

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

STRATEGIC PLAN 2009-2015

Published By

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Wisma Putra
Jalan Wisma Putra, Precinct 2,
62602 Putrajaya,
Malaysia.



NEGARAKU

Negaraku
Tanah tumpahnya darahku
Rakyat hidup
Bersatu dan maju

Rahmat bahagia
Tuhan kurniakan
Raja kita
Selamat bertakhta

Rahmat bahagia
Tuhan kurniakan
Raja kita
Selamat bertakhta

WISMA PUTRA MUSICAL SCORE

A D E
 A
 A F#- D E
 Wisma Putra wadah negara sueramu di persada dunia
 A F#- D E D E
 Mengungkap bahasa mencipta budi serta waksama
 Wisma Putra di sejangat raya perjuangkan kemanusiaan
 Meneroka kesepakatan mencipta kesejahteraan
 A D E A D E A D E A
 WISMA PUTRA WISMA PUTRA suara Malaysia di persada dunia
 A D/F# E/B A F#-
 Berkibar selamanya bendera Wisma Putra
 F#- D E A Asus A A E
 D.S. al coda
 no repeat.
 Demi-mu Malaysia Negaraku yang tercinta
 F#- D E/B E A F#-
 Solo
 Wisma Putra mengisi harapan berjuang untuk umat Manusia
 Satu nada satu suara berdaulat serta merdeka
 D E Esus E A D E A D E A
 Similar
 A D E A D E A D/F# E/B
 Similar
 E/B A F#- D E A Asus A
 A D/F# E/B C#- F#- D
 E A

WISMA PUTRA

Wisma Putra, Wadah Negara
Suaramu Di Persada Dunia
Mengungkap Bahasa
Mencipta Adil Serta Saksama

Wisma Putra Di Sejagat Raya
Perjuangkan Kemanusiaan
Meneroka Kesepakatan
Mencipta Kesejahteraan

Wisma Putra, Suara Malaysia
Wisma Putra, Di Persada Dunia

Berkibar Selamanya, Bendera Wisma Putra
Demimu Malaysia, Negaraku Yang Tercinta

Wisma Putra Mengisi Harapan
Berjuang Untuk Umat Manusia
Satu Nada Satu Suara
Berdaulat Serta Merdeka

Wisma Putra, Suara Malaysia
Wisma Putra, Di Persada Dunia

Berkibar Selamanya, Bendera Wisma Putra
Demimu Malaysia, Negaraku Yang Tercinta

Berkibar Selamanya, Bendera Wisma Putra
Demimu Malaysia, Negaraku Yang Tercinta

Senikata :
YB Dato' Seri Syed Hamid Albar

Senilagu :
Sha'aban Yahya

FOREWORD BY

Y.B. DATO' SERI UTAMA DR. RAIS YATIM

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MALAYSIA



“..it is vital that Malaysia’s foreign policy continues to be guided by the fundamental principles of promoting and protecting the national interest while responsibly and effectively contributing towards the building of a fair and just world.”

Wisma Putra, Malaysia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is the custodian of the country’s international relations and foreign policy. In shouldering this responsibility, we have geared the country’s foreign policy towards fostering better relations with our neighbours and trading partners. We have worked collectively with our partners to secure an environment that is conducive to national development. At the same time, we have remained an active member of the international community and contributed towards enriching international discourses on issues that affect humanity. In our endeavour to enhance friendship and closer cooperation, we have established 105 diplomatic missions worldwide.

Malaysia is now at a crucial juncture in our journey towards becoming a developed country by 2020. In the next 12 years leading up to 2020, Malaysia will need to deal with great changes in the global environment, while improving and upgrading the country’s domestic conditions. In recognising the challenging path that lies ahead, it is vital that Malaysia’s foreign policy continues to be guided by the fundamental principles of promoting and protecting the national interest while responsibly and effectively contributing towards the building of a fair and just world.

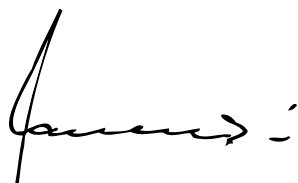
Pursuant to this cause, the Strategic Plan provides a clear statement of Malaysia’s stand as well as a blueprint and direction of our foreign policy. In this connection, this Strategic Plan outlines six main objectives to ensure that the Foreign Ministry remains relevant and effective at the global level. The first objective is the protection and promotion of Malaysia’s interests in international relations through proactive diplomacy. The second and third objectives focus on strengthening bilateral relations and enhancing our participation at the multilateral fora. The fourth objective is to give impetus to ASEAN as the primary catalyst for regional cooperation and stability. The fifth objective is to strengthen and to ensure the effective implementation for dissemination of information, public diplomacy and enculturing diplomacy. Lastly, the sixth objective will be the strengthening of the institution and emphasis on human capital development.

We will pursue this Strategic Plan by developing existing and future diplomats who are not only skilled and talented but gifted with the ability to anticipate change and capable of recommending timely and effective policy responses. Proficiency in languages other than the officer’s mother tongue will be given priority and our officers will be provided with training opportunities both

locally and abroad. Furthermore, our officers will be trained and groomed to present and defend not only our causes and concerns, but also to be at the forefront when championing the shared causes and concerns of our friends and allies.

With our commitment to our task, we will also focus on advancing our public diplomacy efforts. This is to ensure that the public both here and abroad are well informed and updated on our Ministry's roles, functions and achievements. Our focus on this area arises from our awareness that only by engaging with the public can the Ministry gain its support and thus be able to carry out its duties effectively in enhancing Malaysia's international profile.

Finally, it is my sincere hope that with the cooperation of the other Agencies and Ministries, Malaysia's foreign policy implementation continues to contribute positively to the promotion of Malaysia's interests for the benefit of the Malaysian people as well as enhancing Malaysia's role as a responsible member of the international community.



DATO' SERI UTAMA DR. RAIS YATIM
29 JANUARY 2009

MESSAGE BY
Y. BHG. TAN SRI RASTAM MOHD ISA
SECRETARY GENERAL
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MALAYSIA



“The challenges and opportunities ahead require our diplomats and supporting staff to develop a high calibre and strong commitment towards excellence...”

The task of formulating a strategy for foreign affairs and implementing foreign policy is one that is both complex and challenging. Given the dynamic environment in which we live, Wisma Putra must be able to flexibly and effectively respond to global events as they unfold. The Ministry has to keep pace with developments occurring around us in order to provide excellent service to our clients. It is imperative then that this Strategic Plan for the Ministry be formulated to provide guidance and direction to the officers and staff in order to achieve the objectives of protecting and promoting our national interests at home and abroad.

The formulation of this Strategic Plan has taken into account the strategies and priorities as set out in the Ninth Malaysia Plan as well as Vision 2020. This is crucial as the Ministry is cognizant that Malaysia's foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy. In streamlining foreign policy with domestic policy, this Strategic Plan provides a framework within which the Ministry will operate and perform its tasks. Furthermore, the Strategic Plan identifies Key Performance Indicators for the Ministry to measure and pursue its objectives. A review process is also provided for.

The challenges and opportunities ahead require our diplomats and supporting staff to develop a high calibre and strong commitment towards excellence. Negotiation skills and linguistic capabilities will be a must in operating in a more challenging international environment in confronting the multiplicity of issues and in facing emerging global issues and dynamics. To this end, the Ministry will be committed to the training of and development of further specialization among our officers, as a central point in our capacity building efforts.

This Strategic Plan is aimed at providing a blueprint for us to face the challenges and seize the opportunities that lie ahead for the next six years. I am confident that by sharing the same mission and vision, together we will be able to deliver in protecting and promoting the nation's interests.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rastam', with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

TAN SRI RASTAM MOHD ISA
29 JANUARY 2009

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

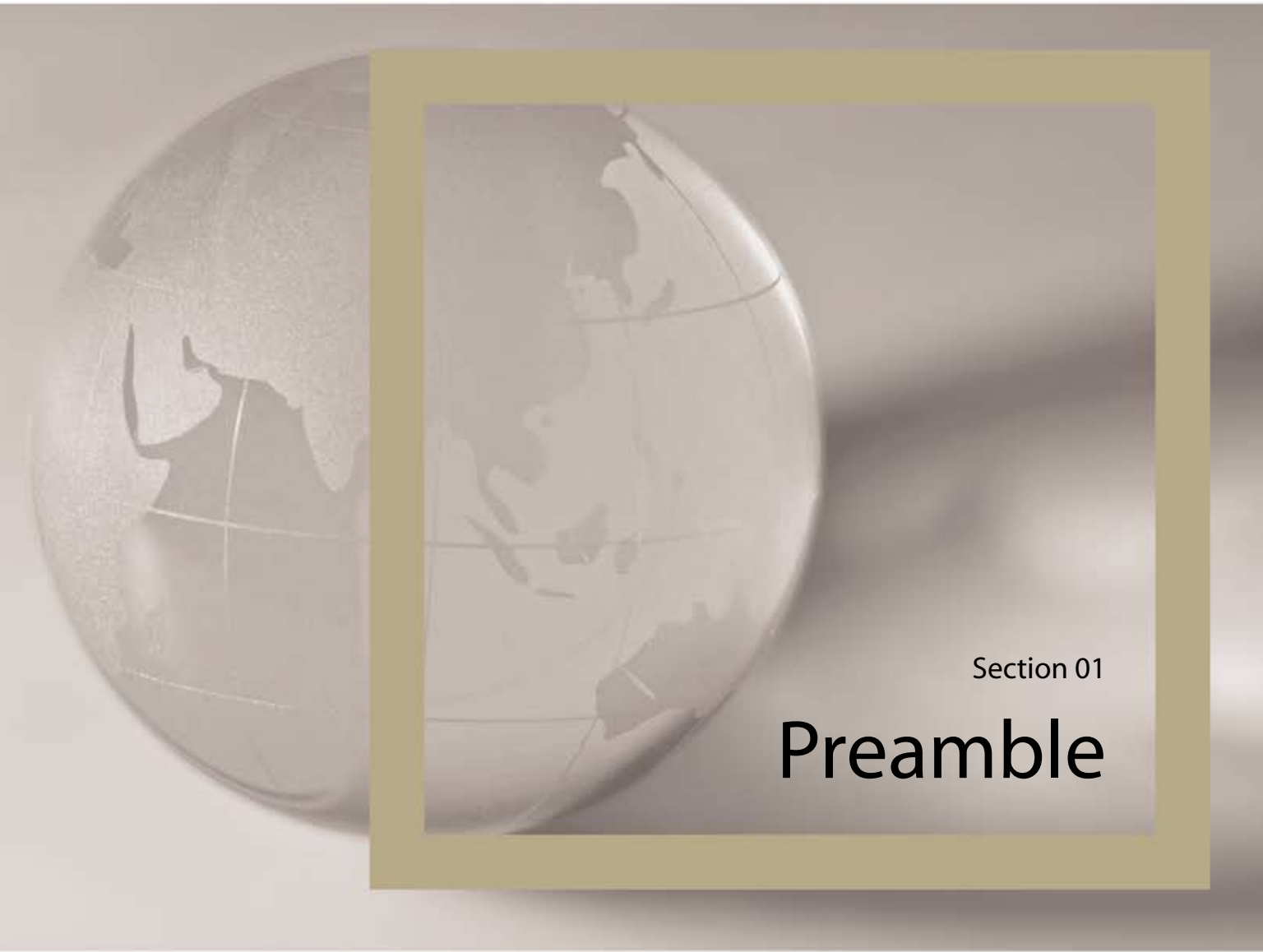
Implementing foreign policy is a complex and challenging task. With the dynamic environment of world politics, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs needs to be constantly aware of changes and be able to effectively respond to ensure that Malaysia's sovereignty and national interests are adequately protected and Malaysia's views and positions are duly articulated in the international arena.

This Strategic Plan provides an overview of the Ministry's roles and functions and outlines the objectives and strategies to fulfill these responsibilities. It also provides a framework within which the Ministry will operate and perform its tasks based on the vision and mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Six objectives have been identified in this Strategic Plan. They are:

- i. Safeguarding and protecting national sovereignty in the international arena;*
- ii. Strengthening bilateral diplomacy;*
- iii. Strengthening multilateral diplomacy;*
- iv. Strengthening ASEAN;*
- v. Information dissemination and enculturing diplomacy; and*
- vi. Improving and strengthening the institution and human capital.*

For each of the strategic objectives identified, specific Plans of Action to achieve it are formulated and corresponding key performance indicators are incorporated to measure its effectiveness. Monitoring and evaluation efforts will also be undertaken from time to time to ensure that the Strategic Plan remains relevant and reflects changes in the priorities and strategies of the country's foreign policy.



Section 01

Preamble

PREAMBLE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is mandated to pursue the nation's foreign policy in accordance with the Federal Constitution of Malaysia; with the overarching aim of protecting and promoting the nation's interests at the international level. The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to continuously equip the Ministry to face the changing environment and challenges. This would ensure that Malaysia's sovereignty and national interests are adequately protected and Malaysia's views and positions are duly articulated in the international arena. This Strategic Plan provides an overview of the Ministry's roles and functions and outlines the objectives and strategies to fulfil these responsibilities.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim addressing the audience during the ASEAN Day Flag Hoisting Ceremony, Wisma Putra, August 2008



Hoisting of the ASEAN Flag, ASEAN Day Flag Hoisting Ceremony, Wisma Putra, August 2008

1.2 At the international fora, Malaysia has the reputation as a successful developing country made up of a multi-cultural and multi-religious society. This allows Malaysia to play vital bridging roles in a number of key issues concerning nation building and peacekeeping, to name a few.

1.3 As Malaysia is situated at the heart of Southeast Asia and shares boundaries with almost all ASEAN member states, the issues, opportunities and challenges abound. ASEAN remains as the flagship of Malaysia's foreign policy and Malaysia will continue with its efforts in strengthening and building the ASEAN institutions. In addition, Malaysia seeks to fortify and advance its expanding relations with other nations through Malaysia's active participation in other regional and international organisations.

1.4 Malaysia will continue with efforts aimed at strengthening the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) with a view to ensuring that they play a strategic and important role in world affairs. Encouraged by the notion that the multilateral system of global governance is important in addressing current challenges facing humanity today, Malaysia will continue to pursue its efforts in the United Nations.

1.5 The Ministry is also committed to the promotion of Malaysia's economic, trade, investment and cultural interests and intends to work closely with other Ministries, Agencies, NGOs as well as the private sector to facilitate these efforts. Furthermore, the Ministry is devoted to the protection and support of Malaysian citizens abroad as well as in providing excellent consular services to the Ministry's stakeholders.

1.6 The formulation of a strategic plan has also taken into consideration the emergence of new international issues including issues related to food security, energy security and the international financial crisis, threats posed by terrorism, transnational crime, piracy and



Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi with other Islamic country leaders during the Third Session of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference, Makkah, December 2005

climate change. Over the years, as a result of globalisation and free access to information, human rights and democracy have become prominent issues in global discourse.

1.7 In maintaining the tradition of excellence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to practise a strident foreign policy and proactive diplomacy. The implementation of foreign policy happens in a dynamic and intricate environment. In identifying the goals and charting the strategic direction of the Ministry, both domestic and external factors that could potentially have an impact on the country's foreign policy in the coming years have been examined and taken into account.

1.8 The Strategic Plan will prepare the Ministry in addressing the changing environment and challenges that could affect the sovereignty and national interests of Malaysia. In this regard, the Strategic Plan outlines objectives and strategies as well as a plan of action to fulfil these responsibilities. For each of the plans of action identified, corresponding key performance indicators are incorporated. It is envisaged that the Strategic Plan will serve as the basis for the Ministry to undertake an annual performance review of the achievements of the implementation of Malaysia's foreign policies at the Ministry and Missions' level.

1.9 Other than that, the Ministry will continue to ensure that its financial management systems conform to the regulatory framework governing the Public Services. The Ministry will also continue to improve information and communication technology (ICT) services to ensure that



Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi at the 14th NAM Summit, Havana, Cuba, September 2006

the Ministry stays abreast of current developments in order to enable it to perform at its optimal level. The Ministry will work hard to bring about further improvement in both the human capital and infrastructural capacities in providing an environment conducive for greater efficiency and productivity.

1.10 A major focus in the human resources area will be the moulding of exceptional, multitasking, knowledgeable and proactive officers. These officers are envisioned to be experts in their respective fields and capable negotiators in defending the country's interests at the international arena.

1.11 In the implementation of the Strategic Plan, the Ministry will undertake an annual performance appraisal that will focus specifically on its efforts to meet the objectives that had been laid out. In addition, the appraisal will evaluate the achievements attained on the specific key performance indicators.

1.12 In conclusion, the Strategic Plan expounds Malaysia's foreign policy objectives and strategies and conceptualises Malaysia's engagement with foreign parties through active participation in bilateral, regional and multilateral fora. The Strategic Plan is a document that will chart the course that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will need to take over the next six years in continuing the legacy of a strident foreign policy and proactive diplomacy.




Section 02

Vision

VISION

To safeguard Malaysia's national interests
as well as contribute towards a just and
equitable community of nations
through proactive diplomacy




Section 03

Mission Statement

MISSION STATEMENT

- Uphold the country's sovereignty and promote universal peace
- Foster friendly relations with foreign countries
- Develop and protect Malaysia's interests in the regional and international arena
- Ensure the safety and interests of Malaysians abroad
- Extend excellent and efficient services to the Ministry's stakeholders both locally and abroad



Section 04

Core Values

CORE VALUES

In pursuit of the objectives of the Ministry, the Strategic Plan incorporates the Core Values of the Malaysian Administrative and Diplomatic Service. These core values reflect the Malaysian ideals and the principles of the Malaysian Administrative and Diplomatic Service and should therefore serve as the guidelines for the Ministry as well as its officials in the conduct of its work.

4.2 These values will be the creed of the Ministry and will serve as a reminder of the Ministry's firm commitment to serve the people and the Government of Malaysia.

LOYALTY

Loyalty to the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Country

INTEGRITY

Serving with integrity, ethics and accountability

DEDICATION

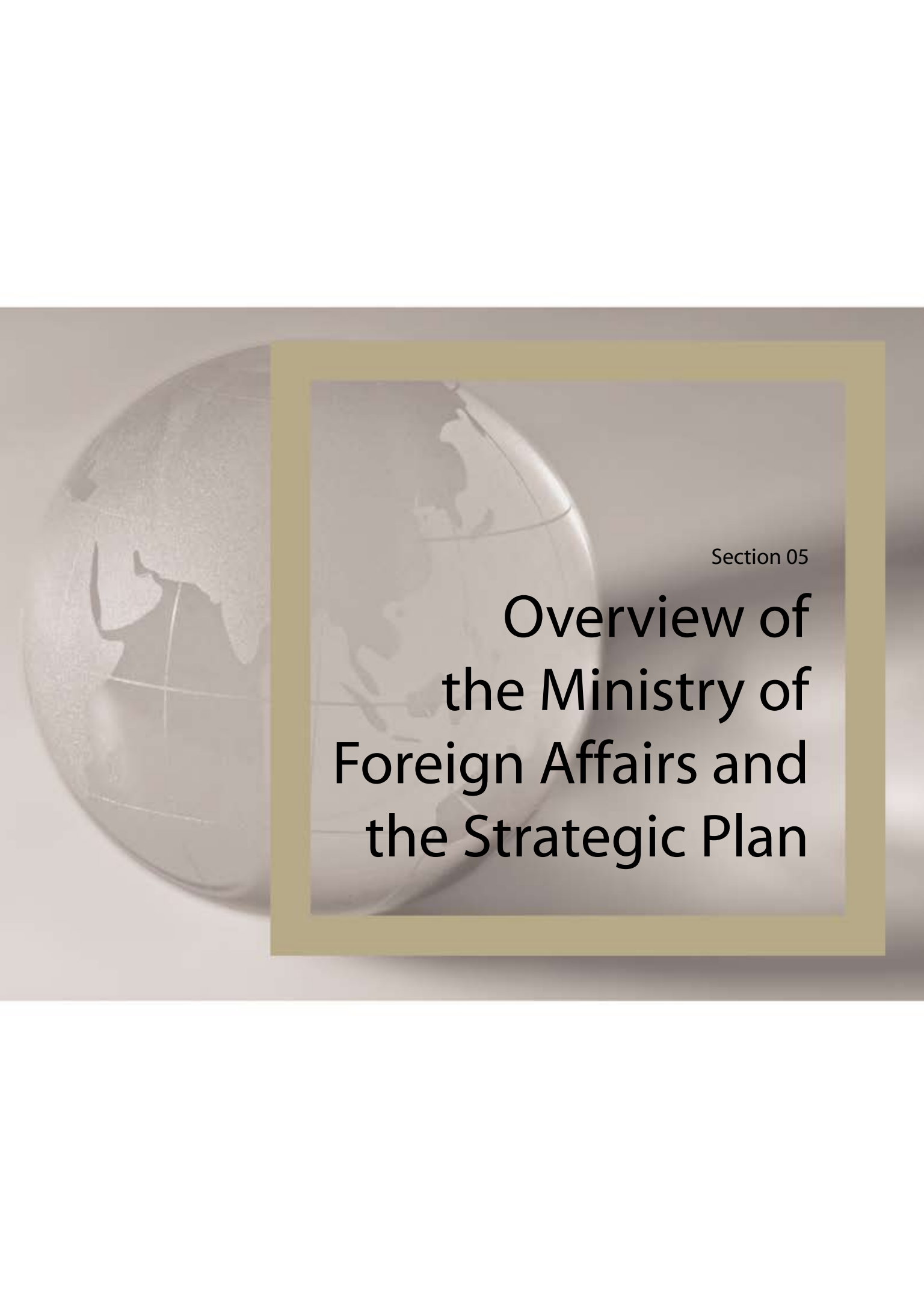
Aiming to serve the nation and the people above all else

PROFESSIONALISM

Serving by virtue of knowledge and competence

INNOVATION

Constantly striving for excellence



Section 05

Overview of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Strategic Plan



OVERVIEW OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the institution that is entrusted with the formulation and implementation of Malaysia's foreign policy. Since its inception in 1957, the Ministry has been at the forefront of safeguarding Malaysia's sovereignty and protecting the interests of the country in the international arena. The environment in which Wisma Putra operates is one that is both dynamic and complex. In implementing Malaysia's foreign policy and pursuing specific objectives, many external factors are able to impact the outcome of these efforts.

5.2 As an important trading nation, Malaysia is actively engaged with the international community in order to protect and promote Malaysia's national interests. Malaysia's extensive bilateral relations and its active involvement in regional groupings such as ASEAN and other international organisations provide Malaysia with a platform to project its interests and allow for its concerns to be heard. These engagements also provide Malaysia with an opportunity to contribute towards the building of a more just and equitable world.

ASEAN and the Regional Context

5.3 As a founding member of ASEAN, Malaysia continues to actively participate in the regional grouping to safeguard the nation's interests. Malaysia is the initiator of some of ASEAN's initiatives i.e. the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) and the idea of defining ASEAN as a rules based entity through a commitment to the ASEAN Charter. In this respect, Malaysia will continue for the advancement and consolidation of ASEAN as an integral and effective grouping committed to the maintenance of peace, security and prosperity of the region.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim at the ASEAN Plus Three Ministers Meeting during the 41st ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Singapore, July 2008

5.4 Malaysia will actively participate in efforts to advance the process of ASEAN's integration and the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015. Malaysia will be working collectively with other ASEAN Member States to reach the milestones of the ASEAN Community in establishing the ASEAN Political and Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC).

5.5 Malaysia is also instrumental in the establishment of the East Asia Summit (EAS) and the ASEAN Plus Three (APT) which are aimed towards promoting closer cooperation between ASEAN and the East Asian countries such as Japan, Republic of Korea (ROK) and China. The EAS is also open to participation of other countries which have acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC).

5.6 Malaysia will continue to engage other countries through ASEAN dialogue partners. The ASEAN framework dialogue has contributed towards the enhancement of the ASEAN's relations with countries such as the U.S., Australia, China, India, Japan, and the ROK as well as with the E.U.

5.7 Besides ASEAN based organisations, Malaysia also actively participates in other regional and inter-regional organisations including Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia Middle East Dialogue (AMED), Far East Asia and Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC), Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) and Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM).

The Wider International Context

5.8 Malaysia is a firm believer that a just and equitable international system needs to be in place for nations to enjoy peace, security and opportunity to pursue economic advancement. Recent global developments however have been dire, with the 3F crisis – fuel, food and finance adversely



Malaysia's flag – Jalur Gemilang waves proudly among flags of other nations.

impacting nations around the world. Compounding the situation are the threats posed by terrorism, transnational crime, piracy and environmental issues.

5.9 Protection and promotion of human rights will continue to be of concern to Malaysia. Malaysia's approach to human rights is consistent with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. While viewing these rights as indivisible and interdependent, Malaysia recognises that these rights are not absolute; nor above such consideration as public order, ethics as well as the security of the country. Malaysia accentuates its human rights values which take into account the history of the country as well as the religious, social and cultural diversities of its communities. On international peace and security, Malaysia has and will continue to place paramount importance to the principles laid down in the UN Charter especially on the settlement of disputes through a multilateral framework, with respect to international law and order. These approaches must include the promotion of more interfaith and inter civilisational dialogues. This is important to encourage better understanding between conflicting parties and thus, facilitate finding resolutions to conflicts.

5.10 In addition, Malaysia is also concerned with the proliferation and threat of weapons of mass destruction and will continue to participate and contribute towards efforts in pursuit of a complete and general disarmament of weapons of mass destruction as well as conventional weapons.

5.11 Environmental issues encompassing climate change interrelate with other issues such as human and energy security. Such concerns as food deprivation, water depletion, the high consumption of energy as well as the emission of harmful gasses that lead to global warming can severely threaten human survival and well being. In handling these issues, Malaysia recognizes the crucial importance of policy formulation at all levels to be based on sound scientific research.

5.12 These crises only serve to underline how interdependent the community of nations has become. An issue or concern affecting one country or region can develop into a contagion threatening global peace, security and economy as a whole. In this perspective, Malaysia believes that the UN continues to be a relevant organisation to provide a platform for nations seeking collective solutions to global problems.

5.13 However, participation at the UN will be meaningful only if the resolutions reached are committed to and followed up with action. There needs to be greater political commitment from member states and in view of the current global crisis, this commitment is essential in finding the balance between the competing interests of the three pillars of sustainable development, namely economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Furthermore, there needs to be continued resolve to address issues in the world's most volatile regions, a number of which are the world's largest producers and distribution channels of oil. Finding long term solutions for stabilising the price of commodities must also be made a priority and these efforts need to go hand in hand with supporting research and development of alternative energy as a means to mitigate future energy crises.

Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim greets Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs Republic of India Anand Sharma at the 41st ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Singapore, July 2008



5.14 Closer to home, Malaysia is witnessing the rise of China and India. By the year 2020, China and India would have a projected population of 1.4 billion and 1.1 billion respectively. In addition, China and India are becoming important players politically and economically in the region. The sheer size of their population coupled with their economic clout and growing military capabilities translates into the ability to project power beyond their shores. With the rise of these two countries, competition among emerging economies and industrial countries to secure energy and other raw materials will intensify.

5.15 As the proverb says '*change is the only constant in life*'. It is the realisation of the ever changing environment and emergence of new players in international relations that requires the Ministry and its officers to plan for the strategic direction of the country in international relations. As outlined in the preceding external environment analysis, the challenges to Malaysia's foreign policy are manifold.

5.16 In meeting these challenges, it is imperative that the Ministry does not lose sight of the guiding principles of Malaysia's foreign policy. The guiding principles of Malaysia's foreign policy are as follows:

- i) Protecting Malaysia's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- ii) Non interference in the internal affairs of other countries;
- iii) Promoting cooperation among developing countries through sharing of experiences and expertise;
- iv) Promoting multilateralism through respect for and adherence to international laws to secure a just and fair rules-based international system;
- v) Promoting peace and security bilaterally, through ASEAN, the UN and other international bodies;
- vi) Enhancing bilateral relations with countries in the international community;
- vii) Promoting and projecting Malaysia's interests abroad;
- viii) Maintaining a modern, effective and excellence-driven Ministry; and
- ix) Providing service delivery to the Ministry's stakeholders in a timely and effective manner

5.17 In order for the Ministry to effectively meet and overcome these challenges, it is vital that this Strategic Plan be drawn up to guide the decisions and actions of the Ministry. Based on these principles, the Strategic Plan outlines six Strategic Objectives for the Ministry of Foreign



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim as guest on the Bersemuka Bersama Media Program on RTM

Affairs. The first objective of the Strategic Plan aims to safeguard the sovereignty and integrity of Malaysia. This would include protecting and promoting Malaysia's interests and contribute towards the establishment of a just and equitable world by means of proactive diplomacy.

5.18 Secondly, in fulfilling the challenges of a very competitive global environment, it is imperative to strengthen bilateral relations with countries in the community of nations.

5.19 The third objective of the Strategic Plan is to advance multilateral relations as a means to project Malaysia's values and defend its interests at the international level.

5.20 The fourth objective of the Strategic Plan is to upgrade Malaysia's cooperation with its regional neighbours through the grouping of ASEAN. Malaysia and the region have benefited tremendously through ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners and as such, emphasis should be given to strengthen the effectiveness of the organisation.

5.21 The fifth objective of the Ministry will be to improve the mechanism for information dissemination and promoting understanding and cooperation through Public Diplomacy.

5.22 The sixth and final objective is to improve and strengthen the Ministry both institutionally and its human capital. It is of the utmost importance that the Ministry gives due emphasis to develop its institutions and improve its human resources to face the challenges of the 21st century. One of the important elements of diplomacy is the diplomatic officers themselves, the portrayer of a positive Malaysian image abroad.

5.23 The Strategic Plan has been formulated to achieve all of the above. It is with this in mind that the objectives and strategies outlined in this plan would be attained in order to ensure the success of the Ministry and the foreign policy of the Government of Malaysia.

5.24 While the Ministry serves as an important bridge connecting Malaysia to the outside world, the responsibility for promoting relations with other countries is not one exclusively held by the Ministry alone, but a collective responsibility of a number of other Ministries and Agencies. Recognizing the complexity of the environment in which foreign policy is executed, it is crucial that efforts in promoting the nation's interests are streamlined and carried out in close coordination with the other relevant Ministries and Agencies. In executing this task, the Ministry is guided by the nation's Ninth Malaysia Plan and incorporates the Konsep Organisasi Bersepadu (KOB).

A large, semi-transparent globe is positioned on the left side of the page. The globe shows the outlines of continents and latitude/longitude lines. A gold-colored rectangular frame is overlaid on the right side of the globe, containing the text. The background is a light, neutral color.

Section 06

Malaysia's Foreign Policy

MALAYSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The Foreign Policy of Malaysia has passed through many distinct phases since the birth of the nation on 31st August 1957. In Malaysia's infancy, under the leadership of Malaysia's first Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al - Haj, the country was confronted with various security, political as well as economic challenges both domestic and regional.

6.2 In facing the challenges throughout the 1960s, the new nation's primary interest was to establish itself as a vibrant state and promote regional security and peace. At this point in time the world was engulfed in a bipolar power struggle that pitted opposing ideas of democracy and communism. Malaysia was not isolated from the power politics affecting the world and was itself at the forefront of this confrontation. National security was of paramount importance and thus, Malaysia's foreign policy was geared towards defeating the communist insurgence. The West was seen as an important counter-balance to Communism and thus, Malaysia aligned its foreign policy closely with the US and the UK during those crucial years.

6.3 As a developing nation, Malaysia's foreign policy went through changes synonymous with global environmental and changing national interests. The leadership of Tun Abdul Razak in the 1970s saw the country's foreign policy shifting toward non-alignment and internationalism with Malaysia joining the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and Non Aligned Movement (NAM).



6.4 Under the premiership of Tun Hussein Onn, in the late 1970s there was an emphasis on ASEAN and its significance to Malaysia and the countries in the region.

6.5 The premiership of Tun Dr. Mahathir, beginning in 1981, saw Malaysia open its doors to forge relations with more nations and Malaysia became a symbol of a rising developing country. The shift to the east was reflected through the 'Look East Policy', which greatly influenced Malaysia's economic development. Its active and vocal stance at the United Nations (U.N) and at other international conferences earned Malaysia a respectable standing among the developing countries. As the barriers of the Cold War fell in 1989, Malaysia's foreign policy was already entrenched on the principle of friendly relations with all nations of the international community. As a member of the community of nations, Malaysia holds to the principles of sovereignty of states and non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and a firm upholder of international laws.

6.6 Under the premiership of Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the 5th Prime Minister, Malaysia continued with its active participation in international organisations. Malaysia was instrumental in the formulation and adoption of the ASEAN Charter which has been ratified by all ASEAN member states and subsequently entered into force on 15th December 2008. During this period, Malaysia also played an active role in expanding the focus of the OIC from traditional political issues into an organisation which also emphasises on socio-economic development of the Islamic countries.

6.7 Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi had also introduced the concept of Islam Hadhari, a form of civilisational Islam which emphasises on the need for a balance between spiritual and physical development, good governance, healthy democratic practice, cultural and moral integrity as well as the protection of the environment and the good quality of life. Islam Hadhari has been accepted and recognised by the OIC member states during the 3rd Special Summit of the OIC in Makkah in December 2005.

6.8 The cornerstone of Malaysia's foreign policy has been ASEAN and this will continue to be so in the foreseeable future. It has served as a platform for regional political, economic, security and socio-cultural cooperation. Beginning with five nations, today ASEAN has grown to ten members and it has recently marked a major development with the adoption of the ASEAN Charter laying the foundation for the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015.

6.9 Malaysia's stewardship among developing countries has earned it the distinct honour and prestige of chairing two international organisations at the same time; the OIC (2003 – 2008) and NAM (2003 – 2006). The country's image as a successful developing country has been well received and is respected by countries in the East and West and this has enabled Malaysia to serve as a unique model for policy studies on Islam and the West.



*The early
Wisma Putra
in 1966*

*Wisma Putra -
former building*






Wisma Putra - present building in Putrajaya

6.10 In response to the expanding international relations and roles in global affairs, the Ministry has expanded the number of representation from the initial seven Missions in 1957 to 105 in 2008. In addition, the Ministry is also assisted by 51 Honorary Consuls in major cities located in 42 countries worldwide. With an extensive network of Missions and Honorary Consuls, Malaysia is one of the most globally interactive nation states in the world.

6.11 As a trading nation, an effective foreign policy and visible presence are pivotal to its development. The success of Malaysia's economic growth is apparent with the GDP reaching RM313 billion in 2007 which represented a tremendous increase when compared to just RM115 billion in 1990. Malaysia is now the 18th largest trading nation in the world with a total trade of RM 1.2 trillion in 2007, a remarkable growth when compared to RM157 billion in 1990.

6.12 As a member of the UN, Malaysia is a firm believer in international peace and security and an upholder of international law. Malaysia's record in peacekeeping operations under the UN is a testimony of its seriousness in instilling the will of the international community. Even in its infancy, Malaysia committed troops to peacekeeping duties in the Republic of Congo in 1960. Since then, Malaysia has participated in various other peacekeeping operations including in Bosnia Herzegovina, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Western Sahara, Iraq, Timor Leste and Lebanon.

6.13 At the United Nations and other international fora, Malaysia will continue to actively participate in the deliberations and efforts toward finding solutions to various international issues such as counter-terrorism, environmental degradation, climate change, health pandemics, human rights, promoting interfaith dialogue, international property rights, disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, energy security, food security, restructuring the international financial architecture, international piracy as well as transnational crimes such as human, small arms and drug trafficking.



Section 07

The Organisational Structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Under the Federal Constitution, the executive authority of the Federation is vested in the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and exercisable, subject to the provisions of any federal law and of the Second Schedule (to the Federal Constitution), by him or by the Cabinet or any Minister authorized by the Cabinet. The Federal Constitution further provides that the executive authority of the Federation extends to all matters with respect to which Parliament may make laws. Accordingly, among the matters with respect to which Parliament may make laws are matters on external affairs, which includes:

- i) treaties, agreement and conventions with other countries;
- ii) implementation of treaties, agreements and conventions with other countries;
- iii) diplomatic, consular and trade representation;
- iv) international organisations; participation in international bodies and implementation of decisions taken thereat;
- v) extradition; fugitive offenders; admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, the Federation;
- vi) passports; visas; permits of entry or other certificates; quarantine;
- vii) foreign and extra-territorial jurisdiction; and
- viii) pilgrimages to places outside Malaysia.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim, Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Abdul Rahim Bakri and Secretary General Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa at a press conference at Wisma Putra, Putrajaya, 2008.

7.2 Pursuant to the executive authority provided under the Federal Constitution in relation to external affairs, Parliament had enacted numerous laws, namely, the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act 1959 (Revised 1988) [Act 348], Diplomatic Privileges (Vienna Convention) Act 1966 (Revised 2004) [Act 636], Consular Relations (Vienna Convention) Act 1999 [Act 595], Foreign Representatives (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1967 (Revised 1995) [Act 541], International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1992 [Act 485] and Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005 [Act 641], which are put under the purview of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

7.3 As the Ministry responsible for external relations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' main roles are to formulate, promote and implement Malaysia's foreign policy and to be in charge of the daily conduct of Malaysia's international relations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs assumes the overall responsibility for all aspects of Malaysia's international relations in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

7.4 The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for advising the Prime Minister and the Cabinet on international relations that may affect the country and in recommending to the Government the positions that Malaysia should take on various international political, security and economic development. The Minister also advises the Prime Minister and other Ministers on international matters in which they should be involved in, provides them with strategic



Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Datuk Abdul Rahim Bakri at the Ministry's Information Dissemination and Public Diplomacy Programme, Kota Kinabalu, December 2008

information on developments in the international arena, facilitates their participation in international events, and advises them on foreign policy options that they may pursue in the nation's interests. In discharging his duty, the Minister is also responsible for maintaining good rapport and working relations with other Ministries and government agencies. Other Cabinet Ministers are required to consult the Foreign Minister on their international roles.

7.5 In view of the heavy tasks and responsibilities shouldered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs is also appointed to assist the Minister. The Deputy Minister sometimes represents the Minister at important international meetings and conferences, undertaking visits to other countries as well as undertaking other representational assignments as and when needed.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim together with Wisma Putra senior officers at the Ministry's monthly assembly, March 2008

7.6 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs primary mandate is to assist the Minister in carrying out his Cabinet and Ministerial responsibilities. The Ministry conducts its mandate by:

- i) protecting Malaysia's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- ii) monitoring and analysing developments in the international arena;
- iii) developing and advising the government on foreign policy options;
- iv) communicating the government's foreign policy position;
- v) assisting other Ministries and Agencies in their international dealings ; and
- vi) assisting Malaysian citizens abroad.

7.7 While the Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the overall performance of the Ministry, the day-to-day administration of the Ministry is handled by the Secretary General. As the most senior and seasoned diplomat, the Secretary General is responsible for ensuring that

all government policies especially on international relations are implemented effectively. The Secretary General also advises the Minister on all issues related to policies, positions, roles and policy direction that should be undertaken to ensure that Malaysia's interests are always protected and promoted. The Secretary General also ensures that there is strong coordination at all times with other Ministries and government Agencies in order to ensure coherent and sound foreign policies objectives.

7.8 As the administration of the Ministry involves both broad and specific areas of specialities, the Secretary General is traditionally assisted by three Deputy Secretaries General; Deputy Secretary General I in-charge of bilateral political relations, Deputy Secretary General II in-charge of multilateral relations and Deputy Secretary General III in-charge of the general management of the Ministry. However, due to the complex and intricate world of diplomacy today, the Secretary General is also assisted by many other senior and experienced Heads of Department that directly report to the Secretary General. These officials include the Chief of Protocol, Director General of ASEAN, Director General of Policy and Strategy Planning, Director General of Research, Treaties and International Law, Director General of the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) and the Executive Chairman of the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR).



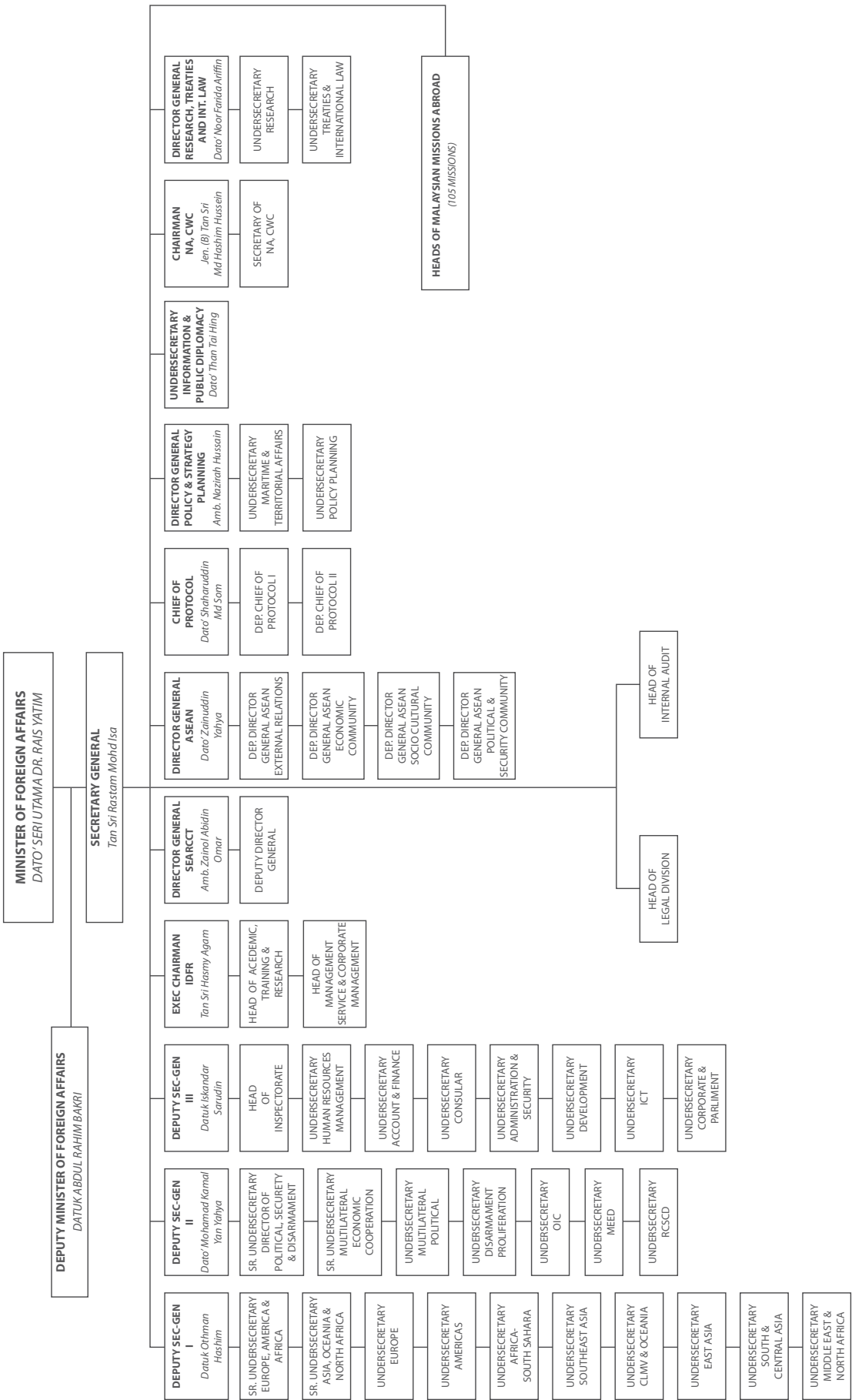
7.9 There are a total of 23¹ senior officers at the Undersecretary level assisting the Heads of Department in ensuring the implementation of the foreign policies objectives of the country. They are supported by officers at both professional and management level as well as officers at various supporting levels.

7.10 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs currently comprises 12 Departments and Agencies namely:

- Department of Bilateral Political and Economic Affairs;
- Department of Multilateral Affairs;
- Department of Management Services;
- Department of Policy and Strategy Planning;
- Department of ASEAN Cooperation;

¹ As of December 2008

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



- Department of Research, Treaties and International Law;
- Department of Protocol;
- Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR);
- Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT);
- National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC);
- Department of Information and Public Diplomacy; and
- Division of Legal Services

7.11 In addition, there are 105 overseas Missions (see Annex 6) as well as 51 Honorary Consuls in major cities in 42 countries (see Annex 7) throughout the world.



Department of Bilateral Political and Economic Affairs

7.12 The main objectives of the Department are to inculcate, preserve and enhance strong bilateral ties with all countries regardless of their political and economic systems. The bilateral relations which the Department is involved in cover the spheres of politics and security; economy and trade; social and cultural; and science and technology.

7.13 The Department's primary focus is also to promote and to develop, preserve and protect Malaysia's interests and image as a peaceful and prosperous country. This is grounded on Malaysia's position that a peaceful environment will facilitate more rapid socio-economic development in all countries.

7.14 This Department is divided into 8 Divisions. Among the functions and responsibilities of the various Divisions are as follows:

- Negotiate on issues of common interests with other countries; and to develop relations with foreign missions in Malaysia;
- Monitor and prepare reports and evaluations on political and economic developments as well as on other matters that relate to foreign countries which have implications on Malaysia's interests;

Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin and the Raja Permaisuri Agong Tuanku Nur Zahirah with the President of Laos, Choummaly Sayasone (right) and First Lady Keosaychay Sayasone (left), at the Official Welcoming Ceremony held at the Presidential Palace, Vientiane, May 2008



- Implement all Government decisions and instructions in protecting Malaysia's bilateral relations with other countries in line with Malaysia's foreign policy; and
- Arrange incoming visits by foreign Heads of State, Heads of Government, and foreign ministers and outgoing visits by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

7.15 The 8 Divisions under the Department are as follows:

i) Europe Division

The Division manages Malaysia's bilateral relations with 46 European countries. It also oversees relations between Malaysia and the European Union. Currently Malaysia maintains 23 diplomatic missions in Europe while there are 23 resident foreign missions from Europe in Malaysia.

ii) Americas Division

The role of the Americas Division is to manage Malaysia's bilateral relations with 45 countries in North America, South America, Central America and the Caribbean. Malaysia has 9 resident Missions throughout the whole of the Americas. Countries in the Americas without Malaysia's resident missions are covered through concurrent accreditations. There are 10 resident foreign missions from the Americas in Malaysia.

iii) Africa-South Sahara Division

The Africa-South of Sahara (AFSS) Division manages Malaysia's bilateral relations with 43 countries situated south of the Sahara. Malaysia also cooperates bilaterally with some of the countries in the spirit of South-South Cooperation and promotes Smart Partnerships through the Langkawi International Dialogue (LID) and the Southern Africa International Dialogue (SAID). There are 11 resident foreign missions from this region in Malaysia.



Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi in discussion with U.S. President George W. Bush during his visit to the United States, New York, September 2006

iv) Southeast Asia Division

The South east Asian Division manages the bilateral relations of Malaysia with Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, Singapore, The Philippines and Timor Leste. All of these countries currently maintain missions in Malaysia.

v) CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) and Oceania Division

The CLMV and Oceania Division manages the bilateral relations of Malaysia with four ASEAN countries in Indo-China namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV); and South Pacific countries namely Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the South Pacific Island countries.

vi) East Asia Division

The East Asia Division manages Malaysia's bilateral relations with Japan, China, Republic of Korea (ROK), Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Mongolia. Malaysia maintains these relations through its embassies in Beijing, Tokyo, Seoul and Pyongyang while Mongolia is covered by the Embassy of Malaysia in Seoul. Except for Mongolia, all of these countries currently maintain missions in Malaysia.

vii) South and Central Asia Division

The role of South and Central Asia Division is to manage Malaysia's bilateral relations with 13 countries in the South and Central Asian region. Malaysia has 8 Missions located in the region while there are 10 resident foreign missions from South and Central Asian countries in Malaysia.

viii) Middle-East and North Africa Division

The role of the Middle East and North Africa Division (MENA) is to manage Malaysia's bilateral relations with 25 countries in the Middle East and North African region. Malaysia maintains 17 diplomatic missions in the region while 18 countries from this region maintain their missions in Malaysia.

Department of Multilateral Affairs

7.16 The role of diplomatic representation expanded greatly following the formation of the United Nations and subsequent international organisations in the 1940s and 1960s such as the OIC and NAM. The need for nation states to discuss issues of global importance such as security, epidemics, famine, energy, climate change and human rights has led to the expanded role of multilateral relations. Malaysia is a member of various international organisations that demands its constant participation in the interest of protecting Malaysia's sovereign right and respect for international law and order.

7.17 The Department's main objectives are to protect, enhance, develop and pursue Malaysia's interests in the international arena. These include the maintenance of international peace, the protection of human rights and security issues.

7.18 The Department is divided into five Divisions:

i) Political, Security and Disarmament Directorate

The Political, Security and Disarmament Division (DPSD) takes an overview of Malaysia's approach to international issues of human rights, transnational organised crime, terrorism and inter-faith and inter-civilisation dialogues. This allows those issues to be considered in tandem with all aspects of Malaysia's foreign policy.

The Division liaises with the relevant government departments on those issues as well as provide them with information of Malaysia's international obligations. It is also responsible for facilitating the ratification of international instruments related to human rights, terrorism, drugs, transnational organised crime and corruption.

The Division also coordinates Malaysia's participation in international fora such as the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Forums of the Alliance of Civilisations.

ii) Multilateral Political Affairs Division

The Multilateral Political Affairs Division (MPD) formulates Malaysia's position on issues relating to international peace and security, peacekeeping operations and peace-building questions in the United Nations (UN), as well as political issues discussed by the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and international parliamentary organizations (IPO).

iii) Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Terrorism and Transnational Crime Division

Malaysia continues to play an active role in pursuit of the goals of complete and general disarmament. Malaysia believes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements namely through the United Nations.

Malaysia is also supportive of efforts to address other disarmament issues relating to conventional weapons, such as landmines, small arms and light weapons.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim at the D-8 Summit, Kuala Lumpur, July 2008

Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi delivering his opening speech at the 1st OIC Anti-Corruption and Enhancing Integrity Forum, Kuala Lumpur, August 2006



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim presents cheque to Datuk Ahmad A. Talib from Yayasan Salam during the International Humanitarian Relief Initiative Programme, Putrajaya January 2009

iv) Islamic Affairs (OIC) and D8 Division

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was established on 25 September 1969 and comprises 57 Member States. Since its inception, the OIC has been the major organisation of Islamic States that voices and articulates Muslim opinion on issues affecting the Islamic States. As a founding member of the OIC in 1969, Malaysia was the Chairman of the OIC from 17 October 2003 to 13 March 2008.

The OIC Division is responsible for the multilateral relationship between Malaysia and the OIC member states, the OIC General Secretariat, the Group of Developing Eight (D8), the Arab League, and the

Islamic Development Bank (IDB). The Division also oversees other Islamic related issues such as International Al-Quran Reciters Assembly, Israeli-Palestinian issues and Capacity Building Programmes for OIC Countries.

v) Multilateral Economic and Environment Division (MEED)

This Division is responsible for formulating policies and coordinating positions to be taken by Malaysia on a broad spectrum of issues such as multilateral economics, South-south cooperation, science and technology, ICT, environmental as well as developmental issues. The Division works closely with other Agencies in the pursuit of Malaysia's interests in these areas.

This Division is also responsible for efforts to preserve and defend national policies and interests at the international fora pertaining to issues on agriculture, sustainable and rural development, forestry, commodities, transportation and international standards as well as monitoring and analysing any related developments in these areas.

vi) Regional Cooperation, Social and Cultural Division (RCSCD)

The Division has the primary responsibility of coordinating and advancing Malaysia's policies and interests through the various fora of regional and multilateral cooperation. It works closely with the related Malaysian Agencies in promoting cooperation on a wide range of issues that fall under the broad regional cooperation such as APEC, IOR-ARC, FEALAC and ASEM as well as social and cultural affairs.

Department of Management Services

7.19 The Department's objective is to enhance and strengthen the overall management of its personnel and organisational development. The Department has nine Divisions:

i) Administration and Security Division

The Administration and Security Division is responsible for managing the administrative staff, maintenance services, transportation and physical security of the Ministry as well as the assets of the Ministry.



Wisma Putra guards on duty

ii) Consular Division

The Consular Division is responsible for providing consular services to assist Malaysians abroad in their consular needs. The Division also provides similar assistance to foreigners in Malaysia. Other services include issuance of diplomatic and official passports and travel documents, processing of visa applications for Malaysian VIPs and Malaysian Government officials who are on official duties abroad. Besides that, the Division also provides consular assistance related to death, detention, distressed and missing Malaysians overseas.

The Consular Division also operates a special counter for the public to authenticate / attest their documents which include invoices, trade documents and certificates, school certificates and other documents used overseas. It also handles the applications for the Certificate of Good Conduct.

In times of crises that involve Malaysian interests, the Division will work in tandem with Majlis Keselamatan Negara (National Security Council), relevant bilateral Divisions and the Administration's Security Division to work out appropriate plans of action to address and resolve the related crises.

iii) **Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Division**

The ICT Division is responsible for ensuring an efficient service presentation to support the Ministry's core dealings in promoting the importance of a global Malaysia and a proactive diplomatic practice through the ICT initiative. Apart from that, the Division also manages the smooth operation of workstations and intranet for the Ministry's users and develops application systems for users to improve efficiency and delivery systems.



Counter staff providing consular services to Malaysians and foreigners at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs



ICT facilities in the Ministry

iv) **Finance Division**

The Division handles matters related to the disbursement of financial allocation to Missions and remuneration of staff. The Division also plans, executes and monitors financial and expenditure matters for the Ministry.

v) **Development Division**

The Division plans, coordinates and advises the Ministry on the acquisition of land and construction as well as maintenance of Missions overseas.

vi) **Human Resource Management Division**

Human resource development is one of the most important variables in the Ministry. The Division manages the recruitment, posting, training and career development of diplomatic and support staff.

The main functions of the Human Resource Division are:

- Planning and Human Resources Development;
- Organisation Development ;
- Service Management ; and
- Performance and Competency Management.

vii) Inspectorate Division

The Division is tasked with administering the application of Service Circular No. 2/94 (Peraturan Khidmat Luar Negeri) on perks and privileges entitled to Officers and staff of the Ministry; handling issues related to application of the Confidential 202/4, governing the terms and conditions of service of its Locally Recruited Staff (LRS) and to conduct inspectorate visits in order to ensure that all Missions abide by existing and relevant government circulars.

viii) Parliament and Corporate Affairs Division

The Division manages the inquiries made at Parliament and ensures that the relevant Department at the Ministry prepares the reply for the Minister to deliver. The Division is also tasked with promoting and maintaining good working relations between the Ministry and the public as well as other Government agencies.

ix) Internal Audit Unit

The Internal Audit Unit of the Ministry audits the expenditure, contracts and payments made by the Ministry and Missions abroad to ensure compliance to all relevant government instructions and circulars.

Department of Policy and Strategy Planning

7.20 The constant change in geo-politics and global economic trends mean that foreign policy operates in an ever changing environment. Given such circumstances, the Ministry needs to be continually updated on emerging new issues, subject matters and variables that can affect Malaysia's interests.

7.21 The Department of Policy and Strategy Planning is thus tasked with providing analytical assessments and forecasting of the development and state of foreign policy. Pursuant to that it proposes new foreign policy initiatives based on coherent and sound strategic plans. Its main function is to take a longer term strategic view of current regional and global trends and provide recommendations that guide and shape the country's foreign policy interests.

Department of ASEAN Cooperation

7.22 The main objective of the ASEAN Department is to ensure Malaysia's interests in all aspects of ASEAN cooperation activities are safeguarded.

7.23 The Department undertakes to further enhance political-security, economic as well as socio-cultural cooperation to a higher level of achievement. The Department, as the National Secretariat for ASEAN is responsible for representing Malaysia in ASEAN meetings and forums at the level of Heads of State/Ministers and Senior Officials at both official and unofficial forums.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim at the ASEAN Plus Three Foreign Ministers Meeting, Singapore, July 2008

Department of Research, Treaties and International Law

7.24 This Department is tasked with the responsibility of assisting the Ministry and its Missions overseas by providing advice on international legal matters. This covers international laws and emerging legal issues in international relations.

7.25 The Department consists of two Divisions namely:

- i) Research Division - which has been set up to build expertise in international legal issues at the Ministry over the long term; and
- ii) Treaties and International Law Division – which is responsible for maritime and territorial boundary issues

7.26 The responsibilities of the Department include the following:

- i) Drafting and/or vetting any bilateral/multilateral agreements/treaties/conventions which fall within the purview of the Ministry;
- ii) Participating in international conferences and meetings where appropriate;
- iii) Preparing Instrument of Ratification or Accession which Malaysia has to deposit with the relevant authorities;
- iv) Undertaking research work as well as providing the Ministry with the appropriate advice in relation to maritime boundary disputes as well as regional and international maritime issues;

- v) Interpreting relevant Conventions under the United Nations, in particular the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982, and Conventions under the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) where necessary;
- vi) Acting as liaison between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international maritime bodies such as the Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (DOALOS) and the IMO;
- vii) Handling issues concerning disputed maritime boundaries between Malaysia and its neighbours;
- viii) Representing the Ministry in discussions and negotiations at the senior official and technical levels;
- ix) Representing the Ministry in the National Committees on Basepoints and Continental Shelf and coordinating with the relevant Government agencies on issues concerning maritime security, particularly in relation to the Malacca Straits; and
- x) Monitoring developments concerning the overlapping claims over the islands, reefs and atolls in the South China Sea. The Division also monitors the Track II activities in the context of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea.

Department of Protocol

7.27 The Department of Protocol is tasked with the responsibility of ensuring relations between Malaysia and other countries are conducted in accordance with international protocol practices and adjusted accordingly to Malaysia's local customs and the principle of reciprocity. As coordinator and adviser on matters related to International Protocol for the Government of Malaysia, the Department of Protocol provides support for all State and Official Visits to Malaysia and the visits of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong abroad. The Department of Protocol is also responsible for the Presentation of Credentials for foreign Ambassadors and Malaysia's Ambassadors-Designate, ceremonial arrangements and protocol assistance to other Government agencies.



The Ambassador of Sudan to Malaysia presenting his credentials to Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin. Looking on is Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim, September 2008



Newly appointed Ambassadors and High Commissioners with Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin at the Istana Negara after receiving their credentials. Also present are Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Abdul Rahim Bakri and Secretary General Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa, November 2008

7.28 The Department of Protocol is also tasked with granting privileges and immunities to Foreign Diplomatic Missions and International Organisations in Malaysia in accordance with the related international laws and the Vienna Conventions. The Department facilitates the issuance of visa/stay permit, tax exemptions, customs clearance and allocation of vehicles registration number for foreign missions in Malaysia.

Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR)

7.29 The vision of the IDFR is to develop a corps of diplomatic officers who will be able to assertively promote and defend the country's interests in keeping with the ever increasing pace and breadth of modern day diplomacy resulting from global changes. The officers are to be equipped with in-depth knowledge, professional skills and the right attitude required in the conduct of foreign relations.



left: IDFR Campus at Jalan Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur

top : Students of IDFR's Masters programme on a study trip to Bogazici University, Istanbul Turkey, September 2005

7.30 The IDFR provides basic training for future diplomats of Malaysia as well as training courses for officers throughout their career in the diplomatic service. The courses are designed to provide continuous improvement of the professional skills of the officers. These courses are open to officers from other Ministries/Department and Agencies. IDFR plans to upgrade its training courses and related activities so as to attain its goal of becoming a preeminent diplomatic training institute in the future.

7.31 The IDFR also conducts courses under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programmes (MTCP) which are offered to 136 countries worldwide.

7.32 Training is conducted through courses, seminars, workshops, roundtables, public lectures and consultancy services. Besides training, IDFR also undertakes research, specifically on matters relating to Malaysian foreign policy and diplomacy, and other research that supports Malaysia's diplomatic initiatives.

7.33 The IDFR also collaborates with a local university in conducting a Masters programme known as Master of Social Sciences in Strategy and Diplomacy. The course provides a broad understanding of the core issues relating to theories and practices on strategic and regional studies. The 13-month programme is open to both local and foreign students.

Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT)

7.34 The SEARCCT serves as a regional counter-terrorism centre focusing primarily on training / capacity-building and public awareness programmes. In collaboration with other Governments and international organisations, the Centre also promotes Malaysia's perspective on the most effective means of countering the threat posed by terrorism.

7.35 The SEARCCT has also been actively involved in attempting to change the mindset and affect a shift in the disposition of those who believe that the war on terror can only be won through military means. The Centre has utilised various training courses, conferences, seminars, workshops and forums to discuss as well as exchange views on the root causes of terrorism. The Centre promotes the view that the campaign against terrorism requires a comprehensive multi-pronged and multi-faceted approach.



Course participants at the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Terrorist Incident Response lecture



Malaysian participants attending the Basic Covert Surveillance Course at SEARCCT, February 2007



Participants at the Prevention and Crisis Management of Chemical and Biological Terrorism, July 2007

7.36 The Centre also researches on various terrorism related issues. Among others, these issues include the root causes of terrorism, terrorist financing, maritime security, the regional dimensions of terrorism, globalisation and its impact on terrorism, cyber terrorism, international law and terrorism and terrorist activities related to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) threats.

National Authority For Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

7.37 The CWC is an international convention to which Malaysia is a member. Malaysia signed the CWC on 13 January 1993 and ratified it on 20 April 2000. To date, there are 184 countries which have participated in the CWC. In line with Malaysia's responsibilities under the CWC, a National Authority for the Convention was established, with the Cabinet appointing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to head the Authority.

7.38 The Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005 came into effect on 1 September 2006, and as an extension of that, the CWC Regulations 2007 were gazetted on 1 November, 2007. The functions and powers of the National Authority for the CWC, among others are:

- To ensure the effective implementation of the Act;
- To facilitate and receive International Inspectors;
- To collect data to be reported in the annual declaration to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) at the Hague, Netherlands; and
- To issue authorisation relating to activities regarding toxic chemicals listed under Schedule 1 of the CWC.

Department of Information and Public Diplomacy

7.39 The Department is tasked with updating and providing correct information on the Government's position on international issues and to depict an accurate picture about the country. It serves at the forefront of public diplomacy by effectively engendering, managing, disseminating, explaining and understanding information systematically, towards the success of the Ministry and Malaysia.



*Audience at the Ministry's Information
Dissemination and Public Diplomacy
Programme, Kota Kinabalu, December 2008*



Engaging the press through public diplomacy – Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim at a press conference

7.40 In this respect, the Department facilitates information dissemination and public diplomacy programmes by Missions and implements similar programmes locally. The Department also processes and facilitates requests received through Missions, such as interviews, and other general requests from abroad and locally.

The functions of the Department of Information and Public Diplomacy are as follows:

- i) Maintaining good relationship with the mass media and decision makers at home and abroad;
- ii) Promoting a better understanding of Malaysia, its institutions and policies;
- iii) Providing timely and accurate media responses;
- iv) Projecting Malaysia's image positively and safeguarding its interests;
- v) Engaging in public diplomacy and creating awareness on the roles and functions of the Ministry;
- vi) Coordinating and updating Ministry's website and publishing materials on developments related to foreign affairs;
- vii) Promoting Malaysia as a reliable supplier of goods and services, a destination for tourism as well as a profitable venue for investment; and
- viii) Engendering support for Malaysia's foreign policies in the long term.

Division of Legal Services

7.41 The Division assists in the drafting of legislation, both principal and subsidiary, which comes under the purview of the Ministry. The Division also advises the Ministry with regard to requests for extradition or mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and letters of rogatory issued by foreign Governments. The Division also handles administrative problems pertaining to the employment of officers/staff, contracts of leases in respect of overseas premises, supply, maintenance and construction contracts. The Division further provides advice on service matters and an officer from the Division sits as a member of the Ministry's Disciplinary Board. The Legal Division is also the depository for all bilateral/multilateral treaties of which Malaysia is a Party.

The Role of Malaysian Missions Abroad

7.42 Malaysia maintains diplomatic relations with countries and international organisations through 105 missions in 83 countries abroad. This includes 66 embassies, 16 high commissions, 3 permanent representatives to UN and ASEAN, a Malaysian Friendship and Trade Centre as well as 19 consulate offices. A few of these missions are concurrently accredited to neighbouring countries while others are accredited to international organisations based in their respective host countries.



*High Commission of Malaysia,
Canberra, Australia*



*Embassy of Malaysia, Stockholm,
Sweden*



*Embassy of Malaysia,
Havana, Cuba*

7.43 Malaysian Missions overseas help to enhance Malaysia's international profile and serve as strategic mechanisms for the achievement of Malaysia's national interests and for implementing its foreign policy mandate.

7.44 Overseas Missions are the institutional extension of the Government of Malaysia in maintaining good relations with foreign countries and international organisations such as the UN and its organs, ASEAN and OIC. The main roles of the Missions include conducting activities that promote friendly relations with the host government and lobby in the interest of Malaysia. Missions also gather useful political, economic and other information, news and activities that might have possible impact on Malaysia's national interests.

7.45 In addition, Missions play an important role in conducting negotiations with host countries on a wide range of issues. It is a well known fact that most negotiations between host and sending Government are conducted through diplomatic Missions. As such, Malaysian Heads of Mission have a crucial role to play in ensuring the successful outcome of any negotiations that would be beneficial to Malaysia.

7.46 Malaysian Missions are also responsible for arranging and coordinating incoming and outgoing visits involving Heads of State / Government, Ministers and senior officials as well as other delegations.



*High Commission of
Malaysia, New Delhi,
India*

*Permanent
Mission of
Malaysia to the
United Nations,
New York, US*



Embassy of Malaysia, Beijing, China

On top of that, Missions are also required to provide consular assistance to Malaysians overseas.

7.47 As the initial point of contact, Missions have a vital role in projecting a positive image of Malaysia overseas. Malaysian Missions overseas are also acting as the main communication channel for Agencies in Malaysia to promote Malaysia in various spheres including trade and investment, cultural exchanges, tourism as well as promoting education opportunities in Malaysia.

*Raya Celebrations,
London,
United Kingdom,
September 2008*



*51st National Day Celebration, Khartoum,
Sudan*



*Handing over cheque during visit to
Vida Positiva orphanage located in the outskirts
of Brasilia. The donation is part of the money
collected during the Bazaar held at the Embassy
of Malaysia, Brasilia Brazil, December 2008*



Celebrating the King's birthday in Vancouver, Canada, June 2008

7.48 There has been a steady increase in Malaysia's annual total trade from 1990 to 2007 corresponding with the increasing number of Malaysian Missions abroad. This is illustrated in Chart 1.

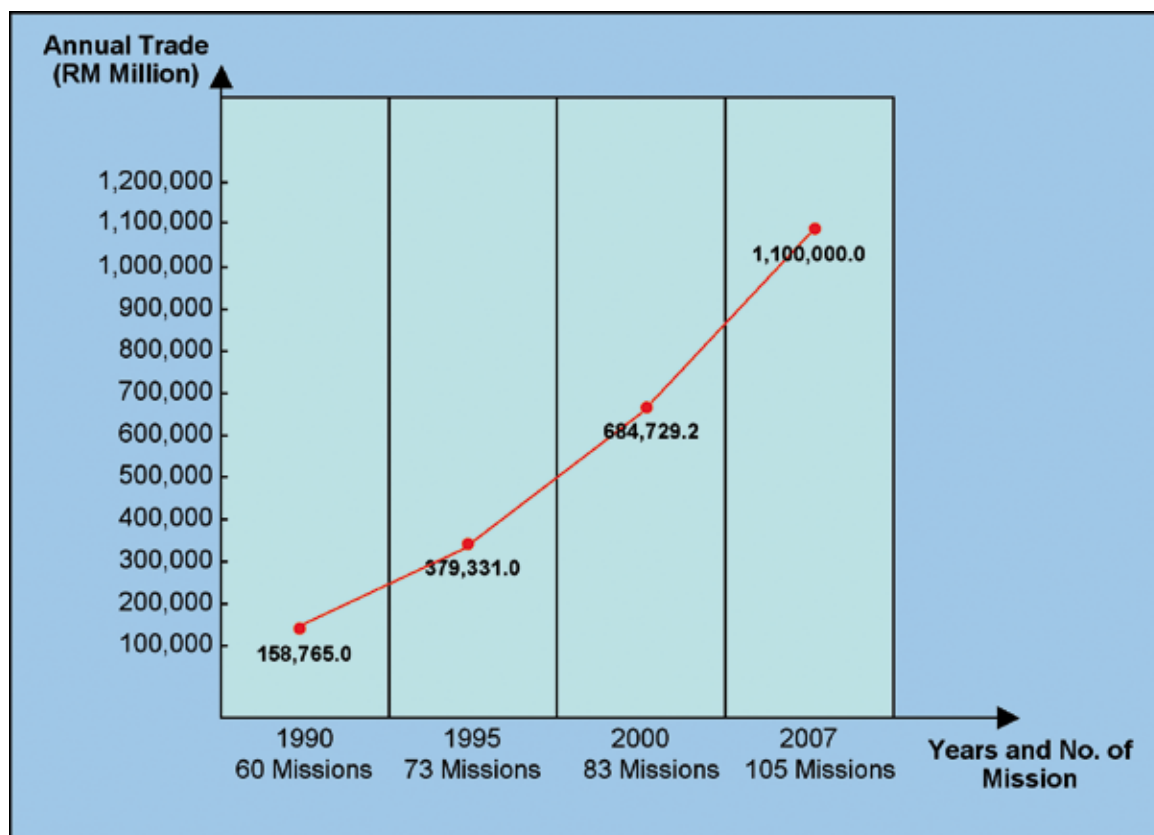



Chart 1 – Malaysia's total trade figure from 1990 to 2007 corresponding with the increase in number of Missions

7.49 As the primary Government entity abroad, it is important that Missions project a coherent, effective and unified image in their host countries. Within this framework, Missions are the principal representative of the Government of Malaysia abroad. Therefore, there is a need for better coordination and implementation among Government Agencies abroad, under the ambit of Konsep Organisasi Bersepadu (Joint Organisation Concept) as provided for in Surat Pekeliling Am Bilangan 7, tahun 1987.

7.50 In addition to the Embassies, High Commissions, Permanent Missions, Consulates General and Consulates, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed prominent individuals in foreign countries to assist Malaysia in achieving its policy of forging greater people to people contact, enhancing trade and economic activities and extending consular assistance. In this respect, the Ministry has appointed 51 Honorary Consuls in major cities in 42 countries across the globe to realise these objectives. The Honorary Consuls support Malaysia's Missions abroad especially in cities beyond the capital where the Embassy is usually located.



Section 08

The Strategic Objectives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Strategic Objectives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

As a stable, principled and respected developing country, Malaysia can play an important role in effecting positive change in the international community. History has proven that Malaysia has shown its resolve and ability to play a leading role in advancing the interests of developing countries.

8.2 Malaysia has been able to play a constructive and positive role in the international community due to its extensive connections to the world through its diplomatic representations and Missions abroad. Malaysia is an active member of regional and international organisations including ASEAN and its related institutions, the United Nations, the OIC, the NAM, APEC and the Commonwealth. These provide essential avenues for the Ministry to address and shape international opinion to Malaysia's interests and values. In this regard, Malaysia is ready and able to make differences internationally on matters of importance to global security and prosperity.



Wisma Putra

8.3 As the leading Ministry in the development and coordination of Malaysia's foreign policies and initiatives, the Ministry connects Malaysia's international and domestic interests. Malaysia's domestic prosperity is supported through its international economic policies and programmes. Malaysia is equally determined on the economic front to enhance its competitiveness.

8.4 An enhanced international role that delivers results has to be supported by the right principles, strategies and priorities. In this connection, there is a need for a Strategic Plan that sets out the objectives and priorities as well as how the Ministry intends to pursue them to achieve real and measurable results. The Strategic Plan will specify the expected outcomes by which performance can be measured and evaluated.

8.5 In the years leading to 2015, the Ministry will focus on six strategic objectives that will prepare the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to efficiently and effectively face and address the challenges of the 21st century.

The six strategic objectives are:

1. Safeguarding and Protecting National Sovereignty in the International Arena;
2. Strengthening Bilateral Diplomacy;
3. Strengthening Multilateral Diplomacy;
4. Strengthening ASEAN;
5. Improving and Strengthening the Institution and Human Capital; and
6. Information Dissemination and Enculturing Diplomacy.

Strategic Objective 1

Safeguarding and Protecting National Sovereignty at the International Arena

8.6 Malaysia is at a crucial juncture as it progresses to achieve a developed nation status in the year 2020. Whilst the country is mobilised domestically to achieve this aim, the external environment within which Malaysia interacts with continues to change.

8.7 Issues in international relations have evolved from traditional politics, security and economics to a broadened spectrum that among others include development issues, the environment, climate change and human security. The multifaceted and complexity of issues demand the Ministry takes several factors into perspective in order to effectively adapt and respond.

8.8 In pursuit of the Ninth Malaysia Plan and Vision 2020 and in anticipation of the Tenth Malaysia Plan, a sustained growth rate of above 5% per annum is crucial throughout the years until achieving developed nation status. As the 18th largest trading nation, Malaysia must ensure that its foreign policy reflects the interests and growing demands of Malaysia's socio-economic needs. In enhancing relations with nations of the world community, the primary focus of the foreign policy should emphasise on the establishment of close bilateral relations and economic and trade exchanges.

8.9 The Ministry will exert greater leadership and coordination of government policies and initiatives aimed at promoting national security as an important prerequisite for economic growth. Malaysia will continue to enhance relationship with its partners in ASEAN and ARF to ensure peace and security in the region. The Ministry will continue to strongly advocate for the respect of international law and adherence to international conventions in the conduct of international relations.

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
Safeguarding and Protecting National Sovereignty, Territorial Integrity and Interests	a) To continue projecting Malaysia as a responsible member of the international community	To participate at all important meetings, seminars and conferences at various levels to advocate Malaysia's position and ensuring that its interests are protected	Number of meetings attended
		To organise meetings, seminars and conferences that are of strategic interests to Malaysia	Number of and level of foreign participants in meetings, seminars and conferences organised by Malaysia
		To comply with International Treaties and Conventions with a view to ratifying those that are relevant and of interest to Malaysia	Number of relevant Treaties and Conventions signed and ratified
	b) Advocating "Prosper thy neighbour" policy	To enhance economic cooperation with neighbouring countries through : i) BIMP-EAGA ii) IMT-GT and other entities	Better initiative and implementation of projects under BIMP-EAGA, IMT-GT and other entities
		To enhance coordination with relevant Ministries and Agencies to formulate unified and coherent position	Common awareness on issues and national policies concerned

Strategic Objective 2

Strengthening Bilateral Diplomacy

8.10 Bilateral diplomacy remains an important mechanism in strengthening bilateral relations between Malaysia and other countries. While political and economic activities continue to be the core of the relationship, the scope of bilateral cooperation has over the years expanded into other areas. Cooperation in the fields of culture, education, tourism, science and technology has yielded significant progress over the years.

8.11 Malaysia has established friendly relations with most countries in the world and has a network of 105 Missions worldwide. This includes 66 Embassies, 16 High Commissions, two Permanent Representatives to UN and one to ASEAN, a Malaysian Friendship and Trade Centre as well as 19 Consulate offices. A few of these Missions are concurrently accredited to neighbouring countries. This extensive network is a testimony of the importance that Malaysia attaches on bilateral diplomatic relations.

8.12 Bilateral relations with Malaysia's partners both in the developing and developed world will continue to be utilised by Malaysia to identify opportunities for political cooperation as well as promoting socio-economic development of Malaysia. Malaysia will focus on the strengthening of economic diplomacy for the promotion of its trade, investment and tourism potential. The Ministry will coordinate and work closely with relevant Ministries and Agencies to establish workable terms of reference in implementing Malaysia's national interests and to coordinate marketing and branding strategies for Malaysia abroad.

8.13 The main focus of the bilateral diplomacy will be to maintain and enhance sound bilateral political relations, promote trade and investment, intensify cooperation and capacity building in various fields, implement infrastructure development and promote peace and stability.

Regional Focus for Bilateral Diplomacy

Southeast Asia

8.14 Strategically located in the heart of Southeast Asia, Malaysia's stability and prosperity unavoidably depend on securing close-knit relations with countries of the region. As Malaysia shares common land and sea boundaries with Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei, Thailand and the Philippines thus, these countries are the primary focus of Malaysia's bilateral foreign policy in the region.

8.15 Southeast Asia (comprising primarily of ASEAN Member States) is Malaysia's 2nd biggest trading partner. In 2007, trade with the Southeast Asian region contributed 25% of Malaysia's total trade amounting to RM 279 billion. Among Southeast Asian countries, Singapore continues to be Malaysia's biggest trading partner (52.5 % of total trade with countries in Southeast Asia). This was followed by Thailand (20.4%), Indonesia (14%), the Philippines (6.6 %) and Vietnam (5.1%).

8.16 It is expected that the intra-ASEAN trade will increase with the coming into force of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). With a rapidly expanding population of about 560 million, as well as an increasingly affluent ASEAN population, Malaysian industries and businesses should prepare to avail themselves of the opportunities as well as challenges anticipated through the liberalisation process.

CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) countries

8.17 The CLMV countries have always looked forward to establishing closer relations and cooperation with Malaysia especially in developing their economies, human capital and institutional capacities.

8.18 As such, Malaysia should capitalise on these positive gestures to make greater in-roads in broadening and deepening its relationship with these countries. In this regard Malaysia should enhance its cooperation to provide more training in specific fields under the MTCP.

8.19 Since the enactment of the 'doi – moi' policy in 1986, Vietnam has become one of the most promising emerging markets in Asia. In 2007, Vietnam was the second fastest growing economy in the region after China with a record FDI influx of USD20.3 billion. As for 2008, until October, Vietnam received USD59 billion worth of investment. This increasing trend of FDI inflow reflects Vietnam's potential of becoming a regional economic player. At the same time, Vietnam regards Malaysia as a model for its development. It would be of benefit for Malaysia to pursue closer political, economic and socio-cultural relations with Vietnam for Malaysia's future strategic interests.



The Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin visiting the Silver Pagoda during his official visit to Cambodia, May, 2008

East Asia

8.20 East Asia is home to the world's second and fourth biggest economies namely Japan and China. Both Japan and China have long been important to Malaysia politically and economically. While Japan has been assisting in Malaysia's economic development, the emergence of China should be seen as an opportunity for Malaysia to enhance its cooperation with China in other fields including trade and investment.

8.21 Trade and investment relations with Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and China have been strong and are set to expand in the years to come. Malaysia's annual exports to Japan and China averaged 10 percent of its total exports from 2006-2008 and is expected to continue to expand from strength to strength. Over the same period, Malaysia's exports to ROK have continued at a steady rate of 4% annually. The region will continue to be a priority as it is invariably one of the most dynamic markets in the world today. While there have been frequent exchanges of visits among leaders and the private sector, Malaysia will continue to encourage more people-to-people contacts in order to forge stronger partnership between Malaysia and East Asian countries.

8.22 The Look East Policy remains relevant as it has contributed to a further broadening of bilateral cooperation between Malaysia and the East Asian countries, particularly in the area of capacity building.



Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi leading the Malaysian delegation in bilateral talks with a delegation led by his Japanese counterpart, Yasuo Fukuda (second from right) at the latter's office. On the left is Datuk Othman Hashim, Deputy Secretary General 1, Tokyo, May 2008

8.23 Strengthening Malaysia's relations with the East Asian countries will also be pursued through various regional activities such as ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Plus Three (APT), the East Asia Summit (EAS) and Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM). Under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), ASEAN has concluded Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with Japan, ROK and China to support and encourage more economic activities in the region.

South and Central Asia

8.24 Malaysia's firm interest to developing a productive, broad-ranging and enduring framework of bilateral cooperative endeavours with the countries in the South and Central regions is driven by political, economic and security imperatives. It is also anchored firmly on the close socio-cultural linkages and some degree of similarity in historical background.

8.25 As a region, South Asia with its wide range of natural attributes has enormous potentials to becoming a leading market for Malaysia's products and services. Riding on its strong economic performance, South Asia has emerged as among the most dynamic growth areas globally. Trade linkages between Malaysia and the region recorded substantial expansion surging to USD12.2 billion from USD10.4 billion in 2006. Malaysia's exports to the region in 2007 has already surpassed USD10 billion. Malaysian entrepreneurs have already established their presence in many sectors in the region especially infrastructure, construction and property development. It is only natural for Malaysia to fully capitalise on the goodwill and firm support of the governments of those countries to further deepen our business presence in the region for mutual benefits.

8.26 Enormous strides have already been made by India in its drive to develop high technology industries. These include bio-technology, aerospace and aeronautical engineering as well as information and communication technology. Malaysia's constructive engagement with India in particular, would provide the necessary strong platform for us to build and strengthen our own high technology industries as major sources of wealth.



The Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin and Tuanku Nur Zahirah receiving King Jordan Raja Abdullah II Al-Hussein and Queen Rania Al-Abdullah at Istana Negara. Together with their Highnesses are Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and wife Datin Seri Jeanne Abdullah, May, 2008

8.27 Central Asian countries generally look up to Malaysia as a model successful developing country that could be emulated to achieve progress and development. Malaysia already has strong economic linkages especially in the oil and gas sector with Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Malaysia has also been playing a prominent role in the human resource development and capacity building in the region. On this basis, Central Asia is certainly a region in which we could deepen our political clout and enhance our circle of friends and allies.

Middle East

8.28 The relationships between Malaysia and countries in the Middle East have been developing in the political, economic as well as cultural fields. Relations have been enhanced through close affinity as Malaysia shares common history and religion with countries in the region.

8.29 Over the years, countries in the region have experienced enormous economic growth and have become important sources for both finance and investment. Countries such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait have been at the forefront of growth with growing infrastructural development programmes almost exclusively funded by oil money. With an estimated world crude oil reserve of 30% the region is important not only to Malaysia, but also to the world.

8.30 The economic opportunities presented by the Gulf countries are immense as they are net importers of non-oil goods, which could represent a lucrative market for Malaysian companies. Currently several Malaysian companies are doing business in the region. In turn, a number of companies from the Gulf States have made significant investments in Malaysia. Malaysia should intensify efforts to attract more investments from the Gulf states.

8.31 In the case of Iran, high level visits between Malaysia and Iran have been active, indicative of the close bilateral ties. Relations with Iran is expanding and could be further enhanced in various areas of cooperation including the petroleum industry, petrochemical, tourism, automotive and ICT.

8.32 Malaysia has established a few Joint Commissions with a number of countries in the region which allow both sides to consult at the Ministerial level on pertinent bilateral and multilateral issues of concern.

Europe

8.33 European countries are invaluable dialogue partners, a vital destination for Malaysia's trade, source of high technology, education and training as well as investments. Europe is of great strategic importance to Malaysia as it is one of the main players in the global economic and political systems. The European Union (EU) was Malaysia's second largest trading partner with total trade in 2007 amounting to RM 137.72 billion (€ 27.57 billion). Malaysian exports were valued at RM 77.81 billion (€ 12 billion).

8.34 Western European countries namely the UK, France and Germany will continue to be the focus of Malaysia's foreign policy interests in Europe. Beyond that, Malaysia should seize the opportunities to enhance its relations with the Central and Eastern European countries both politically and economically. In expanding Malaysia's interests, it would be important for the country to forge new ties with these emerging economies with the aim of increasing trade and economic exchanges.

8.35 At the political level, Malaysia's relations with the Central and Eastern European countries, especially the Russian Federation, are improving. The policy of establishing friendly ties with all countries augurs well for Malaysia's aspirations for a just global governance system and pre-eminence of multilateralism in the international arena. Economic ties are growing, albeit from a low base, and have significant potential for future expansion. Thus properly nurtured relations with the Central and Eastern European countries including the Balkans will contribute to the achievement of Malaysia's strategic objectives in Europe.

Americas

8.36 Bilateral relations with both North and South America will be increasingly developed to identify opportunities for enhanced political consultations, trade and investment ties, opportunities for developing and sharing new technologies, particularly in the fields of Information Communication Technology and sustainable energy. Malaysia will focus on promoting Malaysia's trade, investment and tourism potentials and opportunities with countries in this region. In this regard, Malaysia should focus its marketing initiatives as a safe destination for investment.

i) United States of America

The US offers immense potential for trade and investment. Efforts will be made to promote Malaysia as an excellent trade and investment destination. Despite differences on a number of issues, ties between both countries will continue to be of special significance. Albeit, the US is the third most important trading and business partner of Malaysia with Malaysian exports exceeding US\$25 billion per annum.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim and United States of America Secretary of State Dr. Condoleezza Rice in a discussion during a bilateral meeting, 41st ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Singapore. July 2008

Malaysia will continue to engage the US diplomatically to reduce friction and promote dialogue and understanding. Efforts will be made to promote high-level visits from the US and vice versa. The initiative is to ensure Malaysia's views are well articulated in the US.

Malaysia is looking forward to enhancing its bilateral relations and cooperation with the US under the new Democratic Administration headed by Mr. Barack Obama.

ii) Canada

Malaysia's relations with Canada will be further enhanced for the mutual benefit of both countries. Malaysia is Canada's biggest trading partner in South east Asia and there is still much room for further growth in bilateral trade relations. The potential to attract more investments from Canada to Malaysia is also strong, which could be realised through the active promotion of Malaysia as an attractive and conducive business partner.

iii) Latin America and the Caribbean

Bilateral relations between Malaysia and Latin America and the Caribbean countries will continue to be advanced, especially on matters related to South-South Cooperation. These relations will be further utilised to enhance economic, scientific, technical and business opportunities as well as to pursue issues of common interest and concern at the multilateral fora.

Malaysia needs to actively promote its expertise and technology in potential areas of strong economic interests. The Malaysian business community should also be encouraged to explore and actively pursue potential investments and trade opportunities, especially in sectors where Malaysia has a clear advantage such as palm oil plantation, infrastructure and ICT.

Africa

8.37 The African continent is rich in resources and provides a range of opportunities for enhanced bilateral cooperation. Part and parcel of Malaysia's commitment to South-South Cooperation has been to assist in the development of human resources in the African countries. African countries can be a source of political support for Malaysia in the international fora. It is of strategic importance that Malaysia forges well developed relations and links with African nations.

8.38 Malaysia needs to position itself well to gain advantage from the developing markets in Africa. Missions located in Africa should be maintained to help identify potentials and opportunities that could promote better political and economic cooperation with countries in that continent. With 53 nations in the African continent, Malaysia would be at an advantage should it expand its bilateral political and economic relations with most if not all countries on that continent.

Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific

8.39 Relations with countries in the South Pacific especially Australia has been improving and is set to grow further. Australia seems keen to play a prominent role given its close economic relations with the region. Australia broached the idea of having an Asia Pacific Community (APC) by 2020 – a comprehensive umbrella encompassing all spheres of relations. It is of strategic importance to Malaysia to continue to engage Australia bilaterally or through regional cooperation such as in ASEAN, EAS and APEC where Australia's participation has been significant.

8.40 Relations with New Zealand are cordial and are limited mainly in the trade and cultural fields. Malaysia should advocate more exchanges of high level visits between both countries so that the 'trade will follow the flag'.

8.41 Malaysia's relations with the island states in the Pacific apart from Papua New Guinea and Fiji remain somewhat limited. Malaysia should put more efforts towards translating the political goodwill that exists towards the establishment of stronger economic relations with these countries.



Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi welcoming the President of Namibia Hifikepunye Pohamba during the latter's courtesy call at Dataran Kompleks Perdana Putra, June 2008



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim together with Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd during the latter's official visit to Malaysia, July 2008.

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
Strengthening bilateral diplomacy	A) Promote Malaysia's political and economic interests through a concrete and coherent plan of action	To encourage exchanges of high-level visits, including political and private-sector levels	Number and frequency of bilateral visits
		To establish relevant bilateral mechanisms, namely bilateral consultations and JCMs, as appropriate	Number of bilateral mechanisms established
		To convene bilateral consultation mechanisms as and where necessary	Number of bilateral consultation mechanisms convened
		To enter into bilateral agreements and MoUs that are of benefit to Malaysia	Number of agreements and MoUs signed
		To monitor and facilitate, where necessary, implementation of bilateral agreements and MoUs	Number of projects and activities undertaken
	B) Promote Malaysia as a brand	To identify and cultivate principal actors and other stakeholders	Number of personalities regarded as Friends of Malaysia
		To identify Malaysia as an important source for trade and services, and destination for investment	Successful bids by Malaysian companies abroad
			Increased volume of trade
			Increased FDIs
		To promote trade and business delegations	Number of trade and business visits to and from Malaysia
		To promote business seminars to attract more interests in economic and business relations with Malaysia	Number of seminars on Malaysian business in host countries
		To encourage Malaysian business chambers and associations to establish linkages with their foreign counterparts	Number of covenants / agreements between Malaysian and foreign chambers of commerce

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
	C) Promote Malaysia as a peaceful, tolerant and progressive nation	<p>To create better understanding, people-to-people contacts and promote Malaysian culture through programmes and activities such as food festivals, cultural shows and student exchanges</p> <p>To intensify promotion of Malaysia as a tourist destination</p> <p>To continue promoting the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP)</p> <p>To intensify promotion of 'Malaysia My Second Home' programme</p> <p>To coordinate with other Ministries and Agencies to ensure coherent implementation of policies</p> <p>To cooperate with other Government agencies in regulating the flow of migrant workers consistent with the country's needs and to ensure their documentation and protection</p>	<p>Number of activities and programmes held</p> <p>Increased understanding and appreciation of Malaysia</p> <p>Increased number of tourist arrivals</p> <p>Number of participants attending MTCP courses</p> <p>Number of approvals given</p> <p>Number of meetings and consultations held</p> <p>Number of registered migrant workers</p>

Strategic Objective 3

Strengthening Multilateral Diplomacy

8.43 Malaysia is a member of a number of multilateral organisations including the United Nations (UN), Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Commonwealth, ASEAN, Group of Seventy Seven (G77), Developing Eight (D8), Asia Middle East Dialogue (AMED), Far East Asia Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC), Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Multilateral diplomacy is not just important but engrained in the conduct of Malaysia's foreign policy since the country gained its independence.

8.44 Malaysia has been working actively towards a global political and socio-economic stability and security within the multilateral system. Malaysia will therefore promote security, international law as well as development through its active participation in the international fora, especially the United Nations system and its specialised agencies.

8.45 The United Nations through its universal membership and its Charter occupies the central and indispensable role within a multilateral system of governance. Malaysia recognises the need to address the pressing social and economic needs of the developing countries and as such looks to the United Nations to advance the development agenda related to underdevelopment and the eradication of poverty.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim addressing the 63rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, September 2008

8.46 Through Malaysia's participation in the multilateral fora, Malaysia has voiced the belief that resolution of international conflict should be peaceful and in accordance with the United Nations and international law. Malaysia will support all initiatives aimed at strengthening the UN and multilateralism. Malaysia has played a prominent role in advancing the development agenda of the South through its leadership roles in the NAM and OIC. The contributions that Malaysia have made during its tenure as Chairman of both these organisations have re-invigorated and re-energised these organisations. Malaysia's initiated programmes such as the Capacity Building Programme for OIC countries and the NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women (NIEW) should be actively pursued and encouraged.

8.47 The strengthening of South-South cooperation has in recent years developed into high level intercontinental engagements, a development that bodes well for the strengthening of solidarity and development of interdependence among developing countries in addressing common social and economic challenges. Another key aspect in this engagement is the cooperation in the technical, scientific and trade fields.

8.48 The strengthening of Malaysia's multilateral diplomacy is imperative as the issues and challenges the country faces have increased and multiplied over the decades.

International Security and Order

8.49 The establishment of the United Nations six decades ago in the aftermath of the Second World War was a turning point in history. The destructiveness of global power struggle that engulfed the whole world pushed nation states to commit themselves to an international organisation that could reduce the propensity for another global war. Since becoming a UN member in 1957, Malaysia has placed pre-eminent importance on the principles laid down in the UN Charter especially for the settlement of disputes through peaceful means. The UN has given equal voice to all nation states, providing Malaysia with protection through the framework of multilateralism and respect for international law and order.

8.50 Malaysia remains deeply concerned over the difference of views and complexities faced in the field of disarmament and international security. The justification made by certain states for the continued existence of weapons of mass destruction and its use as a security deterrent by some states, undermines the peaceful co-existence of states thus serves as a threat to humanity. Such excuses raise grave concern amongst peace-loving states as it poses a security threat to them and induces others to secure such weapons to arm themselves. This only serves as a formula that would lead to an arms race. Therefore, there is now a need for renewed efforts, strategies and real commitment to resolve the current impasse in achieving complete and general disarmament of weapons of mass destruction as well as conventional weapons. For these reasons, Malaysia is committed to undertake all possible efforts to achieve a world free from weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons.

8.51 As Malaysia moves ahead, its foreign policy will continue to place importance on the UN multilateral system and its mechanisms. Malaysia will continue to contribute to the future of this organisation.

Human and Energy Security

8.52 In an ever changing global environment, the advent of conflicts and catastrophes has engendered the world community to develop the concept of human security. Conflicts and catastrophes would exacerbate into more dire conditions such as food deprivation and water supply depletion with the capacity to inflict serious ramifications on human survival and well being.

8.53 Energy security has been an issue of great contention for decades. Today, the world consumes an estimated 87 million barrels of crude oil a day and by the year 2010, the rate of consumption will reach 110 million barrels a day. The world is in an energy crisis due to sharp demands and shortage in supply leading to price hikes. The world was astounded when the price of crude oil reached its peak in July 2008 that almost plunged the global economy into a recession. Energy security will have to consider research on new renewable sources of energy.

8.54 Malaysia is also affected by such challenges. Hence, Malaysia has to coordinate its position in order to protect its interest on issues concerning human security, global energy supply and demands.

Environmental Issues

8.55 The phenomenal economic development that the world is witnessing would exert enormous stress on nature and the environment. Climate change is a trans-national issue that requires a global response. In facing this challenge, environmental diplomacy would certainly be an important area that Malaysia needs to focus on to ensure a balance between development and the environment.

8.56 Over the years, the rise in temperature due to trapped carbon dioxide and green house gases have affected the global climate. Climate change will affect the lives of people around the world. This includes access to potable water, health, food and the well being of the environment.

8.57 The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol and the subsequent UN Framework Convention on Climate Change are but a first step towards reducing the emission of harmful gases and curbing global warming. Given the circumstances, Malaysia needs to have a firm stance on the issue of climate change beyond the Kyoto Protocol. Pursuant to this objective, it is imperative that Malaysia is actively engaged in the international efforts to formulate policies based on well grounded scientific research.

Human Rights

8.58 Human rights has assumed greater importance over the years. Advocated resolutely since the end of World War II, the movement and belief on the significance of human rights practice have spread worldwide and it has even been adopted by the UN and documented as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). It has been an issue of both substance and of moral arguments.

8.59 Malaysia takes a holistic approach to human rights in that it views all rights as indivisible and interdependent. In Malaysia, the rights of every citizen are protected by legal provisions in the Federal Constitution, which spells out the fundamental rights of all persons, including minorities. But these rights are not absolute and are subject to, among others, public order, morality and security of the country, which is consistent with the UDHR.

8.60 While upholding the universal principles of human rights, Malaysia accentuates its human rights values which take into account the history of the country as well as the religious, social and cultural diversities of its communities. This is to ensure that the respect for social harmony is preserved and protected. The practices of human rights in Malaysia are reflections of a wider Asian value system where welfare and collective well-being of the community are more significant compared to individual rights.

8.61 Malaysia has been a staunch supporter of human rights and Malaysia participates actively in the local arena and international fora in order to demonstrate that the country has been, and will remain, truly committed towards improving its human rights system.

Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime

8.62 Terrorism and transnational organised crime are serious global concerns that have the potential to endanger the stability and security of nations as well as threaten international peace. The fight against both terrorism and transnational organised crime must be done comprehensively. It is imperative for the international community to formulate a universally accepted definition; to identify its root causes and undertake appropriate measures to remedy it; and to include acts of terror perpetrated by the State.

8.63 Malaysia condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and transnational crimes. As terrorism and transnational organised crime are global phenomenon that transcends national boundaries, fighting both menaces demand effective international actions in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and universally recognised principles governing international relations and international law. Malaysia believes that the best forum to lead and coordinate those actions remains the United Nations. Malaysia participates actively in contributing/sharing information and experiences in the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and also at regional level especially under the ASEAN Work Programme as an effort in combating terrorism and transnational organised crime.

Interfaith and Inter-Civilisation Dialogues

8.64 The initiative to establish interfaith and inter-civilisation dialogues was a strong sign of the growing preoccupation at the highest political levels with the strategic importance of intercultural and inter-religious dialogue for the pursuit of peace.



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim at the Third International Conference on the Muslim World and the West : Bridging the Gap "From Definition to Action", Kuala Lumpur, June 2008

8.65 The need for coordinated international action to cultivate peace resulted from events such as September 11, the Madrid attack on 11 March 2004, the bombings in London on 7 July 2005 and the recent bombings in Mumbai on 26 November 2008.

8.66 In view of the many proliferations of initiatives on interfaith and inter-civilisation, Malaysia will focus on UN-led initiatives at the international arena; the Alliance of Civilisations (AoC) and at the regional level; the Asia-Pacific Interfaith Dialogue.

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
Strengthening Multilateral Diplomacy	A) To utilise the multilateral system in protecting Malaysia's national interests	To ensure participation in conferences, meetings at all levels and in all relevant international organisations to ensure Malaysia's interests are advocated	Frequency of attendance at international conferences Consistent and number of Reports of the Latest Updates
		To offer candidates for office in important international bodies	Success of Malaysian candidatures
	B) Adherence to international law in protecting the national interests	To allocate resources both personnel and financial in obtaining information and specialisation of fields	Increase in the number of specialists in specific fields
		To implement UN Resolutions and decisions of other international organisations	Malaysia is not censured by non-implementation of UN Resolutions and decisions
	C) To make a difference and achieve progress in issues pertaining to human rights, the fight against transnational organised crime, anti-terrorism and inter faith and inter-civilisation dialogues. To meet Malaysia's international obligations	To participate in UN mandated peacekeeping operations and peace-building efforts	The number of participation in peacekeeping and peace-building operations
		To include human rights, the fight against transnational organised crime, anti-terrorism and inter-faith and inter-civilisation dialogues as an integral part of Malaysia's actions in multilateral fora	Consistency and frequency in the number of times issues are raised at international discussions Frequency of activities organised/funded by Malaysia
		To ensure that the relevant government departments are well informed of Malaysia's international obligations	The submission of reports to the relevant organisations
		To enhance cooperation and coordination with local NGO's including SUHAKAM and other relevant entities	Better understanding between the Government and NGOs on human rights issues

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
	D) To utilise International Organisations (IOs) in economic and development issues	<p>To ensure the views of Malaysia and developing countries are voiced and are taken into account</p> <p>To coordinate position among like-minded developing countries</p> <p>To offer Malaysia as a suitable destination for projects</p> <p>To propose economic development projects in NAM and OIC members</p> <p>To increase Malaysian representation in International Organisations</p> <p>To ensure the views of Malaysia and developing countries with regards to the issue of climate change are voiced and effectively taken into account</p>	<p>The views and concerns of developing countries are taken into consideration and implemented</p> <p>Improved economic cooperation among South-South and North-South countries</p> <p>The extent to which Malaysia is reflected favourably in the international community</p> <p>Number of proposals accepted by NAM and OIC members</p> <p>Increase in number of Malaysians serving in International Organisations</p> <p>Malaysia's and developing countries views are given due considerations</p>
	E) Socio-cultural and sustainable development	<p>To promote dialogue for peaceful co-existence</p> <p>To ensure sustainable development and protection of the environment.</p>	<p>Better understanding of Malaysian policies by international organisations</p> <p>Sustainable development issues are included in the development agenda</p>
	F) Recognising and respecting cultural diversity	<p>To promote cultural understanding among the international community</p>	<p>The organising of dialogue and conferences on cultural diversity in Malaysia</p>

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
	G) To play a leading role in Disarmament and Non-Proliferation activities at the national, regional and international levels	<p>To ensure national adherence to obligations in international Conventions on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, including frequency of reporting.</p> <p>To strengthen expertise in the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Division</p> <p>To be State Parties to international conventions on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation</p> <p>To participate in national, regional and international conferences, meetings and seminars on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation</p>	<p>Malaysia's adherence to obligations in international Conventions on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation</p> <p>Officers more knowledgeable in the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation issues</p> <p>Adoption/ratification of International Conventions on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation</p> <p>The number of participation at International and regional conferences, meetings and seminars on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation</p>

Strategic Objective 4

Strengthening ASEAN



Foreign Minister Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim together with other ASEAN Foreign Ministers at the 41st ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Singapore, July 2008

8.66 ASEAN is the cornerstone of Malaysian foreign policy. It is both of geo-political significance and economic relevance to Malaysia and also to the nations within this region. Its renunciation of the use of force and promotion of peaceful settlement of disputes has been the foundation to its peace, stability and prosperity in the region.

8.67 By 2015, an Asean Community will be established. The Community is premised on the three pillars of cooperation, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC).

8.68 ASEAN is determined to accelerate the full implementation of the ASEAN Community's programme areas, measures and principles, with appropriate flexibility and at the same time recognise the importance for ASEAN Member States to adopt a balanced approach towards achieving all three pillars of the ASEAN Community.

8.69 With its dedicated Plans of Actions and Protocols, ASEAN will move closer towards its goal of building the ASEAN Community, characterised by greater political and security interaction and engagement, a single market and production base, with free flow of goods, services, capital investment and skilled labour and a caring society, focusing on social development, education and human resources development, public health, culture and information, and environmental protection.

8.70 ASEAN came out with the blueprints for the three community pillars, aimed to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States' relevant sectoral bodies. The ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders during the 13th ASEAN Summit in November 2007. Another two blueprints – the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint have undergone their drafting processes and are set to be adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit in Thailand.

8.71 To adapt itself to a changing regional landscape and future challenges, ASEAN came out with the ASEAN Charter. With the Charter, ASEAN will undergo transformational changes to become a rules-based organisation with legal personality. It reiterates the common principles which bind all 10 ASEAN Member States i.e. rule of law, good governance, principles of democracy and constitutional government; shared commitment and collective responsibility in enhancing regional peace, security and prosperity; and enhanced consultations on matters affecting the common interest of ASEAN.

Issues

8.72 As a founding member of ASEAN, the foreign policy of Malaysia continues to emphasise on the relevance and importance of ASEAN as the forum and catalyst for regional dialogue. ASEAN Dialogue Partnerships, ASEAN Regional Forum, ASEAN Plus Three and East Asia Summit have allowed its members to engage leading powers on issues of global and regional importance.

8.73 Pursuant to making ASEAN a more effective, closely integrated, rules-based, and people-oriented regional organisation, ASEAN Member States decided to formulate an ASEAN Charter which they eventually signed at the 13th ASEAN Summit in Singapore. The ASEAN Charter will put in place a new legal and institutional framework for ASEAN to improve its implementation, coordination, and decision making process. The Charter came into force on 15th December 2008.

Strategy

8.74 In its foreign policy strategy, Malaysia will continue to actively reaffirm its commitment and work within ASEAN to achieve peace, security and prosperity in the region. Malaysia will also continue to work together with fellow ASEAN Member States towards the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015.

8.75 On a broader scale, ASEAN will encourage closer relations with other regional groupings on issues of common concerns and mutual benefits.

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
Strengthening ASEAN to assure regional peace, stability and prosperity	A) Regional Political-Security Cooperation		
	Working together with other ASEAN countries to ensure the formulation and implementation of an ASEAN Political and Security Community Blueprint that will be beneficial to Malaysia	To participate in all relevant ASEAN meetings, seminars and conferences to advocate Malaysia's position and to safeguard its interests	Active participation at all relevant ASEAN meetings Increase in number of activities
	Ensuring the centrality of ASEAN in regional security cooperation	To enhance high level security consultation between ASEAN member countries and respective Dialogue Partners through the ARF	Implementation of activities under the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint
	Promoting broader coordination in non-traditional security activities	To share information and activities among ASEAN security agencies	Closer collaboration and cooperation among ASEAN security agencies
		To propose projects aimed at achieving greater regional security	Number of projects proposed to enhance regional security
		To encourage confidence building measures	Better understanding among ASEAN Member States
		To implement provision as agreed to in the ASEAN Charter	ASEAN Member States have taken steps to implement the Charter
	B) ASEAN economic integration		
	To articulate and promote Malaysia's interests in the AFTA	To participate in all relevant ASEAN meetings, seminars and conferences to advocate Malaysia's position and ensure its interests are safeguarded	Active participation at all relevant ASEAN meetings. Assessment on outcomes of meetings
	Work towards narrowing development gap of ASEAN	To participate in ASEAN economic related activities	Increased FDI in ASEAN as a region
		To participate in the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Project to narrow the development gap	Increased intra-ASEAN trade flows in ASEAN Number of activities initiated by Malaysia

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
	C) ASEAN socio-cultural integration		
	To create better understanding of the different cultures of the ASEAN Member States	To participate and implement activities aimed at recognition of cultural diversity within the ASEAN region	Implementation of activities under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint
	To promote the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN	To promote ASEAN identity and awareness among Malaysian and people to people interactions within ASEAN	Better connectivity between ASEAN destinations
	More people to people oriented activities	To promote studies in the field of ASEAN in universities in Southeast Asia	Number of universities offering the studies in the field of ASEAN
		To commemorate ASEAN Day	To commemorate the ASEAN Day through a number of activities
		To identify suitable and workable programmes that can ensure cooperation between government to government and people to people participation	Number of activities organised to promote Malaysian culture and events to ASEAN Member States
		To establish better coordination in facing trans-national endemic and environmental issues	Improved coordination and cooperation between ASEAN Member States.
	To increase cooperation on migrant workers	To ensure the documentation and protection of migrant workers	Number of registered migrant workers

Strategic Objective 5

Information Dissemination and Enculturing Diplomacy

8.76 Public diplomacy plays an important role in the promotion of Malaysia's foreign policies as it helps to communicate Malaysia's interests and position to all of the Ministry's stakeholders. In this regard, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its information dissemination and public diplomacy channels, to provide accurate information as well as to rebut false allegations targeted towards Malaysia.

8.77 Public diplomacy is seen as one of the most crucial tools in the practice of diplomacy today. A public diplomacy that is proactive, timely, well coordinated, accurate, innovative, factual and informative is essential in advancing Malaysia's foreign policy imperatives. Malaysia should implement a communication and media strategy that helps to project the image of Malaysia. A multi-pronged approach in disseminating information and engaging the stakeholders should be taken including utilising publications, papers, electronic media and other relevant programmes.

8.78 Globalisation and the expansive reach of mass communications provide the Ministry with the opportunity to use information as a tool to pursue Malaysia's foreign policy agenda and bring about a better understanding of its goals and objectives.

8.79 In the conduct of diplomacy, Malaysia is obligated to extend privileges and immunities to foreign missions and diplomats based in Malaysia as stipulated under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961. The Ministry will continue enhancing the service delivery to the foreign missions and diplomats so as to enable them to perform their tasks effectively. Missions overseas also have a vital role in providing consular assistance.

8.80 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also responsible for organising both incoming and outgoing visits of the Heads of State and Government. In this regard, the Ministry provides the necessary protocol services to ensure the successful outcome of these visits.



Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi at the IDFR campus during the Ministry's Meet the Client event, Kuala Lumpur, January 2009

Strategy

8.81 In devising the strategy for public diplomacy, the Ministry should furnish its Missions abroad with relevant information on Government positions and latest developments in Malaysia. Additionally, Missions should engage foreign news agencies to broadcast programmes in promoting better understanding of Malaysian culture, history, economics, politics etc. while fostering close and friendly ties with them. Missions must cultivate 'Friends of Malaysia' among the locals to act as 'goodwill ambassadors' who can help promote Malaysia and who will support promotional activities undertaken by the Missions. Fairs, forums, talks, etc. must become an integral component of Missions' activities as these can attract wider audiences. In tandem, Missions should actively strive to get closer and to engage Malaysians and students abroad.

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
Information Dissemination and Enculturing Diplomacy	To enhance better understanding and appreciation of Malaysian foreign policies locally and abroad		
	A) Malaysian Audience		
	To ensure that Malaysians understand and appreciate Malaysian foreign policies	To disseminate information to the public on the latest information and perspective on Malaysian foreign policy in a timely manner through printed materials, DVDs, CDs, etc.	Increased awareness about the roles and functions of the Ministry
		To create programmes that enables the public or the media to interact with Wisma Putra regularly (e.g. Hari Pelanggan, Weekly Press Briefing)	Increased awareness of Malaysia's foreign policies among the public, especially NGOs, students and media
		To create programmes in and outside Wisma Putra for Malaysians in general, including students, to learn about the Ministry and Malaysia's foreign policy	Increased awareness of Malaysia's foreign policies and roles and functions of the Ministry

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
		<p>To expand <i>Program Mendamping Rakyat</i> in order to forge closer links with Malaysians overseas. Missions are to be provided enough resources for the initiative</p> <p>To produce and distribute brochures and flyers that provide information on foreign policy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Missions able to communicate with and impart information to Malaysians abroad</p> <p>Malaysian expatriates working closely with Missions overseas to promote and project a positive image of Malaysia</p> <p>Dissemination of updated information on a regular basis</p>
	<p>B) International Audience</p> <p>Project a positive image of the country in the international arena and also to ensure that the international audience understands Malaysia's position and perspectives on various issues</p>	<p>To undertake Media Relations and Public Diplomacy programmes in promoting political, cultural, social and economic ties in other countries and seek to dispel detrimental misconceptions and misinterpretation about Malaysia</p> <p>To provide timely inputs and pointers to Malaysian Missions overseas</p> <p>To publish books, DVDs or films concerning Malaysia's foreign policy and disseminate them to foreign Missions as well as Malaysia's Missions</p>	<p>Increased interest and favourable impression on Malaysia; government, people and policies</p> <p>Negligible negative reporting of Malaysia in host country's media</p> <p>Reduction of misconceptions and misrepresentation about Malaysia</p> <p>Immediate and timely rebuttals by Missions.</p> <p>Publication of promotional books, DVDs, films regarding Malaysia and her foreign policies on a regular basis and timely manner</p>

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
	Promote Malaysian culture and values through Missions abroad	<p>To coordinate with RTM, FINAS, Filem Negara etc to produce films/ documentaries</p> <p>To encourage Heads of Missions to be media savvy</p> <p>To establish an exchange of TV/radio programmes, cultural delegation, food fair, educational fairs etc.</p> <p>To adopt schools as a promotional mechanism</p> <p>To allocate a certain number of scholarships under the MTCP as a mechanism to establish networks with foreign countries.</p> <p>To identify and cultivate suitable foreign individuals who could become "Friends of Malaysia"</p>	<p>The production of films/ documentaries with a professional edge</p> <p>Appearance of Ambassadors in local television and printed media</p> <p>Increase in number of cultural exchange programmes with other countries</p> <p>Appreciation and recognition of Malaysian culture and values in host country</p> <p>Increased awareness about Malaysia amongst students</p> <p>Increased number of foreign participants in MTCP courses</p> <p>Number of individuals abroad who are able to help promote and enhance Malaysia's image</p>
	<p>Consular Matters:</p> <p>To provide excellent services to Malaysians abroad as well as foreigners in Malaysia</p>	<p>To coordinate efforts among Malaysian Agencies abroad in consular and immigration matters</p> <p>To provide excellent and prompt counter services at the Consular Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Malaysians abroad are satisfied with the services provided</p> <p>Customer satisfaction with the counter services provided</p>

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
	<p>Protocol matters:</p> <p>To ensure excellent services are provided to accredited foreign missions and diplomats and the enhancement of service delivery so as to enable the foreign diplomats to perform their tasks effectively</p>	<p>To provide efficient services related to privileges and immunities to foreign missions and diplomats as required by the relevant international laws and the Vienna Conventions</p> <p>To provide efficient and excellent services pertaining to outgoing and incoming high level visits</p>	<p>Foreign missions and diplomats are satisfied with the services rendered</p> <p>Successful implementation of visit programme and outcome of visits</p>

Strategic Objective 6

Improving and Strengthening the Institution and Human Capital

8.82 Over the last few years, the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has grown both in scope and complexity. This is in line with developments and changes in the international arena. The scope of Malaysia's bilateral relations are expanding and so too the multiple roles that Malaysia plays.

8.83 The Ministry employs 1638¹ staff both in Malaysia and Missions abroad. To remain competitive in the international arena, the Ministry needs high calibre officers to serve locally and abroad. Significant efforts should be given to ensure that the Ministry attracts the best and develops them to rise to the challenges.

8.84 The Ministry will have to look critically and holistically at people management and development issues. This is in due recognition to the important role that people play in implementing Malaysia's foreign policy. Deliberate and systematic processes should be developed to ensure a human resource strategy that will assist Malaysia in achieving its foreign policy objectives. Key priorities should be identified and specific measures and performance indicators be developed.

8.85 The role of the Human Resource Management Division is to ensure that the Ministry possesses employees who can make a difference for Malaysia through effective, efficient and professional human resource processes.

8.86 In order to achieve this goal, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will have to focus on the building of human resource capacity through an efficient recruitment, selection and placement strategies. It is also important to implement a retention strategy that includes attractive remuneration, reward and a recognition system to acknowledge high achievers. Another vital factor for an effective human resources strategy is to facilitate a conducive work environment by improving organisation culture and through the implementation of a programme that will look into the well being and welfare of employees. Another important focus for human resource will be to enhance career development and succession plan.



Wisma Putra officers, staff and their family sharing together time during the Ministry's Family Day, March 2006

¹ As of October 2008

8.87 Human resource planning processes is an important component in ensuring effective and efficient human resource management and therefore it should be integrated into the Ministry's Strategic Plan. This is to ensure that the human resource policies and programmes are in line with the current and future needs of the Ministry.

8.88 At the same time, it is also important for the Ministry to provide a conducive working environment both at the Ministry and at Malaysian Missions abroad. There should be continual development programmes to update infrastructural facilities available for the Ministry and the Missions abroad. In parallel to the building of new infrastructure, there is an imperative need to undertake the highest level of maintenance of the existing infrastructure.



The Ministry's Resource and Training Lab

8.89 In tandem with the upgrade of infrastructural facilities, there is a need to keep abreast of the latest developments in ICT to ensure security, effectiveness and promptness in communication between the Ministry and Missions overseas. The launch of the 5 year ICT Strategic Plan in April 2008 is a move towards ensuring the smooth and successful deployment and commissioning of the identified ICT requirements of the Ministry and Missions overseas.

8.90 In December 2008, the Ministry took steps to improve service delivery as well as the quality of service provided to the public and other stakeholders through the launch of the Quality Management System ISO 9001: 2000. The adoption and implementation of the quality management standard by the Protocol Department, Consular Services Division and the General Service Department is intended to provide a higher quality services by these three entities. This is a commitment by the Ministry in efforts to continually provide service par excellence to its stakeholders.

Strategy

8.91 The strategy in this field has always been to improve the quality of officers and exposure of diplomatic personnel. Recruiting the right individuals with the right qualifications, disciplines and expertise is important to maintain high competencies in delivering services to the public.


8.92 In view of this the Ministry intends to work closely with the relevant Agencies in communicating its needs recruitment wise for officers best suited to the requirements of the Ministry. The Ministry also intends to continue its efforts at recruiting the best through the Ministry's direct intake mechanism which is already in place.

8.93 The Ministry recognises that it is not enough just to recruit the best. In order to mould the best, the Ministry needs to continuously provide training to its officers. In this respect, cooperation with IDFR and other training institutes to arrange training and development programmes for officers is one of the ways to achieve the said goal. Further, exposure in working with relevant international organisations shall give significant experience and exposure to the officers that will enhance the quality of services delivered.

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
Improving and strengthening human capital and the institution	A) Human Capital To attract, retain, equip and develop the best officers	<p>Recruitment</p> <p>To attract the most qualified individuals with the right attitude and qualifications in various disciplines including public international law, maritime law, economics, international relations, political and pure sciences</p> <p>To form linkages with universities to identify possible candidates early</p> <p>To organise career talks in universities</p> <p>To recruit officers directly under the Ministry's walk-in interview</p> <p>To implement a balanced personnel intake, to ensure a demographically fair and diverse group of officers in the Ministry</p>	<p>Diverse pool of expertise among new recruits</p> <p>Greater interest in joining the foreign service</p> <p>Awareness among university graduates on the career opportunities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Selection of the most suitable candidates to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>A diverse group of officers serving the Ministry</p>
		<p>Knowledge Development and Training</p> <p>To train personnel with relevant skills and knowledge in modern and contemporary diplomacy such as ICT, politics and economic analysis, crisis management and strategic planning</p>	<p>Increased pool of officers with the right skills, expertise and attitude</p> <p>Increase in number of officers competent in ICT and other modern technologies in diplomacy</p>

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
		<p>To prioritise in providing foreign language and negotiations skills training</p> <p>To allocate special allowances for the skills attained including competency in foreign languages</p> <p>To organise short courses on specific subject matters that could enhance academic and diplomatic skills</p>	<p>Increased pool of officers competent in foreign language and negotiation skills</p> <p>Increased interest among officers to take up foreign languages</p> <p>Number of specialised courses attended</p> <p>Increase in quality and productivity of work</p>
		<p>Retention</p> <p>To provide attractive remuneration packages, reward and recognition system</p> <p>To provide opportunities for higher education and attachment to relevant international organisations</p> <p>To implement placement of officers in accordance to their areas of expertise</p> <p>To implement an effective and transparent succession plan</p> <p>To implement individual career development plan for officers</p> <p>To create a conducive environment for personal and professional development</p>	<p>Low turnover rate</p> <p>Increased number of officers with post graduate qualification</p> <p>Increased number of officers with knowledge on the workings of international organisations</p> <p>Job satisfaction commensurate with experience</p> <p>Awareness of career advancement among officers</p> <p>Job satisfaction commensurate with area of specialisation</p> <p>Job satisfaction</p>

Objective	Strategy	Plan of Action	KPI
		To provide critical allowances for hardship posts	Willingness to serve at hardship posts
	B) Institution	<p>To improve infrastructure and ICT by providing conducive working environment</p> <p>To ensure allocation of financial needs to replace equipment</p> <p>To ensure prudent financial management in accordance with Government circulars</p> <p>To ensure a conducive working environment at the Ministry and Missions abroad</p> <p>To ensure adequate staffing needs for Ministry and for Missions.</p> <p>To ensure secure communications systems</p> <p>To improve coordination and cooperation among Departments of the Ministry to ensure coherent implementation of Government policies</p> <p>To implement <i>Konsep Organisasi Bersepadu</i> (KOB) at Missions</p> <p>To undertake appropriate development projects overseas</p>	<p>Improved infrastructure and ICT hardware and software</p> <p>Adequate finances for procurement of equipment</p> <p>Financial expenditures according to Government circulars</p> <p>Infrastructures are at optimal condition</p> <p>Positions are filled up</p> <p>Secure communication between Ministry and Missions</p> <p>Coherent implementation of Government policies and sharing of information among officers</p> <p>Better coordination and implementation as different Agencies work abroad as Team Malaysia</p> <p>Malaysian infrastructures overseas reflect the level of economic development in Malaysia</p>



Section 09

Monitoring and Evaluating the Strategic Plan

Monitoring and Evaluating the Strategic Plan

The overall aim of the Strategic Plan is to set out the foreign policy objectives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs up to 2015. The Strategic Plan will serve as the guidelines for the Ministry in promoting, projecting and enhancing Malaysia's foreign policy for the period 2009 to 2015.

9.2 There are many challenges facing the Ministry in the period ahead and the Strategic Plan takes into consideration the ever changing international environment in which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs operates. In order to ensure a cohesive and coherent implementation of Malaysia's foreign policy the Strategic Plan defines the objectives, strategies and plans of action to be pursued by the Ministry as well as the Key Performance Indicators to ensure that the goals of Malaysia's foreign policies are achieved.

9.3 As the main institution responsible for advising the government on foreign policies, it is important that the Ministry remains alert and continually monitors developments in the international arena to ensure that Malaysia's interests are promoted and protected at all times. As such, it is essential that the Strategic Plan be monitored and evaluated from time to time to ensure that it remains relevant and reflects current developments.

9.4 In this regard, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, it is necessary that an annual review be undertaken to measure the successes and identify the shortcomings, if any in the Strategic Plan. The annual review would provide invaluable feedback for the Ministry in strengthening its performance and providing effective and efficient services to Malaysians. This review will also enable the Ministry to incorporate the progress achieved as well as to reflect the changing circumstances and priorities in international affairs.

9.5 An important component of the Strategic Plan is the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) which provides the basis for measuring the effectiveness of the Foreign Ministry's performance. In implementing the Strategic Plan, Departments are recommended to apply the KPI as a measure of success of each Objective. It should be noted that the KPIs illustrated in the tables are to be used as a guide. This is so because identifying measurable quantitative and qualitative indicators to the objectives are difficult as some of these outcomes may prove immeasurable. It is therefore recommended that all Departments and Agencies exercise discretion when measuring the success of the objectives using the KPIs.

9.6 The Department of Policy and Strategy Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs acts as the Coordinator for the Strategic Plan. In this connection, all Departments and Agencies under the Ministry are requested to work closely with the Department of Policy and Strategy Planning in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the Strategic Plan. It is recommended that the Strategic Plan be monitored and reviewed annually by a Coordinating Committee comprising senior officials of the Ministry and the report of this Committee be used as a basis to prepare a revised Strategic Plan as and when needed.



Annexes

ANNEX 1 -GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	Asian Development Fund
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AoC	Alliance of Civilisations
AMED	Asia Middle East Dialogue
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APSC	ASEAN Political and Security Community
APT	ASEAN Plus Three
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEM	Asia Europe Meeting
AU	African Union
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-the Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
DPSD	Directorate of Political, Security and Disarmament
D8	Developing Eight Countries
EAS	East Asia Summit
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEALAC	Far East Asia and Latin America Cooperation
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDFR	Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations
IMT-GT	Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle
IO	International Organisation
IPO	International Parliamentary Organisation
KOB	<i>Konsep Organisasi Bersepadu</i>

KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MEED	Multilateral Economic and Environment Division
MERCOSUR	Organisation of the Common Market of South America
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPD	Multilateral Political Division
MTCP	Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
RCSCD	Regional Cooperation, Social and Cultural Division
ROK	Republic of Korea
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SEANWFZ	Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone
SEARCCT	South East Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism
SUHAKAM	<i>Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia</i> (Human Rights Commission of Malaysia)
TAC	Treaty of Amity and Cooperation
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
US	United States

ANNEX 2 - PAST MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DATO' SERI SYED HAMID ALBAR

(9 January 1999 to 18 March 2008)

DATO' SERI ABDULLAH AHMAD BADAWI

(15 March 1991 to 8 January 1999)

TAN SRI ABU HASSAN OMAR

(20 May 1987 to 14 March 1991)

DATO' SERI UTAMA DR. RAIS YATIM

(11 August 1986 to 7 May 1987)

TUN MOHD GHAZALI SHAFIE

(17 July 1981 to 16 July 1984)

TENGKU AHMAD RITHAUDDEEN AL – HAJ TENGKU ISMAIL

(13 August 1975 to 16 July 1981)

(17 July 1984 to 10 August 1986)

TUN ABDUL RAZAK HUSSEIN

(23 September 1970 to 12 August 1975)

TUN DR. ISMAIL ABDUL RAHMAN

(3 February 1959 to 31 August 1960)

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL – HAJ

(31 August 1957 to 2 February 1959)

(1 September 1960 to 22 September 1970)

ANNEX 3 - PAST DEPUTY MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DATO' JOSEPH SALANG AK GANDUM

(2005 to 2008)

DATO' SRI DR. MUHAMMAD LEO MICHAEL TOYAD ABDULLAH

(1995 to 2004)

DATO' DR. ABDULLAH FADZIL BIN CHE WAN

(1987 to 1994)

DATO' PADUKA ABDUL KADIR BIN HAJI SHEIKH FADZIR

(1981 to 1986)

DATO' MOKHTAR BIN HAJI HASHIM

(1977 to 1981)

ANNEX 4 - PAST PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DATO' AHMAD SHABERY CHEEK

(2006 to 2008)

DATO' ZAINAL ABIDIN OSMAN

(2004 to 2006)

TAN SRI MUHYIDDIN BIN MOHAMED YASSIN

(1981-1984)

DATO' ZAKARIA BIN HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN

TUAN MOHD. KASSIM ALIAS YAHYA AHMAD

(1977-1981)

ANNEX 5 - PAST SECRETARIES GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TAN SRI DATO' AHMAD FUZI HJ. ABDUL RAZAK

(4 July 2001 to 7 January 2006)

TAN SRI ABDUL KADIR MOHAMAD

(17 September 1996 to 3 July 2001)

TAN SRI ABDUL HALIM ALI

(28 August 1996 to 16 September 1996)

TAN SRI DATUK AHMAD KAMIL JAAFAR

(1 April 1989 to 27 August 1996)

DATUK MOHD. YUSOF HITAM

(4 March 1988 to 30 March 1989)

TAN SRI DATUK ZAINAL ABIDIN SULONG

(27 March 1984 to 3 March 1989)

TAN SRI ZAKARIA MOHD. ALI

(27 May 1976 to 26 March 1984)

TAN SRI ZAITON IBRAHIM AHMAD

(22 September 1970 to 26 May 1976)

TUN (DR.) MOHD GHAZALI SHAFIE

(12 February 1959 to 21 September 1970)

TAN SRI NIK AHMED KAMIL NIK MAHMOOD

(24 March 1958 to 11 February 1959)

DATO' OTHMAN MOHAMED

(6 July 1956 to 23 March 1958)

ANNEX 6 - LIST OF MALAYSIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS *

A

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16406 El-Biar, Algiers

Algeria

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Fax : 00(662) 679 2208

Email : malbangkok@kln.gov.my

Consulate General of Malaysia, Songkhla

4 Sukhum Road
 Songkhla 90000, South Thailand
 Kingdom of Thailand
 Tel : 00(66-74) 311 062 / 316 274
 Fax : 00(66-74) 324 004
 Email : malsgkhla@kln.gov.my

TIMOR LESTE***Embassy of Malaysia, Dili***

Jalan Pantai Kelapa, Dili
 Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
 Tel : 00 670 3321 804 / 3311 141
 Fax : 00 670 3321 805
 Email : mwdili@mail.timortelecom.tp

TURKEY***Embassy of Malaysia, Ankara***

58, Mahatma Gandhi Caddesi
 06700 Gaziosmanpasa
 Ankara, Republic of Turkey
 Tel : 00 (90-312) 4463 547 / 548
 Fax : 00 (90-312) 4464 130
 Email : mwankara@isnet.net.tr or
 malankara@kln.gov.my

**UKRAINE*****Embassy of Malaysia, Kiev***

No.25, Buslivska Street
 Kiev 01014, Ukraine
 Tel : 00 (380) 44 2868940/1
 Fax : 00 (380) 44 2868942
 Email : malkiev@kln.gov.my

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES***Embassy of Malaysia, Abu Dhabi***

Villa No. 715B, Sector 40
 Al Saada Street No. 19
 New Corniche, P.O Box 3887
 Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
 Tel : 00 971-2-4482 775 / 776
 Fax : 00 971-2-4482 779
 Email : admin@malaysianembassy.ae

Consulate General of Malaysia, Dubai

Malaysia Trade Centre
 Lot 1-3 & 6-10 Ground & Mezzanine Floor
 Al-Shafeena Building
 Za'abeel Road, Dubai
 P.O Box 4598
 Dubai, United Arab Emirates
 Tel : 00(9714) 337 2152
 Fax : 00(9714) 337 2153
 Email : consulat@malaysianembassy.ae

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND***High Commission of Malaysia, London***

45-46 Belgrave Square
 London SW1X 8QT
 United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
 Tel : 00(44-20) 7235 8033
 Fax : 00(44-20) 7235 5161
 Email : mwlondon@btconnect.com
 mallondon@kln.gov.my

UNITED STATES***Embassy of Malaysia, Washington***

3516 International Court, N.W
 Washington D.C 20008
 United States of America
 Tel : 00(1202) 572 9700
 Fax : 00(1202) 572 9882
 Email : mwwashdc@kln.gov.my

Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York

313 East, 43rd Street
 New York, N.Y. 10017
 United States of America
 Tel : 00(1-212) 986 6310
 Fax : 00(1-212) 490 8576
 Email : malnyun@kln.gov.my

Consulate General of Malaysia, Los Angeles

550 South Hope Street
 Suite 400
 Los Angeles CA 90071
 United States of America
 Tel : 00(213) 892-1238
 Fax : 00(213) 892-9031
 Email : malla@kln.gov.my

Consulate General of Malaysia, New York

313 East, 43rd Street
 New York, N.Y. 10017
 United States of America
 Tel : 00(1-212) 490 2722/23
 Fax : 00(1-212) 490 2049
 Email : malnyun@kln.gov.my

UZBEKISTAN***Embassy of Malaysia, Tashkent***

28, Mariam Yakubova Street
 Yakkasaray District
 100 031 Tashkent
 Uzbekistan
 Tel : 00(998 71) 281 3931
 00(998 71) 256 3027
 00(998 71) 256 3299
 Fax : 00(998 71) 252 3071
 Email : mwtskent@rol.uz

**VENEZUELA*****Embassy of Malaysia, Caracas***

Centro Professional Eurobuilding
 Piso 6, Oficinas D-E-F-G
 Calle La Guairita, Chuao
 Caracas 1060
 Bolivarian Republic Of Venezuela
 Tel : 00(58-212) 992 1011/992 1144
 Fax : 00(58-212) 992 1277
 Email : mwcaracas@cantv.net
 malcaracas@kln.gov.my

VIETNAM***Embassy of Malaysia, Hanoi***

43-45 Dien Bien Phu Street
 Hanoi
 Socialist Republic of Vietnam
 Tel : 00(844) 3734 3826 / 3734 3849
 Fax : 00(844) 3734 3832
 Email : malhanoi@kln.gov.my

**Consulate General of Malaysia,
Ho Chi Minh City**

1208, Me Linh Point Tower
 No. 2, Ngo Duc Ke Street
 District 1
 Ho Chi Minh City
 Socialist Republic of Vietnam
 Tel : 00(848) 3829 9023 / 38293132
 Fax : 00(848) 38299027
 Email : malhcminh@kln.gov.my

**YEMEN*****Embassy of Malaysia, Sana'a***

Ilran Street
 P.O Box 16157
 Sana'a
 Republic of Yemen
 Tel : 00-967-1-429781 & 429782
 Fax : 00-967-1-429783
 Email : mwsanaa@y.net.ye
 malsanaa@kln.gov.my

**ZIMBABWE*****Embassy of Malaysia, Harare***

40 Downie Avenue
 Avondale
 P.O Box 5570 Harare
 Republic of Zimbabwe
 Tel : 00(263-4) 334 413/14
 Fax : 00(263-4) 334415
 Email : malharare@kln.gov.my

ANNEX 7 - LOCATION OF MALAYSIA'S HONORARY CONSULS

A AUSTRALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adelaide • Brisbane ALBANIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tirana 	G Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hamburg • Munich • Stuttgart Greece <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athens 	M Mexico <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monterrey • Guadalajara Mongolia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulaanbaatar 	Switzerland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basel • Zurich Syria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damascus
B BANGLADESH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chittagong BRAZIL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belo Horizonte • Recife BULGARIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sofia 	Guatemala <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guatemala City Guyana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgetown 	Morocco <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casablanca N New Zealand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christchurch Norway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oslo 	T Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Istanbul (HCG) • Izmir (HCG) • Bursa Tunisia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunis
C Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toronto Colombia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bogota Cyprus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicosia 	I Iceland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reykjavik India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kolkata Indonesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bali (Denpasar) • Makasar (Manado) Italy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naples 	P Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lahore Panama <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama City Portugal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lisbon 	U United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honolulu • Houston Uruguay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montevideo
D Denmark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copenhagen 	J Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fukuoka (HCG) • Osaka (HCG) Jordan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aqaba 	S Slovakia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bratislava Slovenia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ljubljana 	
E Ecuador <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quito 	L Lebanon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidon (HCG) 	Soloman Islands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honiara Spain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barcelona (HCG) 	

ANNEX 8 - LIST OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIONS TO MALAYSIA *

A

AFGHANISTAN

Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

2nd Floor, Wisma Chinese Chamber
258 Jalan Ampang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4256 9400 / 4253 4707
Fax. : 03-4256 6400
Email : admin@afghanembassykl.org

ALBANIA

Embassy of the Republic of Albania

Lot 31 ©, 31st Floor
UBN Tower, Jalan P. Ramlee
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2078 8690/3829
Fax. : 03-2070 2285
Email : info@albanianembassy.com.my

ALGERIA

Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

No. 5, Jalan Mesra Off Jalan Damai
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2145 9604/2148 8159
Fax. : 03-2148 8154
Email : dz@algerianembassy.org.my

ANGOLA

Embassy of the Republic of Angola

(accredited from Beijing)
1-8-1, Ta Yuan Diplomatic Office Building,
Chaoyang District,
100600 Beijing.
Tel : 00 (86)10 6532 6968 / 6839
Fax : 00 (86)10 6532 6992 / 6970

ARGENTINA

Embassy of the Argentine Republic

Suite 16.03, 16th Floor, Menara Keck Seng
203 Jalan Bukit Bintang
55100 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2144 1451/1461/1469/1487
Fax : 03-2144 1428
Email : emsia@pd.jaring.my

ARMENIA

Embassy of the Republic of Armenia (accredited from New Delhi)

D-133, Anand Niketan
New Delhi-110 021
Tel : 03-2411 2851 / 2852
Fax : 03-2411 2853
Email : armemb@vsnl.com

AUSTRALIA

High Commission of Australia

No. 6, Jalan Yap Kwan Seng
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2146 5555 (Main Office)
03-2146 5642 (Visa)
Fax :
Administration - 03-2141 5773
Website:
www.malaysia.highcommission.gov.au

Consulate of Australia, Kota Kinabalu

Suite 10.1, Level 10
Wisma Great Eastern
No.65, Jalan Gaya
88000 Kota Kinabalu
Tel : 088 267 151
Fax : 088-266 509
E-mail : ausconsulatesabah@yahoo.com

Consulate of Australia, Kuching

Suite 504, 5th Floor
Wisma Bukit Mata Kuching
Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman
93100 Kuching
Tel : 082-233 350
Fax : 082-233 480
Email : lkcbob@tm.net.my

* As of January 2009

Consulate of Australia, Penang

1-C Lorong Hutton
10500 Penang
Tel : 04 263 3320
Fax : 04 263 3320

AUSTRIA**Austrian Embassy of Austria**

Suite 10.01-02, Level 10
Wisma Goldhill
67, Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2057 0020 / 2057 9432 / 2057 8969
Fax : 03-2381 7168
Email : kuala-lumpur-ob@bmeia.gv.at
Website: www.bmeia.gv.at/kuala lumpur
Commercial Section

Suite 14.1, Level 14, Menara IMC

No. 8 Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur
or
P.O. Box 10555
50716 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2032 2830
Fax : 03-2032 3130
Email : kualalumpur@austriantrade.org
Website: www.austriantrade.org

AZERBAIJAN**Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

Wisma Chinese Chamber, 2nd Floor,
258 Jalan Ampang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-4252 6800, 03-4253 4800
Fax : 03-4257 1800
Email : azembkl@streamyx.com


BAHRAIN**Embassy of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

(accredited from Bangkok)
100/66-67, 31st Floor Sathorn Nakom Tower
North
Sathorn Road
Silom Bangrak, Bangkok 10500
Thailand
Tel. : 00 (66) - 26367892
Fax. : 00 (66) - 25367459

BANGLADESH**High Commission for the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

Block-1, Lorong Damai 7
Jalan Damai
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2148 7940 / 03-2142 3271/ 2505
Fax. : (Chancery) 03-2141 3381
Email : bddoot@streamyx.com
Website: www.bangladesh-highcomkl.com

Consulate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Penang

15, Bishop Street
10200 Penang
Tel. : 04 262 1085
Fax : 04 262 9676
Email : shaik@kasifa.com

BELGIUM**Embassy of Belgium**

Menara Tan & Tan
Suite 10.02, 10th Floor,
207, Jalan Tun Razak,
50400, Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2162 0025
Fax. : 03-2162 0023
H/p : 012-267 3112 (24 hrs-emergency only)
EMail : kualalumpur@diplobel.be

Commercial Section:

Walloon & Brussels Region
Suite 10.03, 10th Floor
Menara Tan & Tan
207, Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2168 8895/96/97
Fax. : 03-2168 8900
Email : belgawex@tm.net.my

BENIN**Embassy of the Republic of Benin (accredited from Beijing)**

No. 38, Guang Hua Road
Chaoyang District, Beijing
100600, China
Tel : 00 (86)10 6532 2741 / 6532 2302
Fax : 00 (86)10 6532 5103

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina

JKR 854, Jalan Bellamy
50460 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2144 0353
Fax. : 03-2142 6025
Email : embbhkl@tm.net.my

BOTSWANA
High Commission of the Republic of Botswana (accredited from Beijing)

Unit 811, IBM Tower
Pacific Century Place
2A Gong Ti Bei Lu
Chaoyang District
Beijing 100027
China
Tel. : 00-8610-6539 1616
Fax. : 00-8610-6539 1199
Email : info@botswanaembassy.com

BRAZIL
Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Suite 20-01, 20th Floor
Menara Tan & Tan
207 Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2171 1420/1421/1422/1425
Fax : 03-2171 1427
Consular : 03-2171 1425
Email : embassy@brazilembassy.org.my
Website: www.brazilembassy.org.my

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
High Commission of Brunei Darussalam

Suite 19-01, 19th Floor,
Menara Tan & Tan
Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2161 2800/ 2161 2828
03-2161 2820/ 2161 2804
Fax. : 03-2163 1302/2163 0144
Email : bhckl@brucomkul.com.my

Consulate General of Brunei Darussalam, Kota Kinabalu

Menara MAA, 8th Floor
Lot No. 8-4, Api-Api Centre
88100 Kota Kinabalu
Tel. : 088-221 234
Ext 231 088-295 013

Consulate General of Brunei Darussalam, Kuching

No. 325, Lorong Seladah 10
Jalan Seladah
93350 Kuching
Tel : 082-456 515/458 515
Fax : 082-453 616

BULGARIA
Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria (accredited from Jakarta)

34 36, Jalan Imam Bonjol
Jakarta 10310, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21)3904048, 3913130
Fax. : (62-21)3904049
Email : bgemb.jkt@centrin.net.id

BURKINA FASO
Embassy of Burkina Faso (accredited from New Delhi)

F-3/1, Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi-110057, India
Tel. : 0091-11-26140641, 26140642
Fax : 0091-11-26140630
Email : emburnd@bol.net.in
cmd@embassyburkinaindia.com
Website: www.embassyburkinaindia.com

CAMBODIA
Royal Embassy of Cambodia

No. 46, Jalan U-Thant
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4257 1150/3711
Fax. : 03-4257 1157/4251 5771
Email : reckl@tm.net.my

CANADA
High Commission of Canada

17th Floor, Menara Tan & Tan
207 Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2718 3333 (*Day & Night Line*)
Fax. : High Commissioner - 03-2718 3315
Email : klmpr@international.gc.ca
Website: www.international.gc.ca/kualalumpur

Consulate of Canada, Penang

3007, Tingkat Perusahaan 5
13600 Prai
Penang
Tel. : 03-2161 6203/6214/7797
Fax. : 03-2162 2219
Email : eochile@embassyofchile.org.my



CHILE

Embassy of Chile

Wisma Selangor Dredging
8th Floor West Block
No. 142-C Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2161 6203/6214/7797
Fax. : 03-2162 2219
Email : eochile@embassyofchile.org.my

CHINA

Embassy of the People's Republic of China

229, Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. :
Protocol & Administration 03-2142 8495
Consular Office (Visa, Passport) 03 2163 6815
Fax. :
Protocol & Administration 03-2141 4552
Consular Office 03-2163 6809

Commercial & Economic Office

39, Jalan Ulu Kelang
68000 Ampang
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Tel. : 03-4251 3555
Fax. : 03-4251 3233

Military Attache's Office

No. 35, Jalan U-Thant
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4256 8439
Fax. : 03-4256 9925

Consulate General of the People's Republic of China

Kuching
Lot 3716-3719, Dogan Garden
Dogan Road
3 ½ Mile, 93250 Kuching
Tel. : 082-453 344
Fax : 082-570 814
H/P : 012-887 0755 (24 hours-emergency only)
Email : chinaconsul_kc_my@mfa.gov.cn

COLOMBIA

Embassy of the Republic of Colombia

Business Suite:19A 28 2
Level 28, UOA Centre , No 19, Jalan Pinang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2164 5488/ 5489
Fax. : 03-2164 5487
Email : emcomal@streamyx.com

CONGO

Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo (accredited from New Delhi)

B-2/6, Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi – 110 057, India
Tel. : 00 91 11 41660976
Fax. : 00 91 11 41663152
Email : CongoEmbassy@yahoo.co.in

COTE D'IVOIRE

Embassy of the Republic of Cote D' Ivoire (accredited from Tokyo)

2-19-12, Uehara, Shibuya-ku
Tokyo 151-0064, Japan
Tel. : (813)5454-1401 / 1402 / 1403
Fax. : (813)5454-1405
E-mail : ambacijn@yahoo.fr

CROATIA

Embassy of the Republic of Croatia

No.3, Jalan Mengkuang,
off Jalan Ru, Ampang,
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4253 5340
Fax. : 03-4253 5217
Email : croemb.kuala-lumpur@mvpei.hr

CUBA

Embassy of Cuba

18, Jalan Kent 2, Off Jalan Maktab
54000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2691 1066 / 2691 1071 /
2691 1075
Fax. : 03-2691 1141
Email : admin@cubaemb.com.my (General)
ambpa@cubaemb.com.my (General)

CYPRUS

High Commission of the Republic of Cyprus (accredited from New Delhi)

67 Jor Bagh New Delhi
110 003 India
Tel. : 00-91-11-24697503/24697508
Fax. : 00-91-11-24628828
Email : delhihic@mfa.gov.cy

Consulate of the Republic of Cyprus,

Petaling Jaya
23, Jalan Taming 7
Taming Jaya, Industrial Park
Seri Kembangan
43300 Selangor Darul Ehsan
Tel. : 03-8961 2621/2622
Fax : 03-8961 2624
Email : chewan@pc.jaring.my

CZECH REPUBLIC**Embassy of the Czech Republic**

32, Jalan Mesra Off Jalan Damai
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2142 7185/2141 3205
Fax. : 03-2141 2727/2144 5314
E-Mail : kualalumpur@embassy.mzv.cz
Website: www.czechembassy.org.my

**Consulate of the Czech Republic,
Johor Bahru**

The Puteri Pacific Hotel
Business Centre
The Kotaraya
80730 Johor Bahru
Tel. : 07-223 3333 / 07-219 9999
Fax : 07-223 6622 / 5522
Email : ivo@mihirconsult.com
Website www.mihirconsult.com

DENMARK**Royal Danish Embassy**

Wisma Denmark, 22nd Floor
86 Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2032 2001/ 2004/ 2005
Fax. : 03-2032 2012/ 2015
Email : kulamb@um.dk
Website: www.ambkualalumpur.um.dk

Royal Danish Consulate, Kota Kinabalu

c/o Carl Ronnow (M) Sdn Bhd
Kampung Melawa, 14.5 km
Jalan Sepangar Bay, Menggatal
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Locked Bag 20
88990 Kota Kinabalu
Tel. : 088 483 800 / 483 888
Fax : 088 483 801

Royal Danish Consulate, Kuching

2nd Floor, No.21 Stutong Commercial Centre
Jalan Stutong
93350 Kuching
Tel. : 082 362 797
Fax : 082-365 797
Email : taihuiaw@yahoo.com

**Royal Danish Consulate, Port Kelang/
Petaling Jaya/ Negeri Sembilan/Malacca**

c/o. Micro & Macro Approach Sdn. Bhd.
Block 2A, Level 15, Suite 15-1
Plaza Sentral, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5
50470 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2261 4555/2261 4222
Fax : 03-2261 4777
H/P : 012-210 1512
Email : jm@mma.com.my

**DJIBOUTI****Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti
(accredited from Tokyo)**

5-18-10, Shimomeguro
Meguro-ku, Tokyo (# 153-0064)
Japan
Tel. : (813) 5704 0682
Fax. : (813) 5725 8305

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**Embassy of the Dominican Republic
(accredited from New Delhi)**

4, Munirka Marg, 1st Floor
Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057
India
Tel. : (91) 4601 5000 / 4601 5001 /
4601 5002
Fax. : (91) 4601 5004
Email : hans@dr-embassy-india.com
Website: www.dr-embassy-india.com

E

ECUADOR

Embassy of the Republic of Ecuador

10th Floor, West Block
Wisma Selangor Dredging
142-C Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2163 5094/5078
Fax. : 03-2163 5096
Email : embecua@po.jaring.my
Website: www.embaecuador-malaysia.com

EGYPT

Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt

No. 12, Jalan Ru Off Jalan Ampang Hilir
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4256 8184/ 8745 (General)
 03-4256 6684 (Visa)
Fax. : 03-4257 3515
Email : embassy.kualalumpur@mfa.gov.eg

EL SALVADOR

Embassy of the Republic of El Salvador

Resident in New Delhi

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Embassy of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

No. 2, Dong Si Jie
San Li Tun
Beijing, China
Tel. : 00-8610-65323679
Fax. : 00-8610-65323805
Email : embguiec@yahoo.com

ERITREA

Embassy of the State of Eritrea

House No.3, Street No.11
F-7/2, Islamabad
Pakistan
Tel. : 051-2650913 / 2650865
Fax. : 051-2650851
Email : eritre@comsats.net.pk

ETHIOPIA

Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (accredited from Beijing)

No. 3 Xiu Shui Nan Jie
Jian Guo Men Wai
Beijing
China, 100600
Tel. : 00-8610-6532 5258/ 6532 1972
Fax. : 00-8610-6532 5591
Email : ethchina@public3.bta.net.cn
Website: www.ethiopiaemb.org.cn

F

FIJI

High Commission of the Republic of the Fiji Islands

Level 2, Menara Chan
138 Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2732 3335
Fax. : 03-2732 7555
Email : fhckl@pd.jaring.my

FINLAND

Embassy of Finland

5th Floor, Wisma Chinese Chamber
258 Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4257 7746/ 7732
Fax. : 03-4257 7793
 03-4257 8885 (Trade)
E-mail : sanomat.kul@formin.fi
Website: http://www.finland.org.my

Consulate of Finland, Kota Kinabalu

C/o. Uli Motor Sdn. Bhd.
Jalan Minyak Off Mile 5 ½, Jalan Tuaran
88100 Kota Kinabalu
Sabah
Tel. : 088-431 336 / 431 337
Fax : 088-430 677
H/P : 016-831 2789

Consulate of Finland, Penang

c/o MS Elevator Engineering Sdn Bhd
8th Floor, Wisma Penang Garden
42 Jalan Sultan Ahmad Shah
10050 Penang
Tel. : 04-229 4300
Fax : 04-227 4533
H/P : 012-483 8989
Email : kspoh@msel.com.my

FRANCE**Embassy of the Republic of France**

196, Jalan Ampang
504 50 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2053 5500
Fax. : 03-2053 5501
Email : ambassade.kuala-lumpur@diplomatic.
gouv.fr
Website: www.ambafrance-my.org

**Consulate of the Republic of France, Kota
Kinabalu**

Ground Floor, Block C, Lot 8
Donggongon Phase II
Jalan Tapikong
89500 Penampang
Tel. : 088 726 797
Fax : 088 724 898
H/P : 012-838 6797

Consulate of the Republic of France, Kuching

c/o Telang Usan Hotel
Jalan Ban Hock
93100 Kuching
Tel. : 082 415 588/423 380
Fax : 082 425 811

Consulate of the Republic of France, Penang

Tingkat 3, Lot 2
Bangunan TH, 45 Green Hall
10200 Penang
Tel. : 04-642 2511
Fax : 04-642 3211
H/P : 012-514 6851

**GAMBIA****Embassy of the Republic of the Gambia
(accredited from Abu Dhabi)**

PO Box 3675, Abu Dhabi
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Tel. : 00 971 2 6678030
Fax. : 00 971 2 6678033
Email : gamsyuae@emirates.net.ae

GERMANY**Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany**

26th Floor, Menara Tan & Tan
207 Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2170 9666
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H/P : 012-3269070 (after hours –
emergency only)
Email : contact@german-embassy.org.my

**Consulate of the Federal Republic of
Germany, Penang**

c/o.OE Design Sdn. Bhd.,
Bayan Lepas Free Industrial Zone 3,
11900 Bayan Lepas
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H/P : 012-478 3885
E-mail : dir@oedesign.com

GHANA**High Commission of the Republic of Ghana**

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GREECE

Embassy of the Hellenic Republic (accredited from Jakarta)

Plaza 89, 12th Floor
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00 (62 21) 527 4936 (Ambassador's Office)
Fax. : 00 (62 21) 520 7753
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Website: www.greekembassy.or.id

Consulate General of Greece, Kuala Lumpur

33rd Floor, Unit 340 33-1 Vista Damai,
340, Jalan Tun Razak
50200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2775 2388
Fax : 03-2775 2688
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GUINEA

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H

HUNGARY

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Website: www.mfa.gov.hu/emb/kualalumpur

Consulate of the Republic of Hungary, Penang
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ICELAND

Embassy of the Republic of Iceland (accredited from New Delhi)

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India
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Consulate of Iceland, Kuala Lumpur

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INDIA

High Commission of India

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50480 Kuala Lumpur
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Telex : MA-30317
Fax : 03-2093 3507 (HC's Office)
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Email : High Commissioner – hc.kl@streamyx.com
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INDONESIA

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Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia, Kota Kinabalu

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**Consulate General of the Republic of
Indonesia, Johor Bahru**

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**Consulate General of the Republic of
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**Consulate General of the Republic of
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IRAQ

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Commercial Section

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ITALY

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JAMAICA

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Email : mail@jamaicaemb.jp

JAPAN

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03-2141 3443 - General Section
03-2167 2314 - Administrative Section
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03-4251 9066 – Consular Office

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LAOS

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MARSHALL ISLANDS

High Commission of the Republic of Marshall Islands (accredited from Beijing)

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MAURITIUS

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MEXICO

Embassy of Mexico

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22nd Floor, 207 Jalan Tun Razak
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MICRONESIA

Embassy of the Federated State of Micronesia (accredited from Tokyo)

Reinanzaka Building
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MONGOLIA

Embassy of Mongolia (accredited from Bangkok)

100/03, Ekkamai 22,
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Consulate of Mongolia, Petaling Jaya

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MOROCCO

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MOZAMBIQUE

High Commission of the Republic of Mozambique (accredited from Jakarta)

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N

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Email : namhckl@streamyx.com

Website: www.namibiahighcommission.com.my

NEPAL

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163, Jalan Ampang

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THE NETHERLANDS

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03-2168 6262 (Trade office)

Fax : 03-2168 6240

03-2161 0148 (Consular Section)

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kll@minbuza.nl (General)

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Consulate of the Royal Netherlands, Sarawak

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98009 Lutong

Sarawak

Tel. : 085-452 360

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Consulate of the Royal Netherlands, Sarawak

Sarawak Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Locked Bag No. 1

98009 Miri

Sarawak

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Consulate of Royal Netherlands, Penang

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93762 Kuching

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NICARAGUA

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NIGERIA

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NORWAY

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Royal Norwegian Consulate, Penang

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No.4, Sepoy Lines,
10450 Penang
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Royal Norwegian Consulate, Port Kelang

26 – 28, Jalan Cungah
Off Jalan Sekolah
42000 Port Klang
Or
P.O.Box 32
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OMAN

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03-2164 8220 (Defence Wing)
03-2162 4515 (Community Welfare Wing)
03-2162 5843 (Commercial Wing)
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Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Penang

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PALESTINE

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PANAMA**Embassy of the Republic of Panama
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Consulate of Panama, Kota Kinabalu

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA**High Commission of Papua New Guinea**

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PARAGUAY**Embassy of the Republic of Paraguay
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PERU**Embassy of the Republic of Peru**

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Q

QATAR

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R

ROMANIA

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10500 Penang
Tel. : 04-229 0127
Fax : 04-226 9127
Email : tsengl@pc.jarin.my

RWANDA

Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda (accredited from Tokyo)

1-17-17, Fukasawa Setagaya-Ku
Tokyo 158-0081, Japan
Tel. : 03-5752 4255
Fax : 03-3703 0342
Email : info@rwandaembassy-japan.org

S

SAN MARINO

Embassy of the Republic of San Marino (Ambassador is based in San Marino)

Strada A. da Piandavello, 26
47895, Domagnano
Republic of San Marino
Tel. : 00 (378) 903775

SAMOA

Embassy of Samoa (accredited from Canberra)

13, Culgoa Circuit
PO Box 3274
Canberra, Australia
Tel : 00 61-2-6286-5505
Fax: : 00 61-2-6286-5678
Email : samoahcaussi@netspeed.com.au

SAUDI ARABIA

Royal Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Level 4, Wisma Chinese Chamber
No. 258, Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4257 9825/ 9831/ 9433/ 9748
Fax. : 03-4257 8751
Email : saembssy@tm.net.my

SENEGAL

Embassy of the Republic of Senegal

No.9, Lorong UThant 1
off Jalan U-Thant
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4256 7343
Fax : 03-4256 3205
Email : senamb_mal@yahoo.fr

SEYCHELLES**High Commission of the Seychelles
(Ambassador is based in Seychelles)**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Maison Queau de Quinssy
P.O. Box 656
Victoria, Mahe
Seychelles
Tel : 00-248-253546/283500
Fax : 00-248-224845
Email : sradeponde@mfa.gov.sc

Consulate of the Seychelles, Subang Jaya

No. 50, Jalan SS19/1D,
47500 Subang Jaya,
Selangor
Tel. : 03-5636 2004
Fax : 03-5636 5982
Email : cjkan@pc.jaring.my

SIERRA LEONE**High Commission of the Republic of Sierra Leone (accredited from Tehran)**

No. 10, Malek Street Off Dr. Shariati Ave
P.O. Box 11365-1689
Tehran, Iran
Tel. : 00-9821-7502819/7648182/7648181
Fax : 00-9821-7529515
E-mail : leone_Tehran@parsonline.net

SINGAPORE**High Commission of the Republic of Singapore**

209, Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2161 6277
Fax : 03-2161 6343 (Main Fax)
03-2163 4875 (Administration)
03-2164 1013 (Consular)
E-mail : singhc_kul@sgmfa.gov.my
Website: www.gov.sg/mfa/kl

SLOVAK REPUBLIC**Embassy of the Slovak Republic**

11, Jalan U-Thant
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2115 0016/2115 0017
Fax : 03-2115 0014
H/P : 012-239 1237 (24 hours-emergency only)
Email: emb.kualalumpur@mzv.sk

Slovak Honorary Consulate, Kota Kinabalu

1st Floor, No. 85
Jalan Gaya Street
88000 Kota Kinabalu
Sabah
Tel. : 088 252 935
Fax : 088-216 916
H/P : 019-821 1023
E-mail : ktwong7@pc.jaring.my

SLOVENIA**Consulate of the Republic of Slovenia,
Petaling Jaya**

2nd Floor, Wisma GAM
Jalan 225
46100 Petaling Jaya
Tel. : 03-7954 6589
Fax : 03-7954 6589
Email : dms@redmax.com.my

SPAIN**Embassy of Spain**

200, Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2142 8776
03-2148 4868/ 4655
Fax : 03-2142 4582
Email : kualalumpur@mcx.es

Defence Attache Office

Suite 28-04, Level 28
Menara Citibank
165, Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 02-2162 9597
Fax : 02-2163 2416
Email : defofsp@streamyx.com

Commercial Office

20th Floor Menara Boustead
69, Jalan Raja Chulan
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2148 7300/7305/7309
Fax : 03-2141 5006
Email : kualalumpur@mcx.es

National Tourist Office of Spain

541, Orchard Road
Liat Towers No. 09-04
Singapore 238881
Tel : 02-6737 3008
Fax : 02-6737 3173
Email : singapore@tourspain.es

SRI LANKA

High Commission of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

No. 12, Jalan Keranji Dua off Jalan Kedondong
Jalan Ampang Hilir
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4256 8987/4257 1394
Fax : 03-4253 2497
Email : slhicom@streamyx.com
Website: <http://www.slhc.com.my>

Consulate of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Penang

No.1 Bishop Street
10200 Penang
Tel. : 04-261 3093 / 262 7049
Fax : 04-262 6620

SUDAN

Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan

No. 2 & 2A, Persiaran Ampang
Off Jln Rhu, 55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4256 9104/4251 6054/4252 5631
Fax : 03-4256 8107
Email : assalam12@hotmail.com
Website: www.sudanembassy-kl.org.my

SOMALIA

Embassy of the Republic of Somalia (accredited from Islamabad)

House 17, Street 60
F 8/4 Islamabad
Tel. : (051) 2854733 / 2854735
Fax : (051) 2854725
Email : somaliembisl@yahoo.com
Telex : 5609 SOMAL PK

SOUTH AFRICA

High Commission of the Republic of South Africa

Suite 22.01, Level 22, Menara HLA
No.3 Jalan Kia Peng
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-21688663/21702400
Fax : 0321688591
Email : sahcpol@streamyx.com
(Head of Mission)
sahccons@streamyx.com
(Immigration Office)
sahcadm@streamyx.com (Admin Office)
satrade@streamyx.com (Economic Office)

Consulate of the Republic of South Africa

Kuching

Level 12, Bangunan Tun Jugah
18, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman
93100 Kuching
Tel : 082 245 587 / 246 517
Fax : 082 411 300

Consulate of the Republic of South Africa, Penang

7-5-5, Persiaran Tanjung Bungah
11200 Tanjung Bungah
Penang
Tel. : 04 227 0401 / 04-890 9676
Fax : 04 226 1924
H/P : 019-470 4019

SWAZILAND

High Commission of the Kingdom of Swaziland

Suite 22.03 & 03(A)
Menara Citibank, 165 Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 603- 2163 2511/2163 2487/2164
3150/3157/3158
Fax : 03- 2163 3326
Email : swdkl-2@streamyx.com

SWEDEN

Embassy of Sweden

6th Floor, Bangunan Angkasa Raya
123, Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2052 2550
Fax : 03-2148 6325
Emergency : 017-211 0503
Email : ambassaden.kuala-lumpur@foreign.
ministry.se
Website: [www.swedenabroad.se/
kualalumpur](http://www.swedenabroad.se/kualalumpur)

Consulate of Sweden, Kota Kinabalu

Jalan Minyak
5 ½ Mile, Tuaran Road
88746 Inanam
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
or P.O.Box 10185
88802 Kota Kinabalu
Tel. : 088-431 336 / 337
088-239 585 / 555
Fax : 088-430 677

Email : hpmarine@tm.net.my
Consulate of Sweden, Penang
 c/o Penang Medical College
 No.4, Sepoy Lines, 10450 Penang
 Tel. : 04-226 3459
 Fax : 04-227 6529
 H/P : 012-463 4213 (24 hours-emergency only)
 Email : ratnali@tm.net.my /
 medfaculty@pmc.edu.my
 Website : http://www.pmc.edu.my

Swedish Trade Council

Suite FGH, 19th Floor,
 Bangunan Angkasa Raya,
 Box 118, 123 Jalan Ampang,
 50450 Kuala Lumpur
 Tel. : 03-2715 2531
 Fax : 03-2715 2532
 Email : Malaysia@swedishtrade.se
 Website: www.swedishtrade.se

SWITZERLAND

Embassy of Switzerland

No. 16, Persiaran Madge
 55000 Kuala Lumpur
 Tel. : 03-2148 0622
 Fax : 03-2148 0935
 Email: kua.vertretung@eda.admin.ch

Consulate of Switzerland, Kuching

301 Golden Farm, 6th Mile
 93250 Kuching
 Tel. : 082-612 462

SYRIA

Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic

Suite 23.03, 23rd Floor
 Menara Tan & Tan
 Jalan Tun Razak
 50400 Kuala Lumpur
 Tel. : 03-2163 4110/4112
 Fax. : 03-2163 4199
 H/P : 012-300 3297 (24-hours
 emergency only)

T

TANZANIA

High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania

44, Jalan U-Thant
 55000 Kuala Lumpur
 Tel. : 42517603/604
 Fax. : 42515641
 H/P : 013-2422194
 Email : tanzanrepkl@tanzanrepkl.org

THAILAND

Royal Thai Embassy

206, Jalan Ampang
 50450 Kuala Lumpur
 Tel. : Chancery : 03-2148 8222/ 8350
 03-2148 8420
 Consular : 03-2148 6573
 Tel/Fax: Defence : 03-2148 7783/6578
 Commercial: 03-2142 4601/5349
 03-2145 8545
 Fax : Chancery : 03-2148 6527/
 03-2148 6615
 Consular : 03-2148 6573
 Commercial: 03-2148 9818
 Defence : 03-2148 0770/
 03-2144 1381

Email : thaikl12@tm.net.my
 Commercial Affairs - commercial@ppp.nasionet.net

Royal Thai Consulate General, Kota Bahru

426, Jalan Pengkalan Chepa
 15400 Kota Baru, Kelantan
 Tel. : 09-744 2545/744 5266/744 5934
 Consular 09-743 0640
 Fax : 09-744 9801
 E-mail : thaicg@tm.net.my

Royal Thai Consulate General, Penang

1, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman
 10350 Penang
 Tel. : 04-226 8029/9484
 Fax : 04-226 3121
 E-mail : thaipg@tm.net.my

Royal Thai Consulate, Langkawi

Kampung Tok Senik Resort

07000 Langkawi, Kedah

Tel. : 04-955 5240 / 3240

Fax : 04-955 4240

HP : 019-330 0300, 013-900 0000

Email : datoeskay@hotmail.com/
eskay@peacefaction.com

TIMOR-LESTE**Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste**

62, Jalan Ampang Hilir

55000 Kuala Lumpur

Tel. : 03-4256 2046 / 03-4256 2078

Fax : 03-4256 2016

H/P : 012-311 7711

Email : embaixada_tl_kl@yahoo.com

TUNISIA**Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia (accredited from Jakarta)**

Jalan Karang Asem Tengah

Blok C5 No.15, Kuningan

Jakarta Selatan 12950, Indonesia

Tel. : (62-21)5289 2328/5289 2329

Fax : (62-21)525 5889

Email : atjkt@uninet.net.id

TURKEY**Embassy of the Republic of Turkey**

118, Jalan U-Thant

55000 Kuala Lumpur

Tel. : 03-4257 2225/ 2226

Fax : 03-4257 2227

Consulate of the Republic of Turkey, Penang

Nutrajaya Shipping (M) Sdn Bhd

No. 1, 1st Floor

Weld Quay

10300 Penang

Tel. : 04 261 5933/5934/9198

Fax : 04-262 0727/2619632

Email : shaik_ib@pc.jaring.my

**UGANDA****High Commission of the Republic of Uganda (accredited from New Delhi)**

D-5/4, Vasant Vihar,

New Delhi 110057, India

Tel. : 91-11-2614 5602 / 91-11-2614 5817

Fax. : 91-11-2614 4405

Email : ughcom@ndb.vsnl.net.in

Consulate of the Republic of Uganda, Ampang

33, Jalan Tan Sri Abdul Aziz,

Sungai Kantan,

43000 Kajang,

Selangor Darul Ehsan

Tel. : 91-11-2614 5602 / 91-11-2614 5817

Fax. : 91-11-2614 4405

Email : ughcom@ndb.vsnl.net.in

UKRAINE**Embassy of Ukraine**

22 nd Floor, Menara Tan & Tan

207, Jalan Tun Razak

50400 Kuala Lumpur

Tel. : 03- 2166 9552

Fax : 03- 2166 4371

Email : emb_my@mfa.gov.ua

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**Embassy of the United Arab Emirates**

No.1, Gerbang Ampang Hilir

Off Persiaran Ampang Hilir

55000 Kuala Lumpur

Tel. : 03-4253 5221/4253 5420/4257 1932

Fax : 03-4253 5220

H/P : 012-204 5514 / 012-243 4672

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND**

British High Commission

185, Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur

Tel. :	Main Office	03-2170 2244
	Consular	03-2170 2345
	Visa	03-2170 2355
Fax :	Chancery	03-2170 2303
	Trade/Investment	03-2170 2285
	Consular	03-2170 2360
	Management	03-2170 2370
	Defence	03-2170 2309
	Public Diplomacy	03-2170 2325

Website: www.britain.org.my

Honorary British Consulate, Johor Bahru

4, Jalan Tudor Drive
80200 Johor Bahru
Tel. : 07-224 9055
Fax : 07-599 4301

Honorary British Consulate, Kota Kinabalu

Suite One, 10th Floor
Menara Jubili
53, Jalan Gaya
Or P.O Box 11624 88817
Kota Kinabalu
Tel. : 088 251 775
Fax : 088 237 214

**Consulate of United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland, Kuching**

1st & 2nd Floors 183
C/D/E Fortune Land Business Centre
Jalan Rock
93350 Kuching
Tel. : 082 250 950
Fax : 082 250 950

Honorary British Consulate, Miri

Sarawak Shell Bhd
EPA-T-EP
Locked Bag No. 1
98009 Miri
Tel. : 085 452 415
Fax : 085 454 398 / 98009

Honorary British Consulate, Penang

Suite 2, 15 Floor
Wing a, Northam Tower
No. 57, Jalan Sultan Ahmad
10050 Penang
Tel. : 04-227 5336
Fax : 04-227 2336

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Embassy of the United States of America

Chancery & USIS :
376 Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2168 5000
Fax : 03-2142 2207

URUGUAY

Embassy of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Letter Box No.46
Lot 6E, 6th Floor, UBN Towers,
10 Jalan P.Ramlee
50250 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-2031 3669 / 7669
Fax : 03-2031 5669
Email : urukuala@streamyx.com

UZBEKISTAN

Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

2nd Floor, Wisma Chinese Chamber,
No.258, Jalan Ampang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-4253 3406
03-4253 2406 (Consular)
Fax : 03-4253 5406
H/P : 017-6996798 (24 hours – emergency only)
Email : uzbekemb@streamyx.com



VANUATU

**High Commission of the Republic of Vanuatu
(Ambassador is based in Ministry for Foreign
Affairs Republic of Vanuatu)**

c/o: Department of Foreign Affairs
(Private Mail Bag)
Port Villa
Republic of Vanuatu
Tel. : (678) 22913/22347
Fax : (678) 23142

VENEZUELA

Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Suite 20-05 & 20-06
20th Floor, Menara Tan & Tan
207, Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2163 3444/3445
Fax : 03-2163 6819
E-mail : General- diplomatic@venezuela.org.my
Consular- consular@venezuela.org.my
Commercial - trade@venezuela.org.my
Cultural - cultural@venezuela.org.my
Website: www.venezuela.org.my

VIETNAM

Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

4, Persiaran Stonor
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-2148 4036 (Visa)
03-2144 3423 (Labour)
Fax : 03-2148 3270 (Chancery)
03-2144 1404 (Labour)
03-2163 6334 (Visa)
H/P : 017-360 2659 (24-hours emergency case)
Email : vnemb.my@mofa.gov.vn
Office : Monday Friday
Hours : 9.00 am 12.00 noon
2.00 pm 4.30 pm

Y

YEMEN

Embassy of the Republic of Yemen

No. 7, Jalan Kedondong
Off Jalan Ampang Hilir
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. : 03-4251 1793/4252 2461/4260 3145
Fax : 03-4251 1794
Email : info@yemenembassykl.com
Office : Monday Friday
Hours : 9.00 am 4.00 pm

Z

ZAMBIA

High Commission of the Republic of Zambia (accredited from New Delhi)

E-86, Paschimi Marg,
Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi-110057
Tel. : 2614 5883, 2614 5785
Fax : 2614 5764
Email : zambiand@sify.com

ZIMBABWE

Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe

124, Jalan Sembilan,
Taman Ampang Utama
68000 Ampang
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Tel. : 03-4251 6779/ 6782/6781
Fax : 03-4251 7252
E-mail : zhck@tm.net.my
Office : Monday Friday
Hours: 9.00 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

