



ISSUES PAPER

REDUCING UNNECESSARY REGULATORY BURDENS (RURB): EXPORT PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCT

10 February 2016

The Issues Paper of RURB Export Processed Food Product

MPC is releasing this Issues Paper to assist individuals and organizations to prepare and participate in the review. It contains and outlines:

- the scope of the review
- matters about which the MPC is seeking comment and information
- information about how you can get involved in the review.

Participants may add any comment which they consider relevant to the review.

Due date for submissions: 10 April 2016

Submissions can be made by email or fax to:

Email : alamin@mpc.gov.my and farahaton@mpc.gov.my

Fax: 03-7960 0206

Contacts:

Mr. Mohammed Alamin Bin Rehan

Tel: 03-7960 0173

Email: alamin@mpc.gov.my

Ms Nurul Farahaton Najihan Binti Jusoh

Tel: 03-7960 0173

Email: farahaton@mpc.gov.my

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE	1
1.1 Making a Submission or Meeting with the MPC	2
1.2 Use of information	2
1.3 Confidential Information	3
2.0 THE PROPOSED SCOPE OF THE STUDY	4
2.1 What is to be covered by this study?	4
2.2 What are unnecessary regulatory burdens and restrictions on competition?	11
2.2.1 What regulation will be covered in this review?	11
2.2.2 Why do governments regulate processed food sector?	11
2.2.3 What are regulatory burdens?	11
2.2.4 What are unnecessary regulatory burdens?	12
3.0 OUR APPROACH	14
4.0 AN INVITATION TO COMMENT	15
5.0 SOME ISSUES OF CURRENT INTEREST	16
5.1 Redundant Requirement of Export Permit	16
5.2 Compliance to Food Safety Assurance Programme	16
5.3 Different Classification of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS Codes)	17

1.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

In line with the 11th Malaysia Plan which emphasizes on boosting public sector and industries productivity, Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC) is collaborating with Ministry of International Trade and Industries (MITI) and Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) to carry out a study on export of processed foods products. The objectives of the study are:-

- i. To examine regulatory framework that is stifling companies' export potential
- ii. To identify the unnecessary regulatory burdens and recommend options for reducing them
- iii. To study other countries best practices in implementing the regulatory requirements

The purpose of this Issues Paper is to outline what is being reviewed and our proposed approach to this review so that interested parties can find out how they may participate. MPC may also directly contact interested parties, public and private sector representatives, with expertise or experience in the Malaysian Processed Food Sector, to assist in the study.

The issues identified in this paper represent those that seem most relevant at this stage and may change as MPC receives more feedback from interested parties. The paper draws on a range of reports on the processed food sector, including the reviews that already been conducted on this topic. Hence, parties should feel free to raise any other issues they consider relevant to this study.

The responses to this Issues Paper, along with other information gathered through targeted interviews and research, will be the inputs of the draft report, which will set out options for addressing unnecessary regulatory burdens in the processed food sector.

Updates on the progress of this review will be provided on MPC's website.

1.1 Making a Submission or Meeting with the MPC

You are invited to make a submission (written or electronic) on the issues relating to the processed food sector. Your submission may be a missive on a single issue to a more substantial document covering a range of issues. You may also want to respond to any or all of the issues outlined in this paper., You are welcome to raise other issues and provide other information that you think might be relevant to this study. Where possible your submission should be supported by objective explanations or evidences, such as references to independent research, facts and figures, or case examples. Please also include your name, or the name of your organisation, and contact details so that we could reach you for further clarification. MPC will keep your name and your organisation confidential.

Submissions may be sent through the Corporation's website <http://www.mpc.gov.my/>, or email or post. Electronic submissions should be in Adobe Acrobat or Microsoft Word or compatible format. In addition, an electronic submission form is available at <http://www.mpc.gov.my/>. If you would rather meet with the MPC instead of putting in a submission please indicate this on the "Expression of Interest" form at the back of this paper.

1.2 Use of information

The information provided in submissions will be used as informed analysis and advice to the government on unnecessary regulatory burden for processed food sector, to gauge the position and preference of the stakeholders and to increase knowledge of the processed food sector. We may contact respondents directly if we require clarification of any matters in the submission.

We intend to post written submissions received on the issues paper on MPC's website at <http://www.mpc.gov.my/>. Personal information confidentiality will be strictly maintained.

1.3 Confidential Information

If your submission contains any confidential information, please indicate this on the front of the submission. In addition, the confidential information should be clearly marked within the text, for example, by including the confidential information in square brackets or as a separate appendix.

If you wish to provide a submission with confidential information, we prefer that you also provide a separate public version of the submission which excludes the confidential information. If provided, the public version will be posted on MPC's website.

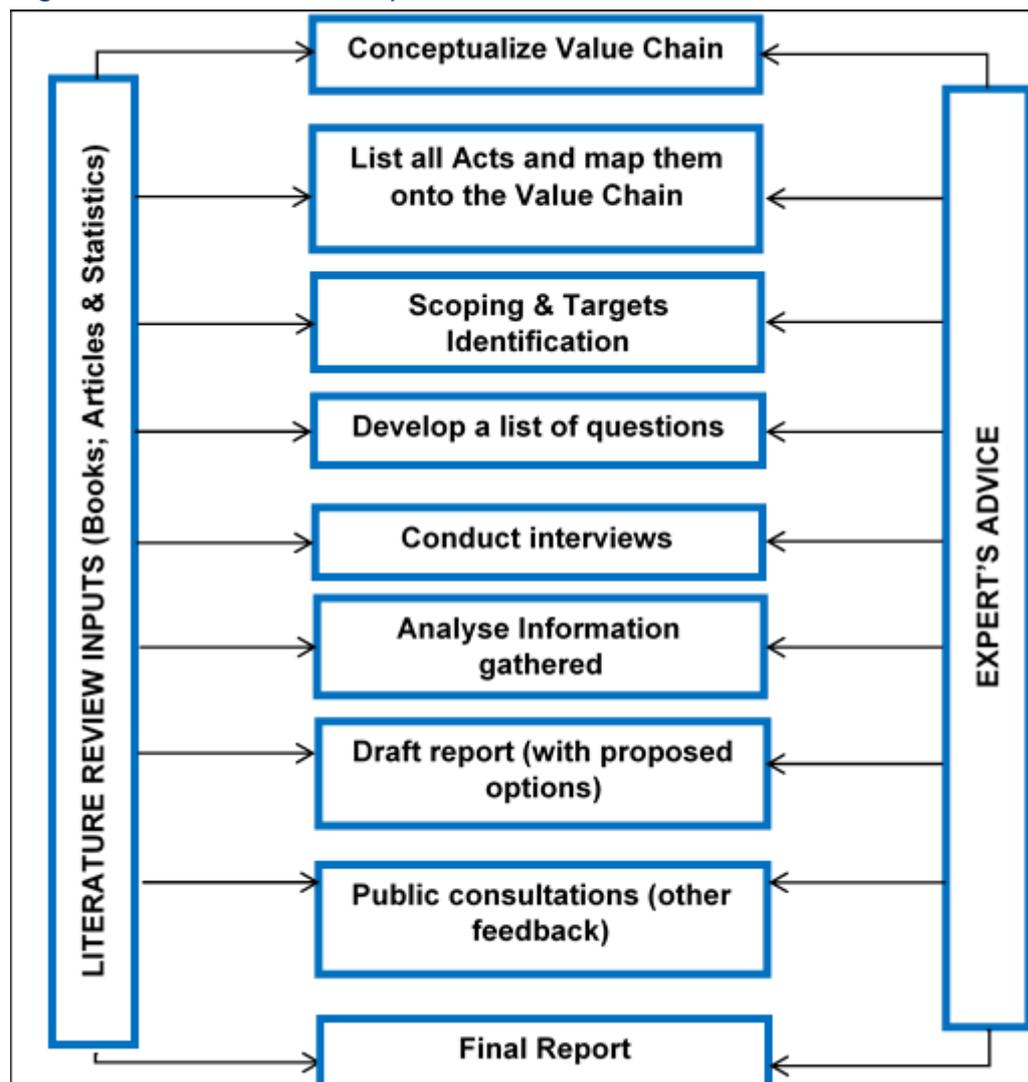
2. The proposed scope of the study

2.1 What is to be covered by this study?

The study will emulate the approach used by the Australian Government Productivity Commission (AGPC) and the team will be guided by a regulatory advisor from MPC, Mr. Goh Swee Seang. The team will select a sample of processed food companies across the country and will interview the senior management personnel to identify the regulatory issues of concern. Based on the principles of good regulatory practices, the team will formulate feasible options for further deliberation. These issues and options will be subject to further consultation with relevant stakeholders in order to develop concrete recommendations that will reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens.

The figure 1 summarizes the study process for this review.

Figure 1: Illustration of the process of this research



The food processing industry forms an important linkage to the agriculture sector. The growth in the primary food production, together with the expansion of the food processing industry, will lead to greater synergy, in terms of value-added creation, product diversification and market expansion. Under the period of the Third Industrial Master Plan (IMP3), 2006-2020, the food processing industry is expected to expand its capacities and enhance its competitiveness to meet domestic demand and increase exports¹.

In line with the realization of the IMP3, the manufacturing sector in 2014 registered 6.2% GDP growth at RM205, 200 million² as compared to 3.5% in 2013 thus remains as the second largest sector in the Malaysian economy, contributing 24.7% to GDP. Further, the employment in the manufacturing sector grew 2.3% to 2.3 million in 2014, making up 16.5% of the total Malaysian workforce. The following table showed the added value contribution and employment distribution of the selected manufacturing sub-sectors in 2014:

Table 1: GDP Added Value Contribution & Employment Distribution, 2014

Sub-Sectors	GDP	Employment Distribution (%)
	Added value Contribution (%)	
Electrical & Electronics	25.7	20.8
Refined Petroleum	12.7	0.3
Chemicals & Chemicals Products	10.9	4.2
Rubber & Plastic Products	7.6	13.9
Transport Equipment	7.0	6.9
Fabricated Metal Products	5.2	8.0
Food Products	4.5	8.3
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	4.2	4.3
Basic Metals	3.6	3.7
Palm Oil	3.5	2.6
Machinery & Equipment	3.3	3.3
Others		

¹ Third Industrial Master Plan (IMP3) : Food Processing Industry.

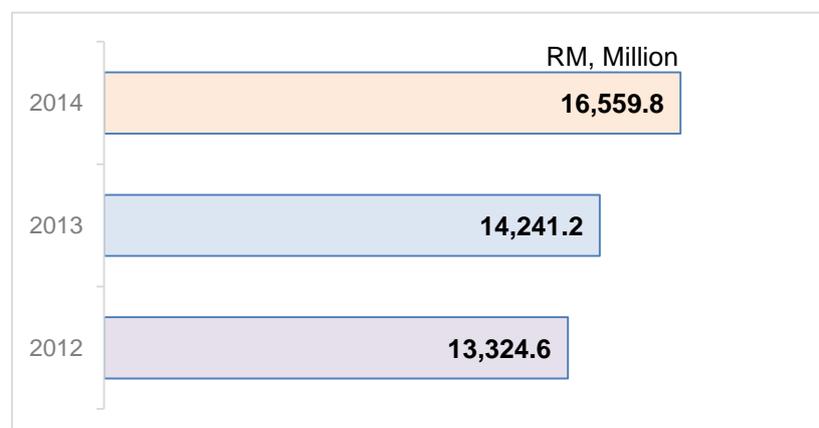
² MPC (2015) Productivity Report 2014/2015: Chapter 4 of Manufacturing Sector, see: http://www.mpc.gov.my/home/?kod1=k&kod2=announcement&item=000209&sstr_lang=en&t=3

Sub-Sectors	GDP	Employment Distribution (%)
	Added value Contribution (%)	
- Beverages	0.6	0.7
- Basic Pharmaceuticals	0.6	0.6
- Wearing Apparels	0.7	2.9
- Textiles	1.0	1.6
- Paper & Paper Products	1.4	3.2
- Wood & Wood Products	2.1	5.2

Reference: MPC, 2015³

As shown in Table 1, the food products sector in Malaysia contributes 4.5% to the GDP with 188,950 workers in the sector. The sector is dominated by small and medium scale companies. Total processed food contributed about RM16.5 billion to the economy in 2014 (Figure 2). The main exports representing 23.2% were cocoa and cocoa preparations (RM3.8 billion), cereal and cereal preparations (RM2.3 billion), dairy products (RM1.3 billion), sugar & sugar confectionery (RM859.1 million) and prepared/preserved vegetables & fruits (RM580.1 million).

Figure 2: Malaysia's Total Export, Annual (from 2012 to 2014)



Malaysia exported food products to more than 200 countries. Major export destinations were Singapore, Indonesia, the USA, Thailand and Republic of China⁴.

The industry is comprised of consumers (who determine the products' demand what should be built and where); suppliers (who supplies/import the raw materials and other relevant components); manufacturers (who manufacture the materials into final products) and exporter (who distribute and/or selling finished products).

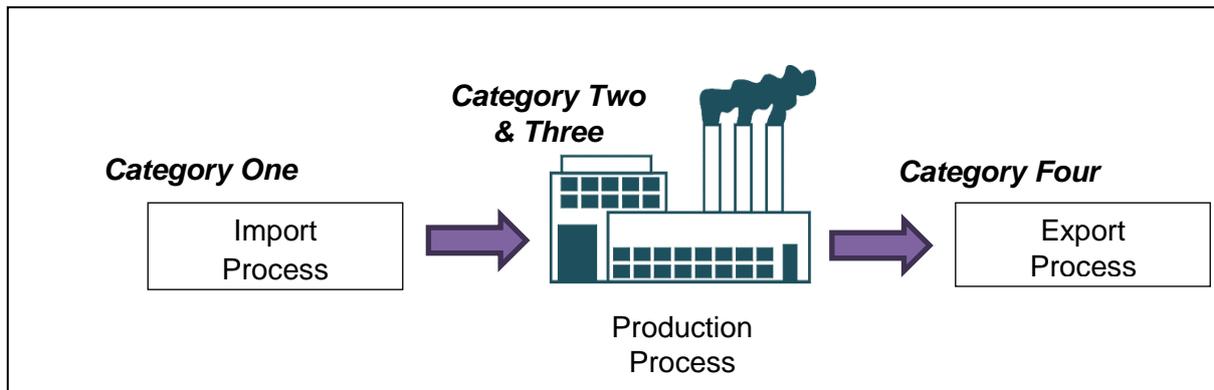
³ MPC (2015) Productivity Report 2014/2015: Chapter 4 of Manufacturing Sector, see: http://www.mpc.gov.my/home/?kod1=k&kod2=announcement&item=000209&sstr_lang=en&t=3

⁴ Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) (2013), Food Technology and Sustainable Resources, refer to; <http://www.mida.gov.my/home/food-technology-and-sustainable-resources/posts/>

In undertaking the review, MPC will:

1. identify areas that are:
 - a) unnecessarily burdensome, complex or redundant;
 - b) duplicate regulations or the role of regulatory bodies, including in other jurisdictions; and/or
 - c) unnecessarily restrict competition
2. develop a short list of priority areas for removing or reducing regulatory burdens which impact mainly on the sector under review and have the potential to deliver the greatest productivity gains to the economy
3. for this short list, identify regulatory and non-regulatory options which might alleviate the regulatory burdens,- including those which will enhance regulatory consistency across jurisdictions, or reduce duplication and overlap in regulation or in the role of regulatory bodies - and, where appropriate, recommend which options are the most suitable.

The following value chain defines the stages of food processing:-



In conjunction with the above, the regulatory framework of processed foods involves the following categories:-

- Category One: Supply of raw materials – includes import procedure for raw materials, permits, approvals, customs and inspections at port, border and at any other locations
- Category Two: Food safety regulation – includes inspections of processing plants and food products, systems certifications, use of food additives, and restrictions on pesticides use

- Category Three: Information regulations – includes labelling requirements and advertising restrictions, traceability standards of identity and product grades
- Category Four: Distribution and/or selling finished products - includes export procedure of finished products, customs and inspections at port, border and at any other locations.

Below is the list of Acts/ guidelines/ standards governing the processed food sector:

Table 2: Regulations in Processed Foods Industry

Activities	Acts / Regulations	Regulatory Instrument	Authority
Category One			
i. Import process (Customs)	Customs Act 1967 (Act 235) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs Regulations 1977 • Customs (Rules of Valuation) Regulations 1999 • Customs (Customs Ruling) Regulations 2007 • Customs (Appeal Tribunal) Regulations 2007 • Customs (Additional Jurisdiction of Customs Appeal Tribunal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of Goods Imported (Form 1) • Value Declaration (Form 1A) • Ruling • Inspection • Permits 	Royal Malaysian Customs Department
ii. Inspection at port (entry points)	Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011 (Act 728) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2013 • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Quarantine and Inspection) Regulations 2013 • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Registration of Importers, Exporters and Agents) Regulations 2013 • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Issuance or Permit, Licence and Certificate) Regulations 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import Permit • Product Quarantine and Inspection • Document Inspection • Importer's Registration 	Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services Department (MAQIS)
iii. Food Safety Regulation	Food Act 1983 (Act 281) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Regulations 1985 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Certificate • Inspection on Packaging and 	Food Safety and Quality Division

Activities	Acts / Regulations	Regulatory Instrument	Authority
	(Section 29: Importation)	Labelling Requirement	
iv. Restrictions on pesticides use	Plant Quarantine 1976 (Act 167) • Agricultural Pests * Noxious Plants (Import & Export) Regulations 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phytosanitary Certificate • Inspection 	Department of Agriculture
v. International Trade	ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement (ATIGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of Origin (CO) • Customs Inspection 	ASEAN – Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)
Category Two			
vi. Food Safety Regulation	Food Act 1983 (Act 281) • Food Regulations 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysian Certification Scheme for Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) • Certificate of Analysis 	Food Safety and Quality Division
vii. Restrictions on pesticides use	Plant Quarantine 1976 (Act 167) • Agricultural Pests * Noxious Plants (Import & Export) Regulations 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phytosanitary Certificate • Inspection 	Department of Agriculture
Category Three			
viii. Food Packaging and Labelling (Malaysia)	Food Act 1983 (Act 281) • Food Regulations 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection • Labelling 	Food Safety and Quality Division
Category Four			
ix. Food Safety Regulation	Food Act 1983 (Act 281) • Food Regulations 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysian Certification Scheme for Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) • Health Certificate 	Food Safety and Quality Division
x. Export process (Customs)	Customs Act 1967 (Act 235) • Customs Regulations 1977 • Customs (Rules of Valuation) Regulations 1999 • Customs (Customs Ruling) Regulations 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of Goods Exported (Form 2) • Ruling • Inspection 	Royal Malaysian Customs

Activities	Acts / Regulations	Regulatory Instrument	Authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs (Appeal Tribunal) Regulations 2007 • Customs (Additional Jurisdiction of Customs Appeal Tribunal) 		
xi. Inspection at port (entry points)	Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011 (Act 728) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2013 • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Quarantine and Inspection) Regulations 2013 • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Registration of Importers, Exporters and Agents) Regulations 2013 • Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (Issuance or Permit, Licence and Certificate) Regulations 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Permit • Document Inspection • Exporter's Registration 	Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services Department (MAQIS)
xii. Declaration on pesticides use	Plant Quarantine 1976 (Act 167) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Pests * Noxious Plants (Import & Export) Regulations 1981 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phytosanitary Certificate • Inspection 	Department of Agriculture
xiii. International Trade	ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement (ATIGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Certification Scheme • Certificate of Origin (CO) • Customs Inspection 	ASEAN – Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

The regulations outlined above need to be complied by businesses or industry in importing or exporting the respective products. While all of the regulations are made with certain objectives, oftentimes the activities carried out at the implementation level or the officer's interpretation of the regulatory requirements or the introduction of redundant activities across the value chain or failure of the system, creates the unnecessary regulatory burdens to the business. Requirement as simple as filing the company's information could be regarded as unnecessary if the companies are required to file the same information repeatedly.

The unnecessary burdens potentially frustrates the production or consumption of finished products. The compliance costs and regulatory uncertainty associated with prospective markets can reduce investor returns and increase risk, potentially threatening their commercial viability. Delays result in additional expenditure and implicit costs and opportunity losses associated with deferred or cancelled orders, such as forgone earnings, lost market opportunities, costs of standby financing facilities, and the costs of the funds already invested.

2.2 What are unnecessary regulatory burdens and restrictions on competition?

2.2.1 What regulation will be covered in this review?

MPC is assessing both written regulation and the administration and enforcement of regulations. With regards to written regulation, all types of legislative instruments used by Malaysian Federal and State Governments as well as rules set by a Local Government, such as by-laws, guidelines, circulars, code or policies are potentially under review. The conditions contained in licences, permits, consents, registrations and leases are also under review where they impose a compliance burden or restrict completion.

2.2.2 Why do governments regulate processed food sector?

When regulation is used appropriately, it addresses market imperfections which would otherwise result in less than optimal levels and qualities of output. Poor governance compromises the competitive environment and results in market failure for which society as a whole will bear the burden. This is usually because the benefits that the free-market offers on individuals or businesses carrying out a particular activity diverge from the benefits to society. For processed food sector, the main market imperfections are those arising from asymmetries in knowledge, such as where the manufacturers know more about the product quality/safety than the consumers.

2.2.3 What are regulatory burdens?

Regulatory burdens arise from the costs imposed by regulation and enforcement that would otherwise not arise for businesses. Where requirements from regulation create a change in business behaviour and practices, a regulatory burden can be said to exist. Regulations can adversely impact on business in various ways. Most fall under the following four categories of cost impacts:

- a) administrative and operational requirements, such as:
 - i. reporting, record keeping
 - ii. getting legal advice, training
- b) requirements on the way goods are produced or services applied, such as:
 - i. prescription on production methods
 - ii. occupational registration requirements, requiring professionals to use particular techniques
- c) requirements on the characteristics of what is produced or supplied, such as:
 - i. being required to provide air bags in all motor vehicles
 - ii. requiring teachers or trainers to cover particular topics
- d) lost production and marketing opportunities due to prohibitions, such as:
 - i. when certain products or services are banned.

2.2.4 What are unnecessary regulatory burdens?

While it is usually necessary that some burden is placed on business for regulation to achieve its objectives, where it is poorly designed or its enforcement and administration is not implemented well, it may impose greater burdens than necessary.

Examples of unnecessary burdens are:

- a) excessive coverage of the regulations, including regulatory creep', so that regulations that encompass more activity than was intended or is needed to achieve their objectives
- b) subject-specific regulations that cover much the same ground as other generic regulation
- c) prescriptive regulation that unduly limits flexibility, such as preventing:
 - i. businesses from meeting the underlying objectives of regulation in different ways
 - ii. use of the best technology
 - iii. product changes to better meet consumer demand
- d) overly complex regulation
- e) unwieldy licence application and approval processes
- f) excessive time delays in obtaining responses and decisions from regulators

- g) rules or enforcement approaches that inadvertently provide incentives to operate in less efficient ways
- h) unnecessarily invasive regulator behaviour, such as overly frequent inspections or information requests
- i) an overlap or conflict in regulations and/or the activities of different regulators
- j) inconsistent application or interpretation of regulation by regulators.

The processed food sector is an important sector as the quality, range, prices or safety aspects of the foods have an immediate impact on the well-being of the populations concerned. Thus, poorly designed and/or implemented regulation, excessive coverage, overlap or inconsistency, overly complex approval and licensing processes, exceedingly prescriptive measures and burdensome reporting would contribute to higher costs, inefficiencies, and delay in food production, etc.

This review aims to identify areas where regulation can be improved, consolidated or simplified to reduce unnecessary burdens to the processed food sector without compromising underlying policy objectives. It will also examine regulation and enforcement practices that might impede competition and productivity in the industry.

3.0 Our approach

The study will emulate the approach used by the AGPC to identify regulatory burdens of most concern to the Malaysian processed food sector and identify which of these burdens are unnecessary and could be reduced without compromising the objectives of the regulations. It will review any regulations and guidelines that could impair the sector's performance.

Firstly, the review would modify the tentative value chain presented above. This in particular would help to recognise the regulations involved and those regulations that merit further study that is those regulations which appear to impose unnecessary burdens on business or to unnecessarily restrict competition.

Next is to capture the views of interested parties on their concerns with regulations and/or the way they are administered or enforced. Without limiting, in any way, the issues participants may wish to raise, the sort of areas which may be relevant include:

- a) The time and costs directly involved in complying with regulations, such as form filling, mandatory returns, fees, etc.
- b) Regulatory requirements which limit a business's capacity to enter the industry or to expand.
- c) Matters that must be met to gain licence/permit approval.
- d) Regulatory requirements/enforcement from the manufacturing to distribution such as permits to export, manufacture, product and/or factory inspection, etc.

4.0 An invitation to comment

The MPC is seeking feedback from interested parties, public and private sector representatives, with expertise or experience in the Sector, who can assist in the study. Below are some of the information sought that will help in our review:

1. Which regulations concern you the most? Why?
2. Which regulations are the hardest to comply with?
3. Which regulations do you think are too burdensome given what they are trying to achieve?
4. Do you think any regulations are not justified at all?
5. Are some regulatory requirements inconsistent?
6. Do you consider inspectors and other regulatory administrators do a good or a poor job? In what ways?
7. Do you find inspectors and administrators are consistent in their decisions?
8. Do you find they are helpful or unhelpful in advising you how to comply? Are there any publicly available guidelines?
9. How long do regulators take to respond to applications, etc?
10. Do you have any suggestions for reducing the burden of compliance of regulations?

5.0. Some Issues of Current Interest

In our preliminary study, we have captured some issues of interest to the food sector. These serves as examples of issues we would like to hear from you. We would also like to get further inputs form you on these issues below.

5.1 Redundant Requirement of Export Permit

Like many other countries, Malaysia maintain export inspection systems that cater for sanitary, phytosanitary and health certificates required by the importing countries. The responsible agencies are the Food Safety and Quality Division of Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services Department. In adhering to the requirement set by respective department, there are possibilities of redundant requirement that could place unnecessary burdens and trade barriers to the Malaysian players in the processed food sector. On this, we would like to know:

Q1: Are there redundant regulations in exporting processed foods to the desired country of destination?

Q2: To what extent do the export requirements for processed food adversely impact on the ease of doing business? (Please suggest improvement that could be undertaken by the government to assist the manufacturer/exporters better.)

5.2 Compliance to Food Safety Assurance Programme

The manufacturers are encouraged to comply with the Food Safety Assurance Programme such as; Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), which have been recognized internationally as a tool towards production of quality and safe food. Large/well-known food manufacturers specifically are expected to comply with the standards in order to market their products widely to other countries. Delay or failure to receive certification / renewal of certification on time would distort the process of food production and distribution.

Q1: Are there any delay in receiving the specified certification?

Q2: While the Food Safety Assurance Programme provides additional reinforcement to the quality and safety of the food products, is the extra burden of document checks, products and/or factory inspections justified?

5.3 Different Classification of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS Codes)

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS Codes) is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The system was used by more than 200 countries and economies as a basis for their Customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98% of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS.⁵ In order to ensure uniform interpretation of the HS and its periodic updating in light of developments in technology and changes in trade patterns, WCO takes the responsibility to amend the HS every 5 – 6 years.

Often, in the occurrence of HS disputes the manufacturer would have to pay the duties (based on the interpretation of Customs officers at the port of entry) for product clearance. Later, with the classification of codes based on the Customs Ruling (which may be differences in the amount of import duties charged) the manufacturer may then claim back the amounts paid earlier. This is as stated under the Section 13A of The Customs Act 1967 (Payment of customs duty under protest).

Q1: Are official guidance/procedure for requesting Customs Ruling on HS Codes clear and transparent?

Q2: What are the main concerns / impact that may arise due to the procedure undertaken by Customs Department in producing Customs Ruling?

Q3: Which step or procedure that could be changed, reduce or eliminate in order to assist the manufacturers better?

⁵ World Customs Organization (2016), What is the Harmonized System (HS)? See: <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/overview/what-is-the-harmonized-system.aspx>

Expression of interest

RURB ON PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

Please complete and submit this form with your submission:

By email: alamin@mpc.gov.my / farahaton@mpc.gov.my OR by fax: (03) 7960 0206

Or by post: Malaysia Productivity Corporation

A-06-01, Tingkat 6, Blok A, PJ8

No.23, Jalan Barat, Seksyen 8

46050 Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Organisation.....

Address.....

.....

State & Postcode

Principal contact

Phone

Position.....

Fax

Email address.....

Mobile

Please indicate your interest in this review:

- Be informed of developments including receiving the draft report
- Would like to be interviewed by the MPC
- Would like to make a submission

Please describe the nature of your business/activity/area of specialisation:

This paper can be downloaded from www.mpc.gov.my

Any enquiries regarding this issues paper should be sent to:

Productivity and Competitiveness Development Division
Malaysia Productivity Corporation
P.O. Box 64, Jalan Sultan
46904 Petaling Jaya, SELANGOR.

Due date for submissions

Please send submissions to the MPC by 10 April 2016