala Lumpur

Tel: +603 6200 0109 Fax: +603 6201 9920

Email : allskpdagang@miti.gov.my
Web : www.miti.gov.my



HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA KUALA LUMPUR



MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY, MALAYSIA