

# **Malaysia-China (Guangxi) Business Dialogue**

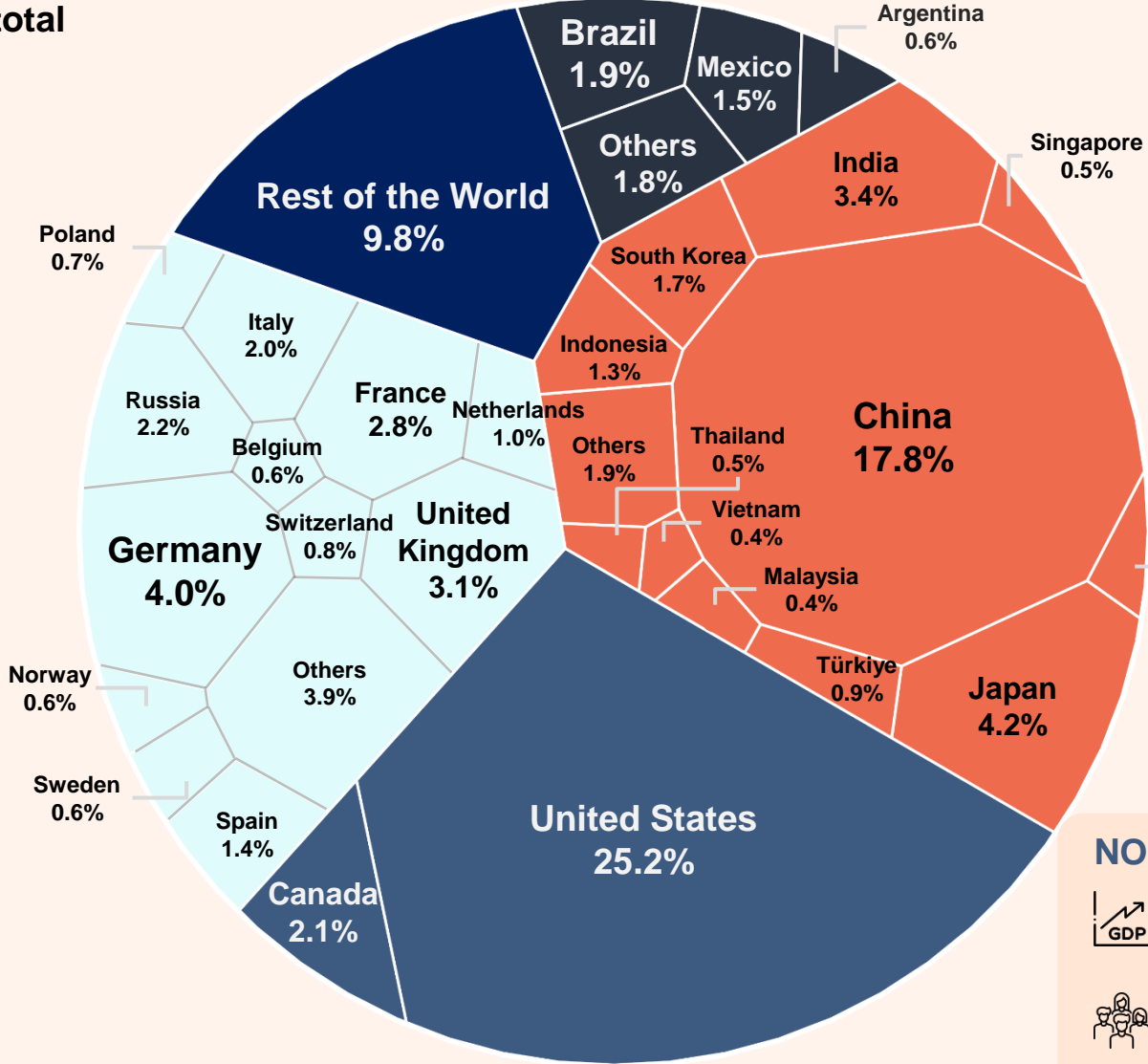
## **Promoting Business Advantages, Exploring Cooperation Opportunities, Matching Supply and Demand**

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# A new era of investing in Asia 2.0 – Diverse, broad-based and sustainable growth

Current GDP in 2022, % share of total



**EUROPE**

**GDP:** USD23.9 trillion (23.7% of total)

**Population:** 740.6 million (9.3%)

**ASIA – A powerful driver**

**GDP:** USD33.7 trillion (33.4% of total)

**Population:** 4,406.8 million (55.4%)

	GDP	Population
China	USD17.9 trillion (17.8%)	1.4 billion (17.8%)
India	USD3.4 trillion (3.4%)	1.4 billion (17.8%)
ASEAN	USD 3.6 trillion (3.6%)	679.5 million (8.5%)

- Europe
- North America
- Asia
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Rest of the World

**NORTH AMERICA**

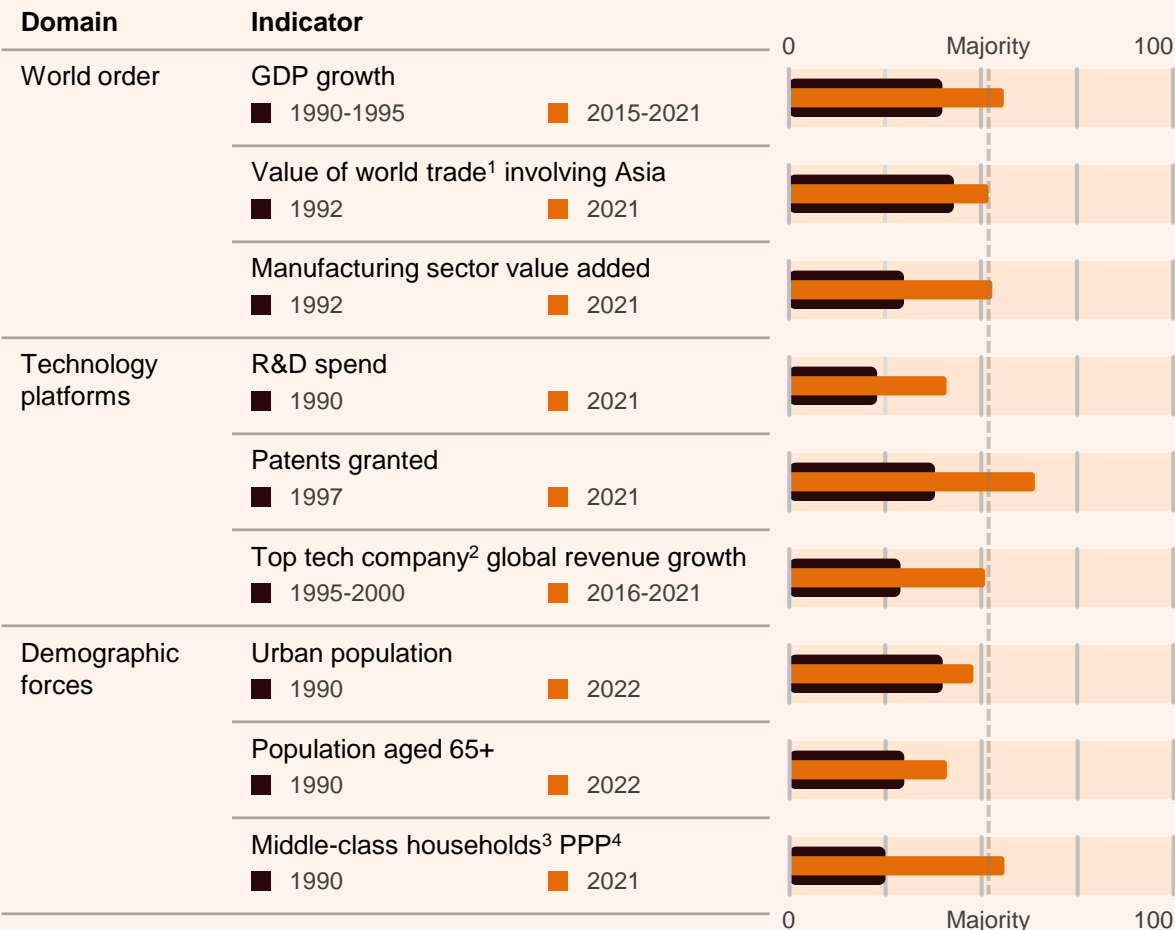
**GDP:** USD27.6 trillion (27.4% of total)

**Population:** 372.4 million (4.7%)

Note: Data is based on regions that may have different results than other groupings and analyses.  
Source: World Bank

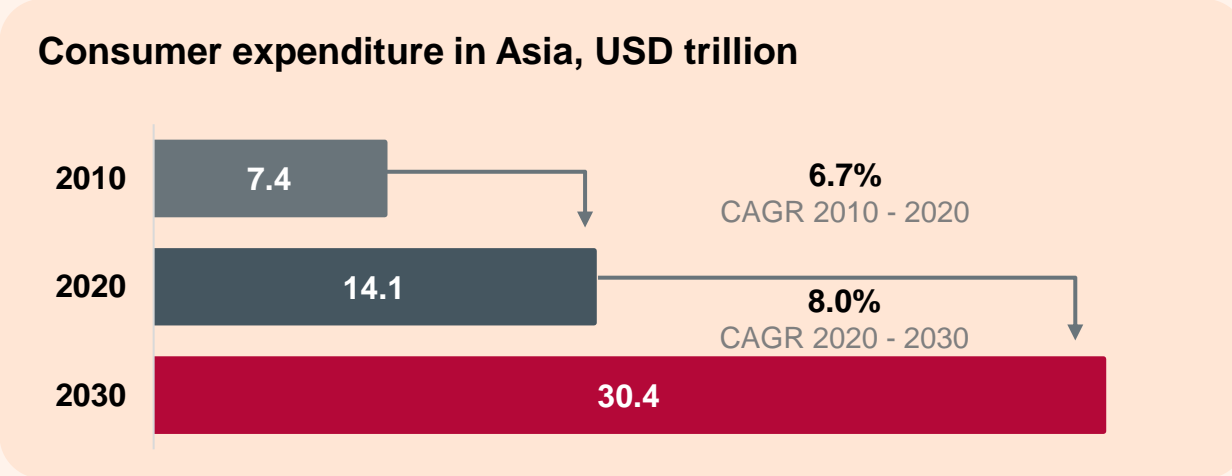
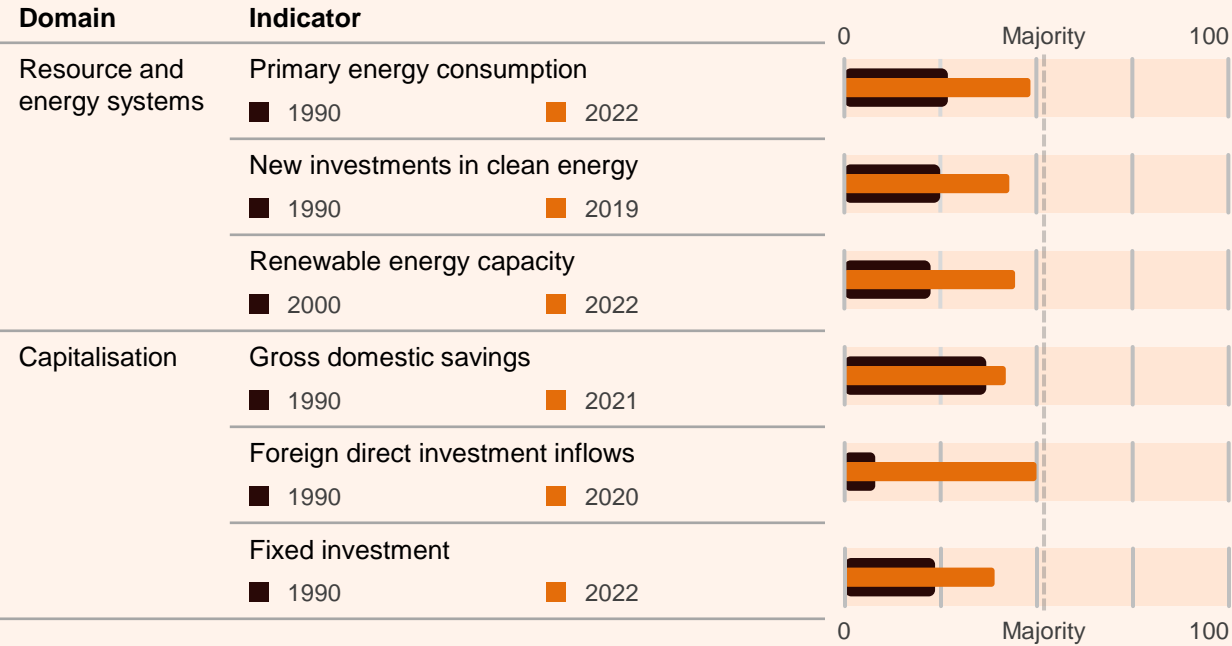
# Asia is becoming the world's new "majority" in five domains

## Asia's share, %



<sup>1</sup> Includes goods trades.  
<sup>2</sup> Top tech companies are ~3,000 tech companies by largest market cap in 1995, then by largest market cap in 2022.  
<sup>3</sup> Annual income of \$10,000-\$70,000.  
<sup>4</sup> Purchasing power parity.

Source: McKinsey & Company; Euromonitor



# Five (5) focus areas for policy makers and businesses



## 1. Business and Investment Facilitation

- Value creation, enhance conducive investment climate, enact business friendly policies.
- Multilateral trade agreements to harmonise regulatory rules and procedures.
- Trade agencies collaborate with the chamber to invest domestically and in oversea markets.



## 2. Forge Stronger Intra-regional Collaboration

- Strengthen ties beyond trade, focusing on market knowledge, data sharing, and people-to-people exchanges.
- Support marketing, brand and products development
- Develop stronger intra-regional connections and form new networks in exploring cooperation areas.



## 3. Forge Smart and Strategic Partnerships

- Encourage to form partnerships and joint ventures to be globally competitiveness.
- Leverage specific strengths through technology, market and knowledge exchanges, resources pooling, and other cooperative efforts.



## 4. Supply Chains Collaboration Networks

- High levels of cooperation, coordination, and trust across the value chains (materials, components suppliers, products distribution and marketing) bring significant benefits.
- Leverage each other's operational capabilities to effectively handle information flows leading to cutting processing time and efficiency.



## 5. Exploring Cooperation Opportunities

- ASEAN countries and China should collaborate based on complementary strengths; better optimised for regional collaboration than competition.
- Malaysia and China – automation, AIs, EVs, renewable energy, smart agriculture and halal products.
- Singapore and Malaysia – high end electronics, data centres, financial services, renewable energy, food security.

# THANK YOU

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