

WARTA LIMA

EMBASSY OF MALAYSIA, LIMA



JANUARY– JUNE 2017 HIGHLIGHTS

EDITION 1/2017

FOREWORD BY THE AMBASSADOR



Hola y Saludos desde Peru, (Hello and Greetings from Lima)

The first half 2017 was preoccupied with social activities to showcase Malaysian cultural diversity and way of life to Peruvian community and to bring Malaysians residing in Peru closer. A Chinese New Year celebration and Sambutan Aidil Fitri were held. An introductory class on Bahasa Malaysia was taught to school children. A Malaysian Maestro on Indian classical dance did a performance in Lima. We lent full support by participating in the bikeathon for Palestinian Solidarity.

I welcome the new 3rd Secretary to Peru who arrived in January 2017.

Next six months will be equally challenging. As chairman of ASEAN Committee in Lima, we will organise 50 years of ASEAN Day. A few high level visits to and from Malaysia anticipated. More social-cultural activities are also in the drawing board.

We continue to endeavour to strengthening relations with Peru.

H.E. Chuah Teong Ban, Ambassador of Malaysia to Lima, Peru

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIRST HALF OF 2017



Staffs and families of Embassy of Malaysia, Lima cycled to show support to the Palestinian Cause

CYCLING FOR PALESTINIAN CAUSE

The staff and family members of the Embassy of Malaysia in Lima, Peru came out in full force to take part in the Gran Bicicleada "Todos por Palestine" (Great Bike Ride "All for Palestine") on 30 April 2017 in San Borja, Lima. The youngest participant is a 3 year-old boy, Ammar Naufal Abd Rahim who was hitching a ride on the back carriage of his dad's bicycle. Our modest participation symbolizes Malaysia's solidarity to the Palestinian cause in freeing the people from the shackles of war and occupancy of the motherland.

Furthermore, this outdoor event also enabled the Embassy to seize the opportunity to gather all family of the staff to have a Family Day outing. We did many activities together towards strengthening closer camaraderie besides instilling a healthy lifestyle habit among its staff members. We had a memorable day of fun.

The 16 kilometer cycling event was organized by the Embassy of Palestine in collaboration of Union Club of Arabia in Lima. About 1100 cyclists including children came to show support to the Palestinians.



Youngest Participant from Malaysia

BAHASA MALAYSIA FOR PERUVIANS YOUTH

The Embassy of Malaysia in Peru with cooperation of the Municipality of Metropolitan Lima, Peru organised a Bahasa Malaysia class to the Peruvian youths aged 14-16 years. The event was participated by more than 60 youths under the “Munibecas” programme held in the Héroes del Cenepa School on 28 April 2017. It was attended by the representative of the Municipality of Metropolitan Lima, Mrs. Betty Coronado Díaz, Coordinator of Munibecas and was graced by the Principal of the School, Mr. Hugo Jaime Bendezú Amado.

Ms. Liyana Puasa, Second Secretary at the Embassy of Malaysia in Lima, taught the class on the proper pronunciation guide, structure of sentences and common phrases in Bahasa Malaysia. They had fun in role plays using Bahasa Malaysia. After the session, they were able to introduce themselves and conversing easy phrases in Bahasa Malaysia. They also enjoyed singing along to some Malaysian folk songs and learnt to play Congkak.

At the start of the language session, a brief introduction about Malaysia was shared with the youths touching on the pillars of administrative structures, its unique social fabric of multi-cultural and multi-religious diversity and also tourism attractions. Videos of traditional dances from different parts of the country and famous cuisines in Malaysia to showcase the similarity of Malaysia and Peru located halfway across the world was shared with the youths.



The Second Secretary of Embassy of Malaysia with the Municipal Representative, and Students of Héroes del Cenepa School



Some of the guest at the Chinese New Year Celebration Enjoying Loh Sang

LOH SANG IN LIMA, PERU

Gong Xi Fa Cai!! Chinese Lunar New Year is here again. There is a cause for celebration.

Ambassador Chuah Teong Ban hosted a Chinese New Year open house at his residence over the weekend to usher the Year of Rooster. The Malaysian diaspora in Peru and Friends of Malaysia were invited to taste the diversity of Malaysia.

Ambassador Chuah specially prepared a common Chinese Malaysian dish of Yee Sang, usually served during this auspicious festival, to his guests. He introduced the ceremony of tossing (loh sang) this salad dish with raw fish slices and explained about the significance of this unique act of tossing the salad with chopsticks all crowding around a round table. The higher the toss would signify better returns for the year ahead and also greater prosperity to each guest.

Being a multiracial society, rendang, nasi minyak, taufu sumbat and roasted lamb were also served to represent the cultures of other ethnic communities in Malaysia.

The Friends of Malaysia in Peru expressed gratitude for being given the opportunity to partake the taste and ceremonious tossing which were deemed unique Malaysian cuisines and cultural habits that they have not come across.

HARI RAYA AIDILFITRI CELEBRATION

The Celebration of Hari Raya Aidil Fitri was held at the Embassy of Malaysia in Lima, Peru on 30 June 2017. The modest yet joyous celebration was attended by over 40 guests including Friends of Malaysia, friends and families of the staff of the Embassy of Malaysia. The event was celebrated in the spirit of harmony and wholeness.

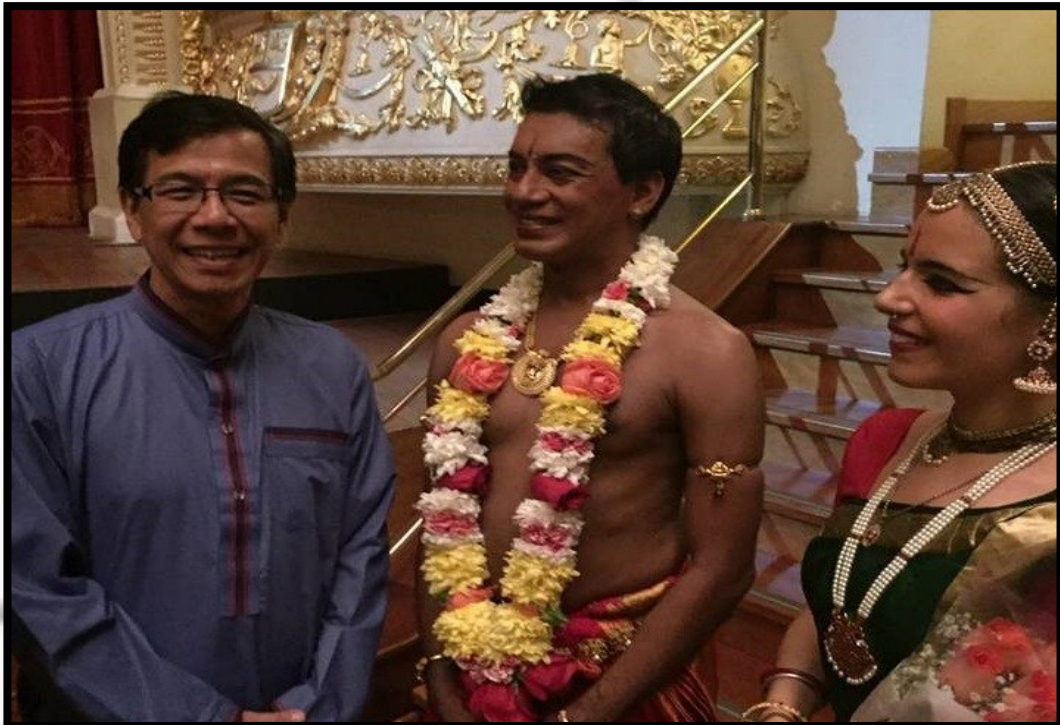
To add to the festivity spirit of Raya, traditional and classic Raya ballads were aired, raya cards and ketupat decorations adorned the wall of the Chancery and popular raya dishes were served to the



guests. Such gathering, in one way or another, lightened our nostalgic feelings of missing home and loved ones in Malaysia.



Some of the guest of the Embassy at the Raya Celebration



H.E. Ambassador Chuah Teong Ban with the dancers from Malaysia

FIRST LADY OF PERU PRAISES CLASSICAL INDIAN DANCE MAESTRO FROM MALAYSIA

Standing ovation and thundering applause from the audience, including First Lady of Peru, Señora Nancy Lange de Kuczynski reverberated the main hall of Municipal Theater of Lima at the end of a splendid Bharatanatyam performance by Malaysian maestro of classical Indian dance, Mr. Shankar Kandasamy.

Mr. Shankar, a dancer, choreographer and teacher at the Faculty of Bharatanatyam at the Temple of Fine Arts in Brickfield, Malaysia was also a Professor at the National Academy of Arts of Malaysia and Advisor to the National Awards Committee of the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage of Malaysia.

The Malaysian Ambassador in Peru, Mr. Chuah Teong Ban was invited to grace the performance and to provide moral support to fellow Malaysian maestro. Ambassador Chuah was pleased that the cultural diversity enjoyed by Malaysian talents are being recognised and shared with friendly countries to promote global peace and unity.

Mr. Shankar was invited to conduct classical Indian dance workshop and also to perform in Lima by the Embassy of India and the Peru- India Friendship Association of Peru to showcase the ancient cultural heritage and expression to Peruvian public. The event was held in conjunction with the 70th Anniversary of the Independence of India.

Lawatan Kasih Kedutaan Besar Malaysia di Lima, Peru

Seperti tahun-tahun lepas, lawatan kasih telah dijalankan oleh Kedutaan Besar Malaysia di Lima, Peru bagi melawat bekas banduan dan banduan rakyat Malaysia.

Setiausaha Ketiga telah melawat seorang bekas banduan di Rumah Perlindungan La Gruta de Lourdes. Beliau telah menyambut kedatangan wakil Kedutaan Besar dan berada dalam keadaan baik. Dengan bantuan Kedutaan Besar, beliau sedang berusaha menyelesaikan beberapa dokumen perundangan Peru supaya proses kepulangannya ke Malaysia semula dapat dipercepatkan.

Satu lawatan kasih juga telah dibuat oleh Setiausaha Ketiga keatas banduan rakyat Malaysia tunggal yang masih lagi ditahan di pusat tahanan penjara Callao. Dalam sesi pertemuan tersebut, beliau dalam keadaan sihat dan bersemangat tinggi. Sedikit sumbangan kewangan, hasil kutipan sumbangan pegawai-pegawai di Kedutaan Besar, telah diserahkan kepada beliau. Dengan bantuan kewangan ini, beliau dapat membuat panggilan telefon ke keluarga di Malaysia serta membeli makanan ringan.

Alhamdulillah, sejak bulan September 2013, tiada lagi kes baru melibatkan rakyat Malaysia ditahan sebagai keldai dadah di Peru.



Setiausaha Ketiga Kedutaan Besar Malaysia membuat lawatan kasih



2050 NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION : TN50



MALAYSIA TO BE TOP 20 COUNTRY GLOBALLY BY 2050

The 2050 National Transformation or Transformasi Nasional (TN50) is a blue print of a new vision for Malaysia as announced by the Prime Minister of Malaysia during the 2017 Budget. TN50 aims to transform Malaysia into a nation of caliber with a new mindset. TN50 will span three decades, and the youths of all races will form the core of this new transformation

plan.

DISCOURSE

On 19 January 2017, the Malaysian Prime Minister, Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Razak, launched the first series of national discourse to chart the nation's direction towards the 2050 National Transformation with some 500 youth leaders at the auditorium of the University of Malaya. The general goal for TN50 is for Malaysia to become a top 20 country in the world by the year 2050.

In the run up to the unveiling of TN50 in 2019, there will be a series of discussions on what the Malaysian identity should be by 2050 – in terms of how Malaysians view themselves as diverse Malaysians.

LEGACY

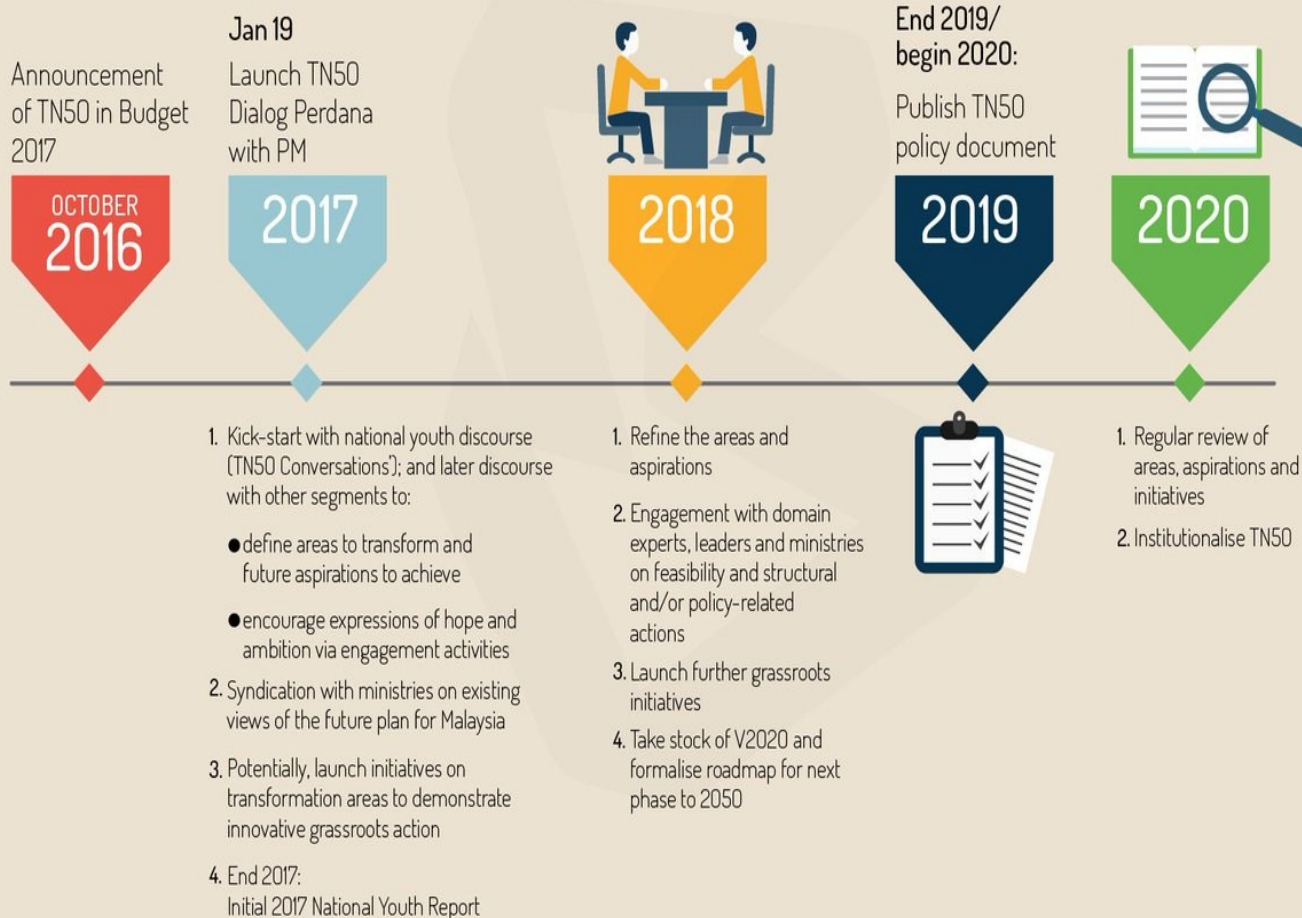
The year 2017 will be spent collecting views from public. The year 2018 will be for the Government to have more focused discussions with experts to see whether the views and suggestions are realistic. Towards the end of the next year or early 2019, the Government will form a policy document on TN50 to be announced by the Prime Minister.

2050 NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION

TN50

“MAKE OUR FUTURE”

TN50 can result from engaging with citizens and domain experts



Source : Ministry of Youth and Sports
Bernama Infographics

Media Engagements : *Universidad y Diplomacia Magazine*

Know more about Malaysia

Chuah Teong Ban, Ambassador of Malaysia, talks about our bilateral relations and explains how his multiethnic and pluricultural country has become one of the most competitive countries in the world.

With the aim of serving the growing interest in East Asia, we interviewed Malaysian Ambassador Chuah Teong Ban, who explains to us the current situation of his country, a privileged enclave with 31 million people, located in the exact position of the connections in East Asia. Malaysia and Peru are both members of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum and the Trans-pacific Partnership (TPP). Also, we are united by our excellent diplomatic and commercial relations.

How do you perceive the relations between Peru and your country during your tenure?

The relationship between Malaysia and Peru has always been good, friendly and cooperative. There is a lot of understanding at the political level. Trade relations are also improving year by year.

Culture brings people together because it helps us understand each other and broaden our knowledge. In what situation are our relations in the cultural field?

The cultural exchange between our countries help us understand each other better and promote people-to-people contact. We have promoted our culture through some events. For instance, last year in coordination with Munibecas programme of the Municipality of Lima we organised some events for young people. We taught Malaysian language to students with high academic performance. We also had classes in Malaysian gastronomy for people to offer new dishes in their business, and classes in traditional dances from Malaysia.

Malaysia is a multiracial, multicultural and multireligious country, how did you achieve national unity?

The maintenance of harmonious national unity in Malaysia has not been easy and smooth sailing. It involves a lot of close understanding and tolerance between the various ethnic and religious communities. The main instrument of national unity that bound us together is our Federal Constitution, clearly spelling out the fundamental liberties, such as equality, freedom of religion, free practice of one's mother tongue, practice freely one's culture heritage, right to education and also to property.

Your Government is a Constitutional Monarchy where the king alternates every five years, can you explain to us how this system works?

There are nine sultanates in Malaysia, but there is only one King position. Therefore, every five years the Council of Rulers, comprising the nine Sultans, will elect a king among themselves to head the constitutional monarchy. This system allows each sultanate an opportunity to be the Head of the State of Malaysia.

Malaysia is one of the most competitive economies in the world and the safest country in South East Asia and the Asia-Pacific Region, how did you achieve this privilege?

Malaysia has become competitive because we have been an open trading nation since our independence 60 years ago. Malaysia's economic growth is driven by the Foreign Direct Investment. In order to attract this investment, Malaysia has to be cost competitive centre, high in the ease of doing business, transparent in decision making, and a safe country for investment as well as for personal security. To maintain that privilege, Malaysia continuously upgrades its good physical infrastructure, develops an efficient banking system, and creates a liveable environment.

The sustainable growth of your country is mainly based in three pillars: productivity, accumulation of capital, and technological progress. Nonetheless, the human capital is its greatest achievement. What can you tell us about this?

I would like to thank you for that question. You are right. Human capital has been an important economic progress to Malaysia, which is a multicultural country with great diversity where the population is free to express their ideologies. In Malaysia people live in harmony. Present society has unified in its cultural diversity and this has become an asset for those companies that want to invest abroad. For example, if a Malaysian company wishes to invest in China, India or the Middle East, Malaysian people have the capacity to adapt themselves and understand the mindset of those cultures. We don't need to be trained because we have a global understanding, it's inherent in us and we speak the languages of those countries and know their realities. Due to our diversity and openness, human capital is one of our main development aspects.

Oil palm, minerals and chemical products are exported from Peru to your country, while we import coffee, technology, textiles, processed food and chemical products from Malaysia. It would be suitable to establish trade missions in reciprocity with a view to organising Trade Chambers in both countries. Have you consider this as a bilateral alternative of economic development?

Bilateral trade between Peru and Malaysia is growing, but the quantum is still less than USD 200 million. The prospect of increasing the total trade volume is bright in the future. Regular trade missions organised through the cooperation of trade chambers in both countries could be considered.

The world economic order forces us to make changes in different moments. However, the swearing in of President Trump in the US and his protectionist policies make us look for new avenues for understanding. What do you think of these circumstances?

There will be many differences in global trade if President Trump puts his protectionism into practice. Many countries will take the change to protect their economies. In theory, that would not be a good trend because we have worked very hard for free world trade.

What is your national vision for 2030 and 2050?

Malaysia had the long-term goal to become a developed country by 2020. This goal was known as "Vision 2020". There are three years left and we are close to reaching our goal. Nonetheless, we need to go beyond. In fact, two years ago our Prime Minister proposed a new perspective called "National Transformation 2050". With this, we expect the total amount of foreign trade to grow from 1.4 trillion ringgit to 2 trillion ringgit by 2050. That is in the economic aspect. As a national vision, we expect to be recognised as a top 20 country in the world in terms of GDP and purchasing power. In the next three years we want to organise discourses with young people, businessmen and shareholders working in Malaysia to collect ideas and aspirations to draft the objectives for 2050.

Malasia será uno de primeros 20 países del mundo en 2050

Por *Diario UNO* el marzo 2, 2017



Según el proyecto Transformación Nacional 2050 de Malasia. Una experiencia de construcción nacional digna de tomar en cuenta.



ARTURO BELAUDE GUZMÁN

Para el año 2020, la aspiración de Malasia de ser un país desarrollado se habrá cumplido. Esto gracias principalmente a que, en los últimos 30 años, se implementaron diligentemente varios programas siguiendo la primera hoja de ruta, conocida como Visión 2020. El siguiente nivel estratégico de Malasia consiste en introducir un nuevo plan a largo plazo de 30 años: la Transformación Nacional 2050.

La Transformación Nacional 2050 o Transformasi Nasional (TN50) es el proyecto de una nueva visión para Malasia, tal y como lo anunció el Primer Ministro de Malasia durante la presentación del presupuesto 2017. La TN50 tiene el objetivo de seguir transformando Malasia en una nación de gran importancia con una nueva mentalidad. La TN50 abarcará tres décadas y los jóvenes de todas las razas serán la base de este nuevo plan de transformación.

DIÁLOGO

El 19 de enero de 2017, en el auditorio de la Universidad de Malaya, el Primer Ministro de Malasia, Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Razak, inauguró la primera fase del diálogo nacional con 500 jóvenes líderes, con la finalidad de recoger aportes y trazar la dirección hacia la Transformación Nacional 2050. El objetivo general de la TN50 es que Malasia se encuentre entre los 20 primeros países del mundo para el año 2050.

Antes de la inauguración de la TN50 en el 2019, habrá una serie de debates sobre cuál debería ser la identidad Malasia para el año 2050 – en términos de cómo los malasios ven su propia diversidad.

El Ministerio de la Juventud y el Deporte de Malasia tiene la labor de recoger la opinión de los jóvenes en los primeros meses de este año 2017, antes de proceder con los demás grupos de la sociedad civil.

LEGADO

El año 2017 servirá para recabar opiniones del público. El año 2018 servirá para que el Gobierno sostenga debates más especializados con expertos para saber si las opiniones y sugerencias recogidas son viables.

Al final del próximo año o a inicios del 2019, el Gobierno redactará un documento político sobre la TN50, que será leído por el Primer Ministro.

"Dejemos que la TN50 sea el testimonio, que quede grabado en la historia que somos ciudadanos y ancestros responsables que dejamos atrás el mejor y más grande legado que heredarán las futuras generaciones. Desde ahora, la TN50 es nuestro amuleto de la suerte. Dejemos pasar el viejo legado. El futuro de Malasia es lo que recrearemos", ha dicho el Primer Ministro de Malasia, Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak, 21 de octubre de 2016.

ALGO MÁS

La TN50 será una hoja de ruta integral que transformará la economía, el bienestar social, el medioambiente, la tecnología, la interacción social, la gobernanza y la administración pública del país.

ENTREVISTA AL EMBAJADOR DE MALASIA

Por admin - 28 Mayo, 2017



Interview on His Excellency Chuah Teong Ban, Ambassador of Malaysia to Peru on his perspectives on bilateral relation between Malaysia and Peru.

1. How are the relationships between Peru and Malaysia developing nowadays?

Bilateral relationship between Malaysia and Peru has always been good, friendly and cooperative since the establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries in 1986. At international arena, both countries lent supports to each other on areas of mutual interest and concern. Our trade relations are improving year by year as there are still vast opportunities for both countries to further expand cooperation.

2. Culture brings people together and it is an important factor in diplomatic relations. In what situation are our relations in the cultural field?

Malaysia and Peru are continuously promoting people-to-people contact to help better understand each other. Malaysia continues to offer training programmes to Peruvians through the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) which have seen more than 50 Peruvians participated so far. We also have an academic exchange programmes between University of Malaya and Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, the oldest universities in both countries.

Last year, The Embassy of Malaysia in Lima undertook some cultural events to engage Peruvian youths, in coordination with MuniBecas programme of the Municipality of Lima. We taught Malaysian language to young students, cooking classes to introduce the Malaysian cuisines and flavours as well as traditional Malaysian dances workshop. This year we will continue with these promotional activities.

3. Malaysia is a multiracial, multicultural and multi-religious country, how did you achieve national unity?

Malaysia's strength lies in the ability to maintaining a sustainable unity in diversity. Every Malaysians play their role to forge closer understanding and promote tolerance between various ethnic and religious communities for a harmonious co-existence. Our guiding principle has always been to observe moderation and respect one's culture, ethnic and religion, especially their sensitivities and taboos.

ARTICULOS MAS VISTOS



ENTREVISTA AL EMBAJADOR DEL ESTADO DE PALESTINA
28 Mayo, 2017



ENTREVISTA AL EMBAJADOR DE MALASIA
28 Mayo, 2017



ANUNCIO DE NUESTRA WEB
21 Abril, 2017



TELEVISIÓN DE FRANCIA
7 Abril, 2017

Featured Article of Malaysia

MALAYSIA'S SUCCESS STORY IN ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Malaysia has been continuously transforming its economic model to stay relevant with the ever changing global economic forces, ever since it achieved its independence in August 1957. I wish to share with readers the success story of Malaysia's experiences on the long journey to improve the fundamental national economic structures by adopting pragmatic and drastic strategies to stay competitive and be business friendly.

Passage of Transformation

When Malaysia achieved independence in 1957, its economic model was based on the exportation of agricultural products, agro industries and minerals extraction like Peru. Malaysia realized that such agro-based model will not take Malaysia far towards moving up the global economic ranking in the long run. A New Economic Policy which saw creation of a large public sector acting as the driver of economic growth needed to be introduced in 1970. Subsequently, the public sector-driven model quickly became unsustainable and Malaysia quickly moved on towards industrialization by attracting Foreign Direct Investment. By 1990s, World Bank ranked Malaysia as one of the ten fastest-growing economies in the world.

During the first 4 decades of nation-building process, the GDP composition of Malaysia has a dramatic change. Agricultural sector fell from 31 percent of GDP to 19 percent. Industrial sector jumped from 25 percent to 42 percent. Farmer workforce dropped from over 50 percent to 26 percent. Manufactures grew from an insignificant share of total exports in 1970 to more than 60 percent in 1990.

This first wave of transformation catapulted Malaysia to become a highly open, upper-middle income economy. Malaysia was one of 13 countries identified by the Commission on Growth and Development to enjoy average growth of more than 7 percent per year for 25 years or more.

New Strategies Needed

Confronted by a contracting global economy and the threat of being caught in the middle-income trap, in 2010, the Malaysian Government launched the Malaysia National Transformation Programme to reinvigorate its economy. It aims to elevate the country to developed-nation status by 2020.

Inclusive economic growth was the main strategy leading Malaysia to successfully eradicating poverty to almost zero. The Malaysian achievement attracted much attention from developing countries wanting to emulate the transformation. A World Bank-sponsored comparative study concluded that Malaysia's ability to sustain economic growth by avoiding deep and prolonged set-backs is one important reason why Malaysia has out-performed most other developing economies.

Other strategy adopted was to develop tourism as one of the main contributor to Malaysian economy. Through aggressive global marketing and coordinated inter-agencies as well as public-private partnership planning of tourism infrastructures in the last decade, tourist arrivals to Malaysia have shown an enormous increase. Malaysia was among the top ten tourist destination in the world, for the first time in 2009. The number of tourists grew to more than 25 million in 2017 with over RM69 billion revenues. Malaysia aspires to be a leading tourist destination with the target of 36 million tourist arrivals and RM168 billion (USD 40billion) in tourism earnings by 2020.

Malaysia's Economy Today

Malaysia today, has a sustainable diversified economy that focus on services and a leading exporter of electrical appliances, palm oil, and natural gas among others. We are on the track to position ourselves as a high-income nation as long as we are quick to adept to reinventing and moving on with the global challenges.

ASEAN En su Jubileo de Oro

La Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático (ASEAN), que agrupa a Brunei, Camboya, Indonesia, Laos, Malasia, Birmania, Filipinas, Singapur, Tailandia y Vietnam, se estableció hace 50 años. El organismo regional tiene previsto conmemorar el Quincuagésimo Aniversario (Jubileo de Oro) de la ASEAN el 8 de agosto de este año.

La ASEAN tiene muchas historias de éxito que compartir. El tamaño de su mercado es de 650 millones de personas con un PIB combinado de 2.55 billones de dólares americanos en el 2016, una sólida tasa de crecimiento del PBI interanual del 4,7 por ciento a pesar del desafiante entorno mundial en los últimos años. El comercio de mercancías de la ASEAN permaneció resistente en 1.06 billones de dólares americanos en la primera mitad de 2016. La ASEAN también atrajo un total de 52.94 millones de dólares de inversión extranjera directa (IED) en la primera mitad de 2016.

Crecimiento económico

Se espera que el crecimiento en la economía de la región se acelere hasta llegar al 4,8 por ciento en el 2017, respaldado por el sólido crecimiento del consumo privado y la inversión, así como por una política fiscal expansiva.

La ASEAN, un Área de Libre Co-



Embajador del Reino de Tailandia, Ruengdej Mahasaranond; Embajador de Malasia, Chuah Teong Ban; Embajador de Indonesia, Moenir Ari Soenanda

mercio con su región, ha concluido numerosos Acuerdos de Libre Comercio con importantes socios, a saber, China, Japón, República de Corea, India y Australia-Nueva Zelanda. La ASEAN también es la fuerza motriz para forjar un gigantesco acuerdo regional de libre comercio, la Asociación Económica Integral Regional (RCEP), que se está negociando activamente para impulsar el comercio mundial que, una vez establecido, incluirá a 16 naciones de diez Estados Miembros de la ASEAN y seis socios con TLC con la ASEAN (Australia, República Popular China, India, Japón, República de Corea y Nueva Zelanda).

Actor global

Su camino a seguir es fortalecer aún más su proceso de integración y convertir a la entidad regional en un actor global que, con su participación del mundo reafirmará la aspiración de una ASEAN que trabaja para lograr un cambio positivo en su desarrollo. El firme compromiso con la Visión de la Comunidad de la ASEAN 2025 y la Agenda de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible 2030, se llevarán a cabo de manera que se refuerce mutuamente para construir una Comunidad ASEAN verdaderamente inclusiva y que esté orientada hacia las personas y centrada en las personas.

OUR LITTLE FAMILY IN PERU

The Embassy of Malaysia in Lima, Peru bids farewell to Mr. Mohd Adham Md Yusof, the former Third Secretary and welcomes the new Third Secretary of the Embassy, Madam Lailatul Akmal and family to Lima. Adios and Bienvenida!!



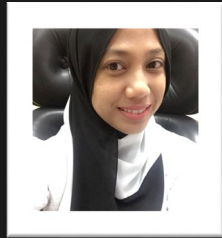
We welcomed a new Malaysian in Lima, Peru. Azzahra Azwan, daughter of the Second Secretary Madam Liyana Puasa, born in Peru.



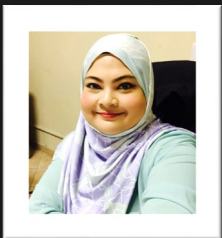
EDITORS OF NEWSLETTER 1/2017



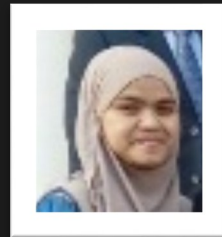
Advisor of Warta Lima
Ambassador of Malaysia in Lima
H.E. Chuah Teong Ban



Editor in Chief
Second Secretary of the Embassy of Malaysia
Madam Liyana Puasa



Layout Designer
Third Secretary of the Embassy of Malaysia
Madam Lailatul Akmal Abd Rahman



Picture Bank Manager
Personal Assistant
Madam Norhazeera Hanis

MISSION INFO



Address: Av. Daniel Hernandez 350
San Isidro
San Isidro

Lima 27

Telephone: (511) 422 0297
(511) 441 1939
(511) 441 0795
Fax: (511) 650 3114
Email: mwlima@kln.gov.my

GMT: - 13 hrs (KL)

Work days: Monday - Friday 9.00 a.m - 5.00 p.m
Public Holidays: Saturday, Sunday & Public Holiday

Host Country:
 PERU