MALAYSIA

High Commission:

High Commission of India

No. 2 Jalan Taman Duta, Off Jalan Duta, 50480 Kuala Lumpur

Website: http:// www.indianhighcommission.com.my

Other Contact numbers in the Mission

Fax (Chancery)	603 2092 5826
Fax (Commerce)	603 2093 2530
Fax (Consular)	603 2092 2752
Fax (Information Section)	603 2092 2103
Telephone (Chancery)	603 2053 3510
Telephone (Consular)	603 2093 3522
Telephone (Information)	603 2093 3510 Extn. 515

Email Addresses:

hc@indianhighcommission.com.my
dhc@indianhighcommission.com.my
ceco@indianhighcommission.com.my
da@indianhighcommission.com.my
fscons@indianhighcommission.com.my
fspic@indianhighcommission.com.my
hoc@indianhighcommission.com.my
tslt@indianhighcommission.com.my
admn@indianhighcommission.com.my
attcom@indianhighcommission.com.my
attcons@indianhighcommission.com.my

Name of the country : Malaysia Capital : Kuala Lumpur

States and Capitals:

<u>Capital</u> S.No State/ Federal Territory Kuala Lumpur Federal Territory Kuala Lumpur 1. 2. Federal Territory Labuan Labuan 3. Johor Bharu Johor 4. Kelantan Kota Bharu 5. Kedah Alor Setar 6. Melaka Melaka 7. Negeri Sembilan Seremban 8. Pahang Kuantan 9. Perak lpoh 10. Perlis Kangar Pulau Pinang George Town 11. Kota Kinabalu 12. Sabah 13. Selangor Shah Alam 14. Serawak Kuching

15. Terengganu Kuala Terengganu

Population: 27.73 million

Currency: Ringgit Malaysia (RM)

Languages spoken : Bahasa Malaysia, English, Chinese, Tamil &

Punjabi

Latitude/Longitude and time zone details of country, capital

Kuala Lumpur Latitude : 3° 8 N

Longitude: 101° 42 E

Time Zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours

Government:

Yang di-Pertuan Agong XIII (King)	Al-Wathiqu Billah Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin Ibni Al-	http://www.malaysianmonarchy.org.my/
	Marhum Sultan Mahmud Al-	
	Muktafi Billah Shah	
Prime Minister and	Dato' Sri Najib Tun Razak	http://www.pmo.gov.my
Finance Minister		
Deputy Prime	Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin	http://www.treasury.gov.my
Minister and		
Education Minister		
Foreign Minister	Datuk Anifah Aman	drrais@klm.gov.my
International Trade &	Datuk Mustapa Mohamed	http://www.miti.gov.my
Industry Minister		

The Central Bank:

Bank Negara Malaysia Jalan Dato Onn 50480 Kuala Lumpur Tel: 603 26988044

Fax: 603 26945986 Website: www.bnm.gov.my

Membership of Organizations:

UN, OIC, NAM, G-20, ASEAN, EAS, APEC, Commonwealth, D-8

Major Industries:

Electrical and Electronic products, Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, Rubber, Palm Oil & Palm Oil based Products, Timber & timber based products, LNG, Other Manufactured Good and Articles & Articles of Apparel

Significant Economic Activities:

Global Trade and Investment:

<u>Total Exports:</u> RM 663.51 billion (US\$189.6 billion) in 2008. Major destinations of Malaysian exports are Singapore, USA, Japan, China, Thailand, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, India, Australia, and Netherlands.

<u>Total Imports:</u> RM 521.5 billion (US\$149 billion) in 2008. Main exporters to Malaysia are China, Japan, Singapore, USA, Thailand, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Germany & Hong Kong SAR

Major Universities and Scientific Institutions:

Universiti Malaya (UM) [www.um.edu.my]
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) [www.ukm.my]
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) [www.utm.my]
Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) [www.usm.my]
Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) [www.upm.my]
Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) [www.iiu.edu.my]
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia(UTHM) [www.uthm.edu.my]
Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia (UPNM) [www.upnm.edu.my]
Akademi Sains Malaysia [www.academisains.gov.my]
Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) [ww.frim.gov.my]
The Malaysian Institute of Food Technology [www.mift.org.my]
Palm Oil Research Institute Of Malaysia (PORIM)
The Plastics & Rubber Institute Malaysia
Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)
Institute of Medical Research (IMR)
Malaysian Technology Development Corporation (MTDC)
Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia(SIRIM)
Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems (MIMOS)
Malaysian Biotechnology Information Centre (MABIC)

Important Think Tanks on Foreign Related Issues:

Institute of Strategic and International Studies	ISIS Malaysia is engaged in a wide range of
(ISIS) [www.isis.org.my]	activities focusing on objective and
	independent policy research and fostering dialogue and debate between the public sector,
	the private sector and academia.
Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI) [www.asli.com.my]	An independent organization that promotes leadership and strategic thinking through
	conferences, training programmes, briefings, publications and international
	dialogue
Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations	IDFR is a training institute for Malaysian
(IDFR) [www.idfr.gov.my]	Foreign Service.
Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia (IKIM) [www.ikim.gov.my]	IKIM deals with strategic national and international issues concerning the understanding of Islam as a complete way of life and the relationship between Islam and the dynamics of contemporary society
Malaysian Economic Research Corporation (MERC)	Malaysian Economic Database and Statistics.
Malaysian Institute for Economic Research (MIER) [www.mier.org.my]	
National Economic Action Council (NEAC)	Established in 1998 as a consultative body to
[www.neac.gov.my]	the Malaysian Government to deal with the
	economic crisis
Perdana Foundation [www.perdana.org.my]	

Major Tourist Attractions:

Lakes

Mountains

Shopping

Beaches	Batu Feringgi, Desaru, Tanjung Bidara, Port Dickson, Cherating, Bisikan Bayu, Rantau Abang, Teluk Chempedak, Damai Beach & Layang laying beach
Caves	Batu Caves, Mulu Caves, Niah Caves, Perak Temple Caves, Gua Kelam & Gua Tempurung
Highlands	Genting Highland, Cameron Highland, National Park, Bukit Bendera, Fraser Hill & Mount Kinabalu
Islands	Langkawi, Pangkor, Tioman, Redang, Perhentian & Sipadan

Mount Kinabalu, Gunung Ledang, Gunung Mulu & Gurung Tahan

Melaka, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Johor Baru, Kota Baru & Langkawi

Dayang Bunting, Chini, Kenyir & Temenggor

Major art forms, cultural Traditions and venues/ Museums

Major festivals held in Malaysia are National day, Idul Fitr, Chinese New Year, Deepawali, Christmas, Thaiponggol, Mooncake Festival – Nation wide; National Water Festival – State of Kelantan; Lantern & Penang International Dragon Boat Festival – Penang; Nine Emperor Gods Festival – Penang; Thaipusam – Hindu religious festival (late January or early February) – Batu Caves Kuala Lumpur; Borneo Cultural Festival – Sibu, Sawarak; Tadau Kaamatan (Harvest

Festivals) – Sabah; Gawai Dayak – celebrated in Sarawak on 1st June every year is both a religious and social occasion; Flora Fest – Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Lumpur (Petronas Twin Tower, KL Tower.

Museums – National Museum – Kuala Lumpur; Islamic Arts Museum – Kuala Lumpur; Tunku Abdul Rahman Memorial – Kuala Lumpur; Tun Abdul Razak Memorial – Kuala Lumpur; Tun Hussein Onn Memorial – Kuala Lumpur; State Museum – Shah Alam[Perak State Museum – Taiping; Kedah State Museum – Alor Setar; Mahsuri The Legend – Langkawi; Perlis State Museum – Kangar; Kelantan State Museum – Kota Bharu; Terengganu State Museum – Kuala Terengganu; Sultan Abu Bakar Museum – Pekan; Abu Bakar Royal Museum – Johor Bahru; Historical site – St John's Fort Melaka; Palace/Royal Museum – Sri Menanti; State Museum – Kota Kinabalu and State Museum – Kuching.

Major newspapers:

Pernama (National	Tel:603- 20504532	www.hornoma.com
Bernama (National		www.bernama.com
News Agency)	Fax:603-26929466	
New Straits Times	Tel: 603- 22823322	http://www.nst.com.my/
	Fax: 603-22821434	
Business Times	Tel:603 22822628	http://www.nst.com.my/
(incorporated in New	Fax: 603 22825424	
Straits Times)		
The Star	Tel: 603 79671388	www.thestar.com.my
	Fax: 603 79542544	
The Sun	Tel:603 77852635	http://www.sun2surf.com/
	Fax:603 77852624 / 25	
The Edge Financial	Tel: 603-77879988	www.bizedge.com
Daily	Fax: 603-7787 9829	
Nanyang Siang Pau	Tel: 603 78726888	http://www.mediatico.com/en/goto.asp?url=103
(Chinese daily)	Fax: 78726800 / 900	<u>55</u>
Sin Chew Jit Poh	Tel: 603 79582888	www.sinchew.com.my/
(Chinese daily)	Fax : 603 79556881	
Berita Harian (Malay	Tel: 603 22822323	www.bharian.com.my
daily)	Fax :603 22822425	
Utusan Melayu	Tel:603 92214245	www.utusan.com.my/
(Malay daily)	Fax:603 92229784	
Tamil Nesan (Tamil	Tel: 603-92216411	www.tamilnesan.com.my/
daily)	Fax: 603-92210440	
Malaysia Nanban	Tel: 603 62515981	www.nanban.com.my
(Tamil daily)	Fax: 603 62515986	

TV Channels:

Radio-Television	Tel: 603 55691777	www.rtm.net.my
Malaysia (RTM)	Fax:603 55692520	
NTV 7	Tel: 603 77266333	www.ntv7.com.my
	Fax: 603 77260972	
TV 3	Tel: 603 95436688 Ext. 3250 Fax:603 95439078	www.tv3.com.my
ASTRO	Tel: 603 7726 6333 Fax:603 7726 1367	http://www.astro.com.my/

TV9:	Tel: 603 7728 8282 Fax: 603 7726 8282	www.tv9.com.my
8TV:	Tel: 603 77288282 Fax: 603 77268282	www.8tv.com.my

India-Malaysia Relations

India and Malaysia have age-old political and cultural ties and the influence of India can be discerned in the social mores of the Malays, the etymology of their language and the rituals of royalty. The traditional starting point for the history of modern Malaysia is the founding of the Malacca Sultanate in 1497, when the Hindu Raja Parameswaran of Malacca converted to Islam.

Though Relations between India and Malaysia predate the advent of Christianity, marked by mercantile ties, bringing in its wake the influence of Hinduism and Buddhism to the Malay Peninsula, India established formal diplomatic relations with Malaysia in 1957. The year 2007-08, marked the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between India and Malaysia. Bilateral relations have traditionally been close and friendly with frequent high level visits between the two countries. Indian Presidents have visited Malaysia many times – Dr. Rajendra Prasad in 1958, Shri V.V. Giri in 1973, Shri Fakhruddin Ali in 1977 and Vice Presidents, Dr. Zakir Hussain in 1966 and Shri Krishan Kant in 1997 (G-15). In recent times, Prime Minister V.P. Singh visited Malaysia in 1990, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in 1995, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2001 and in 2003 and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh in December 2005 to attend the 4th India-ASEAN Summit and first East Asia Summit. On the Malaysian side, the King of Malaysia (Agong V) visited India in 1974. Prime Minister Mahathir visited India in 1983, 1987, 1993, 1994, 1996 and in October 2002. Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi visited India in December 2004.

Defence Cooperation

The first MoU on Defence Cooperation between India and Malaysia, signed in 1993, provides for widening the scope of bilateral cooperation to include joint ventures, joint development projects, procurement, logistics and maintenance support and training of the Malaysian defense personnel in India at various levels, including at the National Defence College and Staff College. India has been a regular participant at the Langkawi International Maritime and Aerospace Exhibition. Indian Naval ships frequently visit Malaysian ports. Set up under the provisions of the MOU, the annual Malaysia-India Defense Cooperation Meeting (MIDCOM), co-chaired by the Defense secretaries is hosted alternatively by India and Malaysia.

India-Malaysia defence relations have steadily grown over the years from military training to include supply of defence equipment and enhanced security dialogues. India accepted Malaysia's request to train Royal Malaysian Air Force personnel on operation and maintenance of Su-30 aircraft by the Indian Air Force and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The ground training for 135 personnel by HAL and 102 personnel by Indian Air Force was carried out in India. A 31-member Indian Air Force Training Team is deployed in Malaysia since February 2008 for a period of two years to conduct the 'flying' and 'technical' training. The 7th Malaysia-India Defence Cooperation Meeting (MIDCOM), co-chaired by two Defence Secretaries was held in Kuala Lumpur on 14-16 January 2009. Based on the decisions in the MIDCOM, Service Staff Talks for Army, Navy and Air Force have been operationalised. Hon'ble Raksha Mantri undertook a very successful visit of Malaysia in January 2008, which was followed by official visits by Chief of Army Staff and Chief of Air Ataff in February and August 2008.

Indian Community

There are over 1.9 million people of Indian origin in Malaysia, possibly the largest PIO community outside the Indian sub-continent. The majority of people of Indian origin came to Malaysia as plantation labourers, and this remains the single largest group even today. However, the Indian

community is well represented in the teaching, medical and legal professions. In the private sector, Indians are mostly in the retail business and sundry services.

The Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), a partner in the Barisan Nasional coalition, suffered significant losses during the recently concluded elections on 8th March, 2008. MIC now has 3 seats in the Parliament. Samy Vellu has been conferred with "Bharatiya Samman Award" during Pravasi Bhartiya Divas in January 2003 held at New Delhi by the Government of India. The other main Indian Parties are – the People's Progressive Party (PPP) (a pre-dominantly Indian party although multi-racial in character) and Indian Progressive Front, which supports the Government from outside. Minor Indian parties are Malaysian Indian Muslim Congress (KIMMA) and Parti Panjabi Malaysia. Apart from this, there are approximately 1,53,000 Indian workers and expatriates in Malaysia.

The Malaysian Indian community maintains close family and social ties with India. A large number of Malaysians visit India either to study, to meet their relatives and friends, as tourists or for business. At one time (in the 1960s and 1970s), an estimated 30,000 Malaysian students were in Indian institutions of learning at any point. This number has decreased substantially since then. However, a large number of doctors in Malaysia today are Indian-trained. Manipal Medical College alone has over 3000 alumni in Malaysia.

Cooperation between Parliaments

The cooperation between the Parliaments of India and Malaysia has been long-standing. There have been frequent visits by the parliamentarians from India to Malaysia and Malaysia to India. In recent times, the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha Shri K. Rahman Khan led a delegation of five members to Malaysia from 19th to 24th September, 2004. Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee visited Kuala Lumpur in April 2005. He also participated with 54-member delegation at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) held in Kuala Lumpur from 1-9 August 2008. The Deputy Speaker of House of Representatives of Malaysia led a 10-member delegation to India from 3rd to 8th November, 2004. This was followed by the visit of the Speaker of House of Representatives Tan Sri Dato' Ramli Ngah Talib from 25th July 2005 with a 9-member delegation. In 2007, he had also led a 32-member Parliamentary delegation to the 53rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, New Delhi.

Malaysian Parliament has been supportive of Indian candidatures to various multilateral bodies, including their support to the candidature of Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) for the Asia-Pacific region. During the CPA meeting in Kuala Lumpur in August 2008, India successfully supported the candidature of the Malaysian candidate Mohd. Shafie Apdal for the post of the Chairman of the CPA. Malaysia had also supported the candidature of the Hon'ble Speaker of West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Hashim Abdul Halim for the post of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the CPA.

Indian Parliament has also been providing training slots to Malaysian parliamentary officials to the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) continuously. Over 30 Malaysian parliamentary officials have undergone training at BPST.

Economic and Commercial Relations

India-Malaysia economic and commercial relations have expanded significantly since 1991. At present, there are 100 Indian companies operating in India, including 69 Indian joint ventures in sectors ranging from palm oil refining, power, railways, civil construction, training, information technology and biotechnology. In addition, sixty Indian IT companies have offices in Malaysia, and most of them enjoy Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) status in Malaysia.

India is Malaysia's largest trading partner in the South Asian region, while Malaysia is India's second largest trading partner in the ASEAN. Bilateral trade since India initiated liberalisation measures indicate that the two-way trade increased by 17 times since 1992 (US \$ 0.6 billion) to 2008 (US \$10.5 billion). Noticeably, in 2005, it crossed US\$ 5 billion mark for the first time. The two-way trade more than doubled by 2008, as compared to figures in 2005. Matching the 2007 performance of US \$ 8.14 billion (Indian exports US \$2.1 billion and imports US \$6.03 billion) or

about 24% growth, the two-way trade during 2008 has reached US \$ 10.5 billion registering 29% growth over the preceding year

Major Malaysia Exports to India

Mineral Fuel, Machinery & Transports, Chemicals, Animal & Vegetable Oil, Manufactured Goods, Crude materials & Manufactured articles.

Major Indian Exports to Malaysia

Food, Manufactured Goods, Machinery & Transports, Chemicals, Crude Materials, Mineral Fuels & Manufactured Articles.

<u>Indian Investments in Malaysia:</u>

Cumulative Indian investments in Malaysia from 1980 to 2008 are about US \$ 1.47 billion. Indian companies have started making sizeable investments in Malaysia. Indian investments during 2007 were about US \$ 1 billion with major acquisitions by Indian companies including Reliance Industries Limited take over of Hualon Corporation, Ballarpur Industries Limited of the Thapar Group take over of Sabah Forest Industries, and Larsen & Toubro's buy-out of the switchgear business of Tamco Corporate Holdings.

Satyam Computers Ltd. unveiled its largest software development hub outside India in Cyberjaya. Wipro has expanded its Malaysian operations by launching a Global Service Management Centre (GSMC) in Cyberjaya in 2008. Indian public sector undertakings particularly IRCON, HMT, EIL, BHEL, and IOC have been engaged with the Malaysian industrial sector since the 1970s. IRCON International Ltd. (a company under the Ministry of Railways, GOI) has been actively engaged in the development of railways in Malaysia since 1988. IRCON was awarded Double Tracking Project on Seremban – Gemas Railway section worth over US \$ 1 billion in 2007.

India's Investment interests in Malaysia:

IT & IT Enabled Services, biotechnology, bio-diesel, pharmaceuticals, manufacturing, chemical and chemical products, engineering goods, healthcare, higher education, financial services, banking, agriculture and related sectors, SME development, energy, auto components, wood and wood products, paper and pulp industry, plantation, palm oil and derivatives.

Malaysian Investments in India

Malaysia is the 21st largest investor in India as per the cumulative FDI approved from January 1991 to 2007, with more than 210 FDI approvals, valued at US\$ 1836.18 million. Malaysia is emerging as a major investor in India, with investments in pipeline in the power, oil refineries, telecommunication and electrical equipment industries, besides highway and other infrastructure development projects. Khazana Nasional Berhad made strategic investments in India during 2007. Maxis plans to invest in India between US \$ 4 to 5 billion in 2009-10 and another company TMI US \$ 1.8 billion in 2009. Malaysian Airports Holdings Bhd has a 10 % stakeholder in Rajiv Gandhi International Airport in Hyderabad.

In parallel, there has been a surge in Malaysian private sector initiatives in India, particularly in the infrastructure sector, as evident from Malaysian companies either completing or are carrying out construction projects worth US \$ 6 billion in India.

Bilateral visits:

Bilateral relations have traditionally been close and friendly with frequent high level visits between the two countries. There have been numerous and frequent exchanges at the Ministerial level between India and Malaysia. There is a wide convergence of foreign policy objectives of both countries as members of the NAM, the Commonwealth, G-15, and G-77. India and Malaysia have cooperated on a wide range of international economic issues under the umbrella of South-South Cooperation and in WTO.

Visits from India to Malaysia

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1958
Vice President Dr. Zakir Hussain	1966
President Shri V.V. Giri	1973
President Shri Fakhruddin Ali	1977
Prime Minister V.P. Singh visited Malaysia	1990
PM P.V. Narasimha Rao	1995
Vice President Shri Krishan Kant	1997
PM of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	May, 2001
PM of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	February 2003
MOS for Science and Technology Shri Bachi Singh Rawat	October 2003
Minister for Textiles Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain, Minister of State for I&B	December 2003
Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad and Minister of State for Commerce & Industry	
Shri Satya Brata Mookherjee	
Minister for Shipping Shri Shatrughan Sinha	February 2004
Minister of Power Shri P.M. Sayeed	September 2004
MOS for Overseas Indian Affairs, Shri Jagdish Tytler	September 2004
Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Kamal Nath	November 2004
Minister of Communication and Information Technology Shri Dayanidhi Maran	January 2005
Smt. P Lakshmi, Minister of State & Health Family Welfare	August 2005
Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Kamal Nath	December 2005
Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh	December 2005
Minister of State for External Affairs Shri Rao Inderjeet	April 2006
Defence Minister Shri A.K. Antony	January 2008
Minister of Railways Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav	May 2008
Minister of Communications and Information Technology Shri A. Raja	May 2008
Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Vayalar Ravi	October 2008

Visits from Malaysia to India

The King of Malaysia (Agong V)	1974
Prime Minister Tuanku Abdul Rahman	1962
Prime Minister Tun Hussein	1979
Prime Minister Tun Hussein	1980 (for CHOGM)
Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad	1983 (for NAM)
Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad	January 1987
Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad	December 1993
Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad	1994 (for G15)
Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad	1996 (To receive Jawaharlal Nehru Award for
	International Understanding)
Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad	October 2002 (for India-ASEAN Business
	Summit)
Dato' Seri S Samy Vellu, Works Minister	Visited India in 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004 and
	2005
Datuk Amar Leo Moggie, Minister of Energy,	March 2001
Communications and Multimedia	

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Dato' Seri Dr. Ling Liong Sik, Transport	March 2001
Minister	
Minister of Transport, Dato' Seri Ling Liong Sik	May 2002
Minister of Education, Mr. Musa bin Mohamad	August 2002
Minister of Domestic Trade and Consumer	November 2002
Affairs Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin	
Minister of Entrepreneur Development Dato'	December 2003
Seri Mohamed Nazri bin Tan Sri Abdul Aziz	
Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad	December 2004
Badawi	
Minister in the Prime Minister's Office Dato'	January, 2005
Mustapa Mohamad	,
Datuk Peter Chin Fah Kui, Minister of	March, 2006
Plantation Industries	,
Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister	June 2006
Dato' Sri Haji Mohd. Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul	
Razak	
Minister of Science, Technology & Innovation	November 2006
Dr. Jamaluddin Jarjis	
Dato' Seri Albar Foreign Minister visited New	February 2007
Delhi	
Dr. Koh Tsu Koon, Chief Minister of Penang	March 2007
Dato' Seri Dr. Chua Soi Lek Minister of Health	24 March to 1 April 2007
Dato' Mustapa Mohamed, Minister of Higher	June 2007
Education	
Tan Sri Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz, Governor of the	November 2007
Central Bank of Malaysia, Bank Negara	
Dato' Seri Rafidah Aziz, Minister of	December 2007
International Trade and Industry	Lancard 0000
Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Chief	January 2008
Minister of Sarawak	January 2000
Dato' Seri S. Samy Vellu, Minister of Works	January 2008
Dato' Seri Mohd. Zin Mohamad, Minister of	November 2008
Works	5.1
Deputy Minister of Plantation Industries and	February 2009
Commodities Senator A. Kohilan Pillay	

Science and Technology cooperation:

A bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of Science and Technology was signed in September 1998. India-Malaysia Joint S&T Committee was established and its first meeting took place in New Delhi on March 1-2, 2001. A joint workshop on Advanced Materials was organized by National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and SIRIM, Malaysia in March 2002.

In May 2001, two MoUs on Cooperation in Space Technology were signed between Antrix Corporation and Astronautic Technology (M) Sdn. Bhd. (ATSB) and Binariang Satellite Systems Sdn. Bhd. In December 2004, an agreement was signed between Antrix Corporation and MEASAT Satellite Systems Sdn Bhd of Malaysia to jointly produce a satellite and market its capacity in Southeast Asia region. Two agreements were also signed in December 2004 to promote cooperation in education and research in biotechnology in Malaysia.

Education:

A large number of Malaysians pursue their studies in India. During 1960s and 1970s, an estimated 30,000 Malaysian students were in Indian institutions of learning. This number has

decreased substantially since then. Over 30% of doctors in Malaysia today are Indian-trained. Manipal Medical College alone has over 3000 alumni in Malaysia.

The first joint venture medical college- Melaka Manipal Medical College- between India and Malaysia has started functioning with the Manipal Academy of Higher Education as the Indian partner, under a twinning programme. Replicating the experience, Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, a Deemed University in Salem in Tamil Nadu, has established twinning arrangements with Penang International Dental College (PIDC) in 2005. There are efforts to continue these successful examples through twinning programme with various prominent educational institutions in India.

Under the International Student Exchange programme, the Management and Science University (MSU) based in Kuala Lumpur established an arrangement with the Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore wherein 150 Malaysian students would study entire MBBS programme in the latter, and the Malaysian Medical Council would recognize such degrees. Interestingly, all Malaysian students are recipients of Majelis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) scholarship, which is meant for only Bumiputera students. So far, two batches of students numbering about 290 have joined the MBBS course in Bangalore.

The Asia e University (AeU), a dual-mode multinational university set up by Malaysia in its capacity as Prime Mover for e-education in pursuance of a decision taken by the Ministerial Meeting of the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), launched its first programme outside Malaysia in Chennai in January 2009. A four-member delegation from Asia e University (AeU) led by its Chairman Tan Sri Prof. Syed Jalaluddin Syed Salim and President/CEO Prof. Dato' Dr. Ansary Ahmed visited New Delhi following the launch of AeU and its programmes in Chennai. The delegation met with senior officials in the Ministry of External Affairs responsible for ACD matters.

The Global Indian International School established its first branch school in Kuala Lumpur in May 2006. It has been recognised by CBSE up to Standard X, and it is now in the process of securing recognition for the higher grades. Another Indian school Vikas International School, owned by Vidhyaa Vikas Trust from Tamil Nadu, was established in January 2009. It is in the process of seeking recognition from CBSE.

The High Commission administers a Trust Fund with a corpus of Malaysian Ringgit 1.2 million and provides scholarships to deserving Malaysian Indian students. The Government of India provides seats to a few Malaysian students in Medical and Engineering colleges under the "Nomination of Self-Financing Foreign Students Scheme". Malaysian students could also avail of seats in all technical and higher educational institutions under the 15% supernumerary seats reserved for foreign students.

Indian-origin Malaysian students as well as Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) can avail a recently instituted scholarship programme namely Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC) to study in Higher and Technical Institutions, except Medical and other related courses, in India. A total of 100 admission-cum-scholarships are offered worldwide annually. Scholarship covers up to 75% of Institutional Economic Cost (IEC) which includes tuition fee, hostel fee and other institutional fees; or up to a maximum of US \$ 3,600 per year in select institutions and courses, and post admission services.

Under ITEC, training in India is provided to Malaysian candidates in various fields such as banking, Information Communication and Technology (ICT), audit and accounts, hydrology, management, and journalism. Participants are provided with international airfare, accommodation and board, training and monthly allowance in India. For the current year 2008-09, 30 slots have been earmarked for Malaysia under the ITEC Programme. Interested professionals from non-governmental institutions may contact the High Commission of India for applying under the ITEC Programme.

Under the TCS of the Colombo Plan, scholarships are awarded to Malaysian candidates for undergraduate, postgraduate and research towards a Ph.D. degree. At the undergraduate level a

few scholarships are also available for engineering degrees or diploma courses. The scholarships in this scheme are of two categories, namely, Category I meant for training of officers coming for short or medium-term courses and Category II meant for students, trainees, undergraduates and postgraduates coming for short, medium or long-term courses. For the current year 2008-09, 20 slots have been earmarked for Malaysia under the TCS of the Colombo Plan. Interested professionals as well as students may contact the High Commission of India for applying under the TCS of the Colombo Plan.

Details of training programmes as well as scholarships available under various schemes mentioned above are available on High Commission of India website www.indianhighcommission.com.my].

<u>Air links with India</u>: Air India, Indian Airlines, Air India Express, Jet Airways and Malaysian Airlines operate flights originating from Kuala Lumpur to a number of destinations in India including New Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad.

<u>Indian Banks:</u> Bank of Baroda, UCO Bank, Indian Oversea Bank & ICICI Bank Limited (Representative Office)

1. Chief Representative Tel: 603 21630060/ 0070
Bank of Baroda, Fax: 603 21620080
Level 7, Wisma Genting, Email: cr.malaysia@bankofbaroda.com
Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur.

2. Chief Representative, Tel: 603 21661009
UCO Bank, Fax:603 21664009
Suite 19A-18-5 Level 18, Web: www.ucobank.com
UOA Centre, 19 Jalan Pinang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur.

3. Chief Representative Tel: 603 21640115
Indian Oversea Bank Fax: 603 21640117
11th Floor Wisma Genting Email: iobkl@yahoo.com.sg
Jalan Sultan Ismail

4. Chief Representative, Tel: 603 26157347 ICICI Bank Limited, Fax: 603 26157346 Representative Office, 36th Floor, Menara Maxis, Kuala Lumpur City Centre,

INDIAN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN MALAYSIA

50250 Kuala Lumpur

50088 Kuala Lumpur.

SI. No	Companies	Address	Contact reference- Tel./Fax	Email
1	Country Head, Malaysia Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd (IRCON),	Suite 3A-9, Level 9, Block 3A, Plaza Sentral, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5, 50470 K.L.	Tel: 03- 27117543/ 2274 8396 Fax: 03- 27117544	irconmal@tm.net.my mail@irconmal.com www.irconinternational.co m
2	Country Manager, Malaysia NACIL (IAL)	Wisma Paradise 106 Jalan Bunus, Off Masjid India, 52100 Kuala Lumpur	Tel: 03 26925070 Fax: 03 2692 9591	kulcoic00@yahoo.co.uk
3	BEML	International	Ph: 07 507 1734	office@malaysia.beml.co.i

(Malaysia) Sdn Bhd Warehouse, No. 1

Warehouse No.1 Jalan Tanjung A/1Pelabuhan Tanjung Pelepas 81560 Gelang Patah, Johor Bahru Fax: 07 5071 749 n

Malaysian High Commission in India:

High Commission of Malaysia 50-M, Satya Marg Chanakyapuri New Delhi 110 021

Tel: (9111) 22601291/92/96/97

Fax: (9111) 26881538 Telex: 31-82056 WAKIL IN

E-mail: mwndelhi@del2.vsnl.net.in

Estimated NRI/PIO

PIO population in Malaysia is estimated to be approximately 1.9 million. There are approximately 1, 50,000 Indian nationals in Malaysia.

Global Organizaiton of People of Indian Origin Malaysia 2A, Pearl Court, Jalan Tamby Abdullah,

50470 Kuala Lumpur Tel: 22724677 Fax: 22746466

E-mail: gopio@pd.jaring.mu

Kelab Bharat Kuala Lumpur

P.O. Box 11802, 50872 Kuala Lumpur E-mail: kelabbharatkl@yahoo.com

Temple of Fine Arts 114-116, Jalan Berhala,

Brickfields, 50470 Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 603-22743709 Fax: 603-22742968

E-mail:Mangairadha@yahoo.co.uk

Sutra Dance Theatre Sutra House, Persiaran Titiwangsa 3,

53200 Kuala Lumpur Ph. 603-40211092 Fax:603-40232548

E-mail: sutra foundation@yahoo.com

Khalsa Diwan Malaysia No.100/102, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak,

30100 lpoh, Perak Tel/Fax:05-5275181

Tel: 91313659

H/P 0122642835

E-mail: kdm1903@tm.net.my

Klang Malayalee Association, Tel: 33235954
34, Lorong Jambu Bol Dua , Fax: 332325952
Teluk Pulai, E-mail: menonraj@streamyx.com

Teluk Pulai, 41100 Klang, Selangor Darul Ehsan

41 100 Mang, Selangor Darur Ensam

Malaysian Bengali Association Np. 68, Jalan Ketumber Taman Cheras

Taman Cheras 56100 Kuala Lumpur

Gujarati Association WP/Selangor, Tel (O): 22828798 34, Jalan Setiabakti 8, Bukit Damansara, Fax (O): 22828799+ 50490 Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysian Hindu Sangam Level 2, Wisma Hindu Sangam No,67 Jalan PJS 1/48, Taman Petaling Utama 7,

46150 Petaling Jaya. Selangor.

Manipal Alumini Association Malaysia,

C/o Klinik Pergigian Bangsar,

7A, Jalan Telawi Lima, Bangsar Baru,

59100 Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysia Urdu Association 7 Jalan Kelawar 6/4H, Section 6 40000 Shah Alam, Selangor

Malaysia Sikh Welfare Association, 4, Lorong Damai Lima Off Jalan Aman 55000 Kuala Lumpur

Sindhi Association of Malaysia Lot. 336, 3rd Floor, Office Block Campbell Shopping Complex Jalan Dang Wangi

Jalan Dang Wangi 50100 Kuala Lumpur.

dipakvdamani@gmail.com

Tel: 03-7784 4668/ 7784 4669 /4244

Fax: 03-7784 7304

E-mail:info@hindusangam.org.my

Tel: 33425693 H/P 0192142293

Fax 33441879

e-mail: drkoshyt@streamyx.com

Tel: 012-2062537 Fax: 426023169

H/p 013-3301011 Fax: 42601006

E-mail tigill@streamyx.com

Tel: 26921964 Fax 26925326

E-mail: shahlal@tm.net.my

Major Indian Ethnic Papers

Tamil Nesan	61841818	61871818	www.tamilnesan.com.my
(Tamil)			
Malaysia Nanban (Tamil)	62515981	62591617	www.malaysiananban.com.my
, ,			
Makkal Osai	62504500	62506714	www.makalosai.commy
(Tamil)			
Malaya Samachar	26930735	26940735	
(Punjabi)			

10 April 2009