

The Malaysian Economy in Figures

Revised as at June 2020

2020



Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department



The Malaysian Economy in Figures 2020

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Background on Malaysia

- Malaysia covers an area of 330,535 square kilometers and lies entirely in the equatorial zone, with the average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varying between 21°C to 32°C. It is made of 13 states, namely Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor, Terengganu and Sabah and Sarawak on the island of Borneo as well as the three Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.
- Malaysia is a multi-ethnic country with the predominant ethnic groups in Peninsular Malaysia being Malay, Chinese and Indian. In Sabah and Sarawak, the indigenous people represents the majority, which includes Kadazan-Dusun, Bajau and Murut in Sabah as well as Iban, Bidayuh and Melanau in Sarawak.
- The Government of Malaysia is led by a Prime Minister and a constitutional monarchy, which employs a Parliamentary system. It has three branches of government - the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.
- The Malaysian Parliament is made up of His Majesty Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Senate (Upper House) with 70 members and the House of Representatives (Lower House) with 222 members. Out of the 70 senators in the Senate, 44 are appointed by His Majesty Yang di-Pertuan Agong while 26 are elected by the State legislatures. The general election for the 222 members of the Lower House must be held every five years.

MALAYSIA: BASIC STATISTICS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(Q1)
Population (million)	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.6	32.7
Labour force (million)	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.8 ^{1/}
Employment (million)	14.2	14.5	14.7	15.1	15.2 ^{1/}
Unemployment rate (%)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.9 ^{1/}
Nominal GDP (RM billion)	1,249.7	1,372.3	1,447.5	1,510.7	367.2
Nominal GNI (RM billion)	1,215.1	1,333.7	1,402.4	1,470.4	361.2
Real GDP growth rate (%)	4.2	5.8	4.8	4.3	0.7
GNI Per Capita (RM)	38,412	41,647	43,307	45,131	44,140
GNI Per Capita (US\$)	9,260	9,684	10,732	10,895	10,655
GNI Per Capita PPP (US\$)	24,840	25,900	27,180	28,680	...
Inflation (% p.a.)	2.1	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.9
Merchandise exports (RM billion)	787.0	934.9	1,003.6	986.4	303.6
Merchandise imports (RM billion)	698.8	836.4	879.8	849.1	270.1
Current account of BOP (% of GNI)	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.5	2.6
Exchange rate (RM/US\$)	4.148	4.300	4.035	4.142	4.247 ^{1/}

Notes : ^(Q1) January-March 2020

^{1/} January-June 2020

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia, Department of Statistics Malaysia and the World Bank



MALAYSIAN ECONOMY IN FIGURES

Revised as at June 2020

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1. KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS													
		Unit		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 ^(Q1)	
		RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.
1.1	Gross Domestic Product ^{1/} (in constant 2015 prices)	1,229.3	4.4	1,300.8	5.8	1,362.8	4.8	1,421.5	4.3	344.2	0.7		
	Agriculture	94.0	-3.7	99.5	5.9	99.6	0.1	101.5	2.0	22.5	-8.7		
	Mining and quarrying	105.4	2.2	105.8	0.4	103.5	-2.2	101.4	-2.0	25.3	-2.0		
	Manufacturing	273.9	4.4	290.5	6.0	304.8	5.0	316.3	3.8	76.7	1.5		
	Construction	59.5	7.4	63.5	6.7	66.2	4.2	66.3	0.1	15.4	-7.9		
	Services	680.6	5.7	723.4	6.3	772.7	6.8	820.1	6.1	201.1	3.1		
1.2	Gross National Income ^{2/} (in constant 2015 prices)	1,211.3	5.1	1,281.7	5.8	1,334.1	4.1	1,398.9	4.9	341.5	1.6		
	Private consumption	672.3	5.9	718.7	6.9	775.9	8.0	835.1	7.6	212.3	6.7		
	Private investment	207.0	4.5	225.6	9.0	235.4	4.3	239.0	1.6	57.9	-2.3		
	Public consumption	155.6	1.1	164.5	5.7	169.6	3.2	173.1	2.0	40.5	5.0		
	Public investment	105.2	-1.0	105.5	0.3	100.3	-5.0	89.4	-10.8	18.1	-11.3		
	Exports of goods and services	828.2	1.3	900.1	8.7	917.5	1.9	905.8	-1.3	208.1	-7.1		
	Imports of goods and services	739.2	1.4	814.6	10.2	826.7	1.5	806.3	-2.5	189.5	-2.5		
	GNI per capita (in current prices)	RM '000	38.4	4.6	41.6	8.4	43.3	4.0	45.1	4.2	44.1	-5.2	
		US\$ '000	9.3	-1.5	9.7	4.6	10.7	10.8	1.5	10.5	-0.6		
1.3	Balance of Payments		% of GNI		% of GNI		% of GNI		% of GNI		% of GNI		
	Goods (net)	102.0	8.4	117.1	8.8	114.6	8.2	123.3	8.4	28.9	8.0		
	Services (net)	-18.9	-1.6	-22.9	-1.7	-17.5	-1.2	-10.9	-0.7	-8.0	-2.2		
	Primary income (net)	-34.6	-2.8	-38.7	-2.9	-45.1	-3.2	-40.3	-2.7	-6.0	-1.7		
	Secondary income (net)	-18.6	-1.5	-17.3	-1.3	-19.7	-1.4	-21.3	-1.4	-5.4	-1.5		
	Current account balance	29.9	2.5	38.3	2.9	32.3	2.3	50.9	3.5	9.5	2.6		
	Capital account	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0		
	Financial account	-0.2	0.0	-4.7	-0.4	12.5	0.9	-34.2	-2.3	-18.5	-5.1		
	Overall balance	5.9	0.5	16.4	1.2	7.8	0.6	8.4	0.6	-8.7	-2.4		
	Bank Negara Malaysia international reserves ^{3/}	423.9		414.6		419.5		424.1		445.8 ^{4/}			
	Months of retained imports	8.8		7.2		7.4		7.5		8.1			
1.4	Federal Government Finance		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		
	Revenue	212.4	17.3	220.4	16.3	232.9	16.3	261.8	17.1				
	Operating expenditure	210.2	17.1	217.7	16.1	231	16.2	259.9	17.0				
	Development expenditure (net)	40.6	3.3	43.0	3.2	55.3	3.9	54.0	3.5				
	Overall balance	-38.4	-3.1	-40.3	-3.0	-53.4	-3.7	-52.1	-3.4				

Notes : ^(Q1) January-March 2020 ^{1/} Includes import duties ^{2/} Includes change in stock ^{3/} End period ^{4/} As at 29 May 2020

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia, Department of Statistics Malaysia and Ministry of Finance

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(Q1)
1.5 Price Indices ^{1/}						
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	% p.a.	2.1	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.9
Producer Price Index (PPI) ^{2/}	% p.a.	-1.1	6.7	-1.1	-1.4	-
1.6 Unemployment	% of labour force	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.9
1.7 Exchange Rates (average for period)						
RM / US\$		4.148	4.300	4.035	4.142	4.247
RM / 100 Yen		3.821	3.835	3.653	3.713 ^{3/}	
RM / S\$		3.002	3.114	2.991	3.019 ^{3/}	
RM / Pound Sterling		5.617	5.537	5.385	5.327 ^{3/}	
1.8 Money and Banking						
Money supply M1	RM billion	380.9	422.8	427.5	427.6 ^{4/}	
Money supply M2	RM billion	1,647.3	1,730.5	1,866.2	1,865.4 ^{4/}	
Money supply M3	RM billion	1,655.2	1,736.4	1,875.6	1,874.5 ^{4/}	
Banking system						
Total deposits	RM billion	1,711.1	1,781.7	1,916.0	1,926.0 ^{4/}	
Total loans	RM billion	1,521.4	1,584.3	1,673.5	1,682.2 ^{4/}	
Ratio of net impaired loans to net total loans ^{5/}	% of total loans	1.2	1.1	0.92	0.92 ^{4/}	
Interest rates						
3-month interbank	Avg. at end-period (%)	3.48	3.38	3.66	3.67 ^{4/}	
3-month fixed deposit	Avg. at end-period (%)	3.03	2.92	3.14	3.15 ^{4/}	
Savings deposit	Avg. at end-period (%)	1.00	0.96	1.04	1.07 ^{4/}	
Base lending rate	Avg. at end-period (%)	6.73	6.67	6.89	6.91 ^{4/}	
3-month Treasury Bills	Avg. at end-period (%)	2.76	2.90	3.23	3.25 ^{4/}	

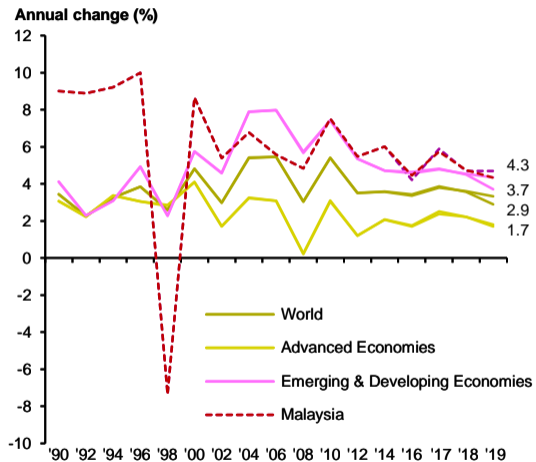
Notes : ^(Q1) January-March 2020

^{1/} Based on 2010 prices (2010=100) ^{2/} PPI for Local Production

^{5/} Definition of impaired loans: Outstanding amount of loans (principal and interest) classified as impaired when the principal or interest is six months or more in arrears. Interests on these loans are subsequently suspended.

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1990-2019



Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2020

MALAYSIA: GDP, CPI AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1990-2019



Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

2. AREA, POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE								
2.1 Area	Sq. km.	2.2 Population ^{1/}	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Malaysia	330,535							
Peninsular Malaysia	132,091	Number (mid-year)	million	31.6	32.0	32.4	...	
Sabah and Labuan	73,994	Growth	% p.a.	1.4	1.2	1.1	...	
Sarawak	124,450	Density	per sq. km.	95.7	96.9	98	...	
2.3 Population Age Structure ^{1/}	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	million	% of Total	million	% of Total	million	% of Total	million	% of Total
Age group								
0 – 14	7.8	24.5	7.7	24.1	7.7	23.8	...	...
15 – 64	22.0	69.4	22.3	69.6	22.6	69.7	...	...
65 and above	1.9	6.0	2.0	6.3	2.1	6.5	...	...
TOTAL	31.6	100.0	32.0	100.0	32.4	100.0	...	...
Dependency ratio ^{2/}	44.0		43.6		43.4			...

Note : ^{1/} Projection is based on the Population and Housing Census of 2010, adjusted for under-enumeration

^{2/} The number of dependents (aged 0-14 and over the age of 65) over the total working population (aged 15-64)

Source : Ministry Economic Affairs and Department of Statistics Malaysia

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019
2.4 Population by Ethnic Group					
Malaysian Citizens	'000	28,404	28,735	29,062	...
Bumiputera	'000	19,485	19,781	20,072	...
Chinese	'000	6,646	6,665	6,686	...
Indian	'000	1,992	2,001	2,010	...
Others	'000	281	288	295	...
Non-Citizens ^{1/}	'000	3,230	3,288	3,323	...
TOTAL ^{2/}	'000	31,634	32,023	32,385	...

Notes : ^{1/} Include permanent residents, foreign workers with work permits, expatriates and foreign students

^{2/} The added total may differ due to rounding

Source : Ministry of Economic Affairs and Department of Statistics Malaysia

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(Q1)
2.5 Labour Force							
Labour force	'000	14,518	14,668	14,953	15,280.3	15,581.6	15,790.1
Labour Force Participation Rate:							
Total ^{1/}	%	67.9	67.7	68.0	68.3	68.7	68.8
Male ^{2/}	%	80.6	80.2	80.1	80.4	80.8	80.8
Female ^{3/}	%	54.1	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.6	55.8
Unemployment Rate	% of labour force	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5
2.6 Employment							
Total	'000	14,068	14,164	14,450	14,776.0	15,073.4	15,243.5
Agriculture	% of total	12.4	12.3	12.8	10.6	10.2	12.3
Mining	% of total	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	% of total	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	17.8	16.9
Construction	% of total	9.3	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.5	9.3
Services	% of total	60.7	61.2	60.6	63.4	62.9	60.9

Notes : ^(Q1) January-March 2020

^{1/} Total number of economically active people as a percentage of the working age population of 15 to 64 years

^{2/} Total number of economically active males as a percentage of males in the working age population

^{3/} Total number of economically active females as a percentage of females in the working age population

Source : Ministry of Economic Affairs and Department of Statistics Malaysia

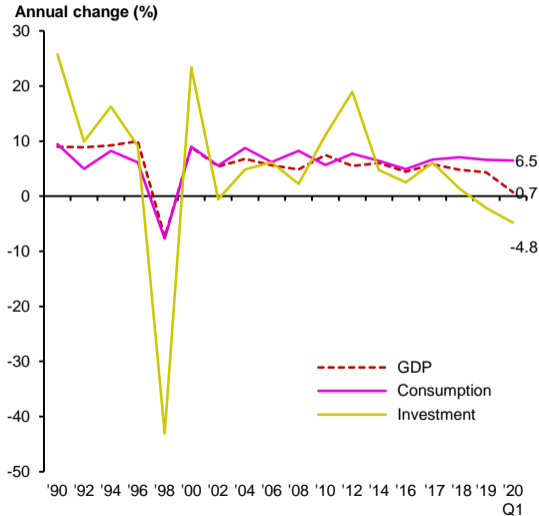
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 ^(Q1)	
	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.
3.1 Supply (in constant 2015 prices)										
Agriculture	94.0	-3.7	99.5	5.9	99.6	0.1	101.5	2.0	22.5	-8.7
Mining and quarrying	105.4	2.2	105.8	0.4	103.5	-2.2	101.4	-2.0	25.3	-2.0
Manufacturing	273.9	4.4	290.5	6.0	304.8	5.0	316.3	3.8	76.7	1.5
Construction	59.5	7.4	63.5	6.7	66.2	4.2	66.3	0.1	15.4	-7.9
Services	680.6	5.7	723.4	6.3	772.7	6.8	820.1	6.1	201.1	3.1
Electricity, gas and water	33.4	5.4	34.4	2.9	36.1	4.9	38.3	6.0	9.8	5.1
Transport, storage and communications	111.8	7.1	120.3	7.7	129.4	7.6	138.1	6.7	34.5	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicles, accommodation, food and beverage	234.5	6.5	251.6	7.3	272.7	8.4	292.2	7.2	68.9	2.1
Finance and insurance, real estate and business services	135.7	4.3	143.7	5.9	152.7	6.3	161.8	6.0	41.2	4.2
Government services	104.6	4.8	109.7	4.8	114.7	4.5	118.9	3.7	29.3	4.3
Other services	60.5	4.9	63.7	5.1	67.1	5.5	70.9	5.5	17.5	1.4
Plus: Import duties	16.0	8.8	18.1	13.0	16.0	-11.5	15.8	-1.2	3.2	-16.0
GDP at purchasers' value	1,229.3	4.4	1,300.8	5.8	1,362.8	4.8	1,421.5	4.3	344.2	0.7
3.2 Demand (in constant 2015 prices)										
Private expenditure	879.2	5.5	944.3	7.4	1,011.2	7.1	1,074.1	6.2	270.2	4.7
Consumption	672.3	5.9	718.7	6.9	775.9	8.0	835.1	7.6	212.3	6.7
Investment	207.0	4.5	225.6	9.0	235.4	4.3	239.0	1.6	57.9	-2.3
Public expenditure	260.9	0.2	269.9	3.5	269.9	0.0	262.5	-2.8	58.6	-0.7
Consumption	155.6	1.1	164.5	5.7	169.6	3.2	173.1	2.0	40.5	5.0
Investment	105.2	-1.0	105.5	0.3	100.3	-5.0	89.4	-10.8	18.1	-11.3
Exports of goods and services	828.2	1.3	900.1	8.7	917.5	1.9	905.8	-1.3	208.1	-7.1
Imports of goods and services	739.2	1.4	814.6	10.2	826.7	1.5	806.3	-2.5	189.5	-2.5
GDP at purchasers' value ^{1/}	1,229.31	4.4	1,300.8	5.8	1,362.8	4.8	1,421.5	4.3	344.2	0.7

Note : ^(Q1) January-March 2020 ^{1/} Includes change in stock

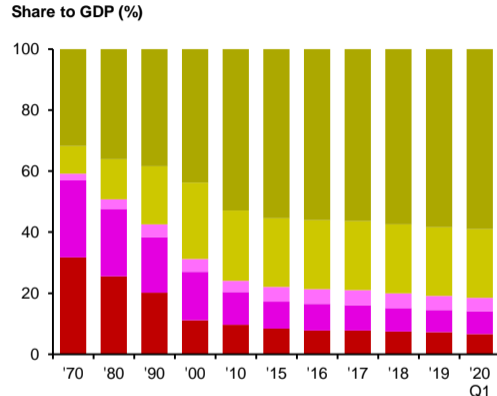
Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

GDP, CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT 1990-2020



Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION 1970-2020



Agriculture	30.5	24.8	19.8	10.9	9.5	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.5
Mining	24.4	21.4	17.8	15.8	10.6	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.1	7.3
Construction	2.1	3.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5
Manufacturing	8.8	12.7	18.6	24.8	22.9	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.3
Services	30.5	35.0	37.6	43.3	52.4	54.7	55.4	55.6	56.7	57.7	58.4

	Unit	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 ^(Q1)	
		RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.	RM billion	% p.a.
3.3 Savings and Investment Gap											
Savings (current prices)		354.8	6.1	388.9	9.6	378.8	-2.6	368.6	-2.7	82.6	-10.6
% of GNI		29.3		29.2		27.0		25.0		22.8	
Investment (current prices) ^{1/}		324.9	8.6	350.6	7.9	346.1	-1.3	317.9	-8.1	73.1	-3.2
% of GNI		26.7		26.3		24.7		21.6		20.2	
Resource Balance (current prices)		29.9		38.3		32.7		50.7		9.5	
% of GNI		2.5		2.9		2.3		3.4		2.6	
3.4 Production of Major Commodities											
Rubber	'000 tonnes	674	-6.7	730	8.4	603	-17.4	640	6.0	...	...
Crude palm oil	'000 tonnes	17,320	-13.2	19,920	15.0	19,516	-2.0	19,858	1.8	...	...
Sawlogs	'000 cu. m ^{2/}	13,934	-2.8	11,261	-19.2	10,351	-8.1	9,445	-8.8	...	...
Tin	'000 tonnes	4.1	-0.9	4.8	17.5	3.8	-20.4	3.6	-6.0	...	...
Crude oil & condensates	'000 bpd ^{3/}	667	1.9	660	-1.0	653	-1.1	604	-7.4	...	...
Natural gas	mmscfd ^{4/}	6,536	6.5	6,801	4.1	6,406	-5.8	6,625	3.4	...	...

Note : ^(Q1) January-March 2020

^{1/} Includes change in stock ^{2/} Cubic metres ^{3/} Barrels per day ^{4/} Million standard cubic feet per day

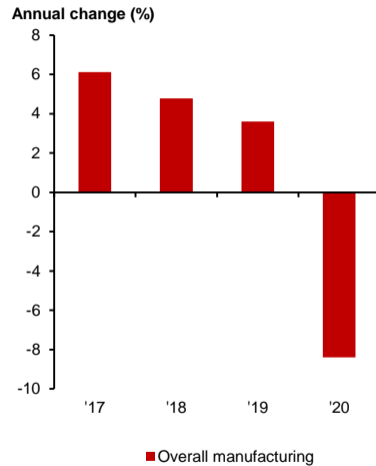
Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

Selected Industries	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^{4/}
	% p.a.	% p.a.	% p.a.	% p.a.
3.5 Industrial Production Index ^{1/} (2015 =100)	4.4	3.1	2.3	-7.7
Manufacturing ^{2/}	6.1	4.8	3.6	-8.4
Export-Oriented Industries ^{3/}	6.7	4.4	2.9	1.4
Electronic and electrical cluster	7.8	5.8	3.2	1.5
Primary-related cluster	5.9	3.5	2.7	1.3
Domestic-Oriented ^{3/} Industries	4.9	5.6	5.1	1.0
Construction-related cluster	5.0	4.9	4.2	-0.2
Consumer-related cluster	4.9	6.1	5.8	1.8

Note : ^{1/} This index covers mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors as defined under the Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008
^{2/} The index covers 245 out of the 259 manufacturing industries, which accounted for 99.98% of the value of total manufacturing gross output and 99.97% of the value-add in the 2015 Economic Census
^{3/} January-March 2020
^{4/} January-April 2020

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX 2017-2020^{4/}



	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Level	% p.a.	Level	% p.a.	Level	% p.a.	Level	% p.a.
3.6 Distributive Trade								
Wholesale								
Value of sales (RM million)	518,744	5.2	604,345	16.5	663,696	9.8	638,222	-3.8
Number of workers ('000)	436	4.6	487	11.6	520	6.8	...	...
Salaries and wages (RM million)	15,984	6.7	19,061	19.3	20,700	8.6	...	...
Retail								
Value of sales (RM million)	403,816	8.7	413,314	2.4	459,860	11.3	537,599	16.9
Number of workers ('000)	1,019	2.7	1,145	12.3	1,174	2.6	...	...
Salaries and wages (RM million)	22,324	4.0	33,385	49.5	34,128	2.2	...	...
Motor Vehicles								
Value of sales (RM million)	138,979	-2.6	142,089	2.2	147,235	3.6	150,624	2.3
Number of workers ('000)	258	3.2	298	15.4	309	3.7	...	...
Salaries and wages (RM million)	6,375	4.0	7,641	19.9	8,045	5.3	...	...
Total								
Value of sales (RM million)	1,061,540	5.4	1,159,749	9.3	1,270,792	9.6	1,326,446	4.4
Number of workers ('000)	1,713	3.3	1,929	12.6	2,003	3.8	...	...
Salaries and wages (RM million)	44,682	4.8	60,087	34.5	62,873	4.6	...	...
Sales per worker (RM)	619,568	2.0	655,942	5.9	634,496	-3.3	...	...
Salaries and wages per worker (RM)	26,079	1.5	26,579	1.9	31,391.9	18.1	...	...

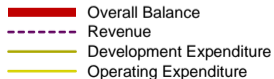
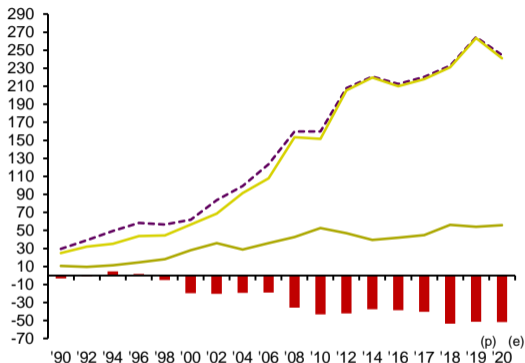
Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

4. PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTS

		Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019 ^(p)	2020 ^(e)	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019 ^(p)	2020 ^(e)		
4.1	Federal Government Finance							4.2	Consolidated Public Sector Finance						
4.1.1	Revenue	RM billion	212.4	220.4	232.9	264.4	244.5	4.2.1	General Government						
		% of GDP	17.3	16.3	16.3	17.5	15.2	Revenue	RM billion	222.4	224.3	227.5	237.8	244.5	
	Direct taxes	% of total	51.6	52.6	55.8	51.0	58.3	Operating expenditure	RM billion	236.4	245.1	260.9	301.4	277.2	
	Indirect taxes	% of total	28.1	27.8	18.9	17.3	19.3	Current surplus/(deficit)	RM billion	-14.0	-20.8	-33.4	-63.6	-32.7	
	Non-tax revenue	% of total	18.8	17.9	22.0	31.7	22.3		% of GDP	-1.1	-1.5	-2.3	-4.2	-2.0	
	Non-revenue receipts	% of total	1.5	1.5	3.3	1.2	0.8								
4.1.2	Operating Expenditure	RM billion	210.2	217.7	231.0	263.3	241.0	4.2.2	Non-Financial Public Corporations (NFPCs)						
		% of GDP	17.1	16.1	16.2	17.4	15.0	Current Balance	RM billion	90.7	117.2	110.8	105.8	125.8	
	Emoluments	% of total	34.8	35.4	34.6	30.6	34.3		% of GDP	7.4	8.7	7.7	7.0	7.8	
	Pension and gratuities	% of total	10.0	10.5	10.9	9.8	11.2	4.2.3	Public Sector Current Account Balance	RM billion	76.7	96.4	75.9	42.2	93.1
	Debt service charges	% of total	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.5	14.5		% of GDP	6.2	7.1	5.2	2.8	5.8	
	Supplies and services	% of total	14.3	16.0	15.3	12.0	16.0	4.2.4	Development Expenditure	RM billion	139.1	139.5	142.0	138.0	136.3
	Subsidies	% of total	11.7	10.3	11.9	9.1	10.0		% of GDP	11.3	10.3	9.8	9.1	8.5	
	Asset acquisition	% of total	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.2.5	Overall Balance	RM billion	-62.4	-43.1	-63.0	-95.8	-43.3
	Grants and transfers ^{1/}	% of total	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.1	9.6		% of GDP	-5.1	-3.2	-4.4	-6.3	-2.7	
	Others ^{2/}	% of total	5.9	5.0	4.6	17.3	3.8	4.2.6	External Debt						
4.1.3	Development Expenditure (Gross)	RM billion	42.0	44.9	56.1	54.2	56.0	Debt service ratio	% of total	41.4	47.0	5.7	7.0	...	
		% of GDP	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	Total debt	RM billion	916.1	885.2	923.0	945.4	...	
	Economic services	% of total	59.8	53.9	64.4	57.8	55.4	Medium-and-long term debt	RM billion	526.7	517.2	501.1	537.6	...	
	Social services	% of total	24.8	27.7	22.9	26.7	26.9								
	Security	% of total	11.5	11.9	8.8	10.4	11.7	Notes :							
	General administration	% of total	3.9	6.5	3.9	5.1	6.0	^(p) Preliminary							
4.1.4	Overall Surplus/Deficit	RM billion	-38.4	-40.3	-53.4	-51.5	-51.7	^(e) Estimate							
		% of GDP	-3.1	-3.0	-3.7	-3.4	-3.2	^{1/} Includes grants and transfers to state governments and grants to statutory bodies							
4.1.5	Sources of Finance (net)							^{2/} Includes refunds & write-offs and other expenditures not classified							
	Domestic borrowing	RM billion	37.9	40.7	54.4	44.8	...	Source :							
	External borrowing	RM billion	0.8	-0.3	-0.3	7.0	...	Ministry of Finance and Bank Negara Malaysia							
	Change in assets	RM billion	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	...								
4.1.6	Debt	RM billion	648.5	686.8	741.0	793.0	...								
		% of GDP	52.7	50.7	51.8	52.5	...								

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS 1990-2020

RM billion

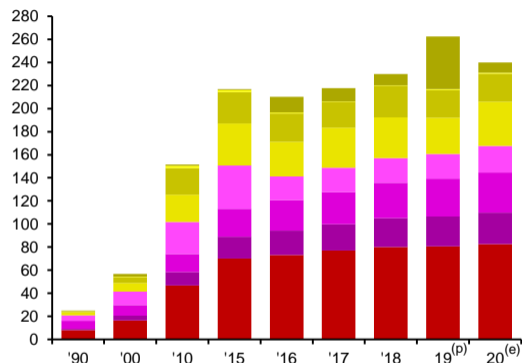


Notes : (p) Preliminary (e) Estimate

Source : Ministry of Finance

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT, 1990-2020

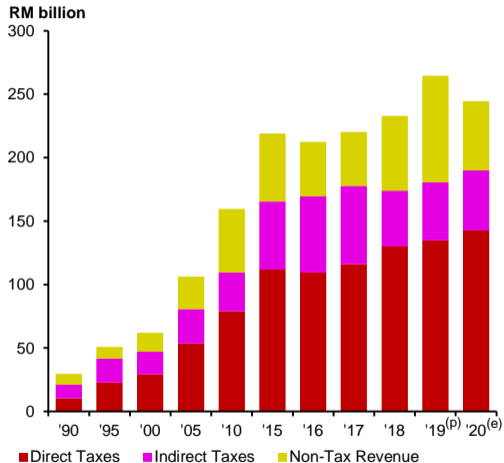
RM billion



Notes : (p) Preliminary (e) Estimate

Source : Ministry of Finance

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE 1990-2020

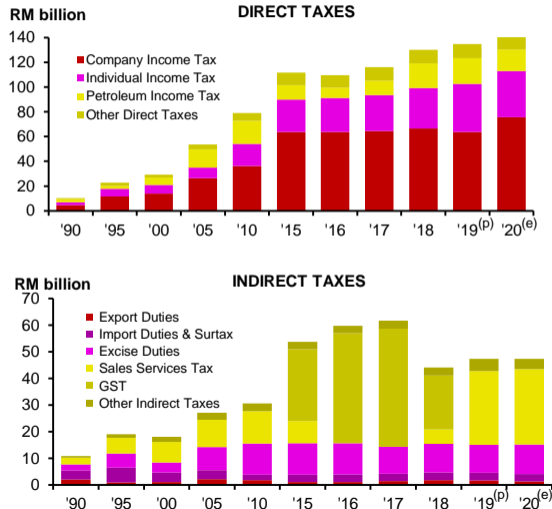


Notes : ^(p) Preliminary ^(e) Estimate

* Non-tax revenue for 2019 includes a one-off PETRONAS special dividend of RM30 billion to partially finance the outstanding tax refund

Source : Ministry of Finance

MALYSIAN TAX STRUCTURE 1990-2020



5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

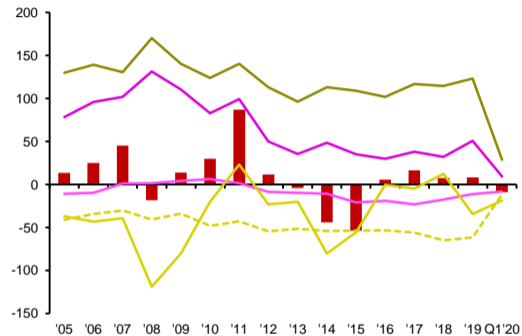
ITEM	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 ^{q1}	
	RM billion	% of GNI	RM billion	% of GNI	RM billion	% of GNI	RM billion	% of GNI	RM billion	% of GNI
5.1 Goods (net)	102.0	8.4	117.1	8.8	114.6	8.2	123.3	8.4	28.9	8.0
Exports	686.9	56.5	801.4	60.1	830.1	59.2	815.5	55.5	190.7	52.8
Imports	584.8	48.1	684.3	51.3	715.5	51.0	692.1	47.1	161.8	44.8
5.2 Services (net)	-18.9	-1.6	-22.9	-1.7	-17.5	-1.2	-10.9	-0.7	-8.0	-2.2
Transportation (net)	-23.5	-1.9	-29.6	-2.2	-27.7	-2.0	-25.9	-1.8	-6.8	-1.9
Travel (net)	31.5	2.6	32.5	2.4	30.2	2.2	30.8	2.1	2.1	0.6
Other services (net)	-26.3	-2.2	-24.3	-1.8	-19.3	-1.4	-15.1	-1.0	-3.1	-0.9
Government transaction (net)	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.0
5.3 Primary Income (net)	-34.6	-2.8	-38.7	-2.9	-45.1	-3.2	-40.3	-2.7	-6.0	-1.7
5.4 Secondary Income (net)	-18.6	-1.5	-17.3	-1.3	-19.7	-1.4	-21.3	-1.4	-5.4	-1.5
5.5 Current Account Balance (net)	29.9	2.5	38.3	2.9	32.3	2.3	50.9	3.5	9.5	2.6
5.6 Capital and Financial Account Balance (net)	-0.1	0.0	-4.8	-0.4	12.4	0.9	-33.9	-2.3	-18.6	-5.1
Capital account (net)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Financial account (net)	-0.2	0.0	-4.7	-0.4	12.5	0.9	-34.2	-2.3	-18.5	-5.1
Direct investment (net)	13.8	1.1	16.2	1.2	11.2	0.8	5.1	0.3	-1.8	-0.5
Portfolio investment (net)	-14.2	-1.2	-15.4	-1.2	-49.4	-3.5	-29.0	-2.0	-41.3	-11.4
Financial derivatives (net)	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	-0.5	0.0	2.5	0.7
Other investment (net)	1.0	0.1	-5.3	-0.4	49.7	3.5	-9.9	-0.7	22.1	6.1
5.7 Overall balance (net)	5.9	0.5	16.4	1.2	7.8	0.6	8.4	0.6	-8.7	-2.4
Bank Negara Malaysia international reserves (net)	423.9		414.6		419.5		424.1		445.8 ^{1/}	
Months of retained imports	8.8		7.2		7.4		7.5		8.1	

Notes : ^{1/} As at 29 May 2020

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS^{1/} 2005-Q1 2020

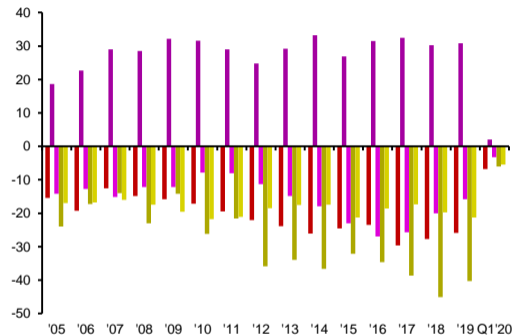
RM billion (net)



■ Overall Balance — Goods
— Services - - - Income
— Current Account — Financial Account

BALANCE ON SERVICES AND INCOME 2005-Q1 2020

RM billion (net)



■ Transport ■ Travel ■ Other Services
■ Primary Income ■ Secondary Income

Notes :
 : ^{1/}Data series from 2005-2009 were based on the partial Sixth Edition Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6), International Monetary Fund. Data series from 2010 onwards were based on the Sixth Edition Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6), with the treatment on Goods for Processing (GFP). GFP are goods that are sent abroad by an owner to a processor country for processing and subsequently returned to the owner or exported to third party, without a change of ownership. GFP are excluded from the goods accounts, with only the processing fees included in the services account

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

6. BURSA MALAYSIA

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^{1/}
6.1 Composite Index	1,641.7	1,796.8	1,690.6	1,588.6	1,473.3
6.2 Market Valuation (RM billion)	1,667.4	1,906.8	1,700.4	1,711.8	1,574.8
6.3 New Listings (number of companies) ^{2/}					
Main Market (Main Board) ^{3/}	6	5	2	4	1
ACE Market (Mesdaq Market) ^{4/}	5	6	9	11	2
LEAP Market ^{5/}	0	2	11	15	4
Total	11	13	22	30	7
6.4 Listed Companies (number of companies)					
Main Market (Main Board) ^{3/}	791	788	783	772	770
ACE Market (Mesdaq Market) ^{4/}	113	115	119	129	130
LEAP Market ^{5/}	0	2	13	28	32
Total	904	905	915	929	932
6.5 Addendum: Selected World Stock Market Indices					
Dow Jones, New York	19,762.6	24,719.22	23,327.46	28,538.44	25,383.11
Nikkei, Tokyo	19,114.4	22,764.94	20,014.77	23,656.62	21,877.89
Hang Seng, Hong Kong	22,000.6	29,919.15	25,845.70	28,189.75	22,961.47

Notes : ^{1/} As at end of May 2020

^{2/} FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI starting from 6 July 2009

^{3/} Main Board was renamed as Main Market (effective 3 August 2009) to include Second Board

^{4/} Mesdaq was renamed as ACE Market effective 3 August 2009

^{5/} Leap Market effective 3 October 2017

Source : Bursa Malaysia / Bloomberg (for selected market indices)

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 ^{1/}	
	Volume (billion units)	Value (RM billion)	Volume (billion units)	Value (RM billion)	Volume (billion units)	Value (RM billion)	Volume (billion units)	Value (RM billion)	Volume (billion units)	Value (RM billion)
6.6 Turnover^{2/}										
Consumer Products & Services ^{3/}	31.78	27.82	35.61	31.07	37.54	52.87	75.47	78.50	56.97	40.35
Industrial Products & Services ^{3/}	71.87	66.87	122.08	97.29	96.11	97.69	83.58	52.82	72.52	37.41
Construction	16.12	21.38	31.10	33.64	28.15	24.98	49.37	31.11	28.72	14.33
Trading/Services ^{3/}	129.39	196.38	190.72	215.17	165.55	167.62	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Technology	61.15	18.01	127.45	37.39	99.32	39.80	94.73	45.03	80.62	35.50
Financial Services ^{3/}	15.25	83.79	21.04	118.81	16.14	123.51	14.26	86.38	7.94	35.12
Hotels ^{3/}	0.17	0.25	0.61	0.28	0.60	0.32	38.62	23.45	0.00	0.00
Properties	19.98	15.03	43.31	33.91	32.00	19.50	10.41	21.67	23.82	8.25
Plantation	6.50	23.48	8.47	24.60	8.34	23.94	3.45	7.26	10.43	12.00
Mining ^{3/}	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Real Estate Investment Trusts	3.08	6.18	2.94	5.69	2.40	4.59	0.15	0.20	1.61	3.06
Infrastructure Project Companies ^{3/}	2.89	11.04	2.58	9.58	2.92	6.71	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
Closed End Fund	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.45	0.07	0.00	0.01
Exchange Traded Fund	1.38	1.51	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.11
Special Purpose Acquisition Company	9.40	1.65	1.02	0.19	1.72	0.23	95.36	20.26	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.75	0.16	3.27	0.55	0.73	0.15	0.33	0.03	0.03	0.01
Bond Islamic	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.61	55.42	0.00	0.00
Put / Call (Structured) Warrants	63.94	10.52	51.01	6.51	118.09	25.75	8.40	31.26	38.71	7.57
LEAP ^{3/}	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	30.64	26.72	0.06	0.01
Energy ^{3/}	...	...	...	...	21.24	12.69	10.81	18.23	83.11	27.99
Health Care ^{3/}	...	...	...	...	2.18	7.77	7.25	26.74	14.42	33.14
Telecommunications & Media ^{3/}	...	...	...	...	5.11	6.15	83.58	52.82	23.01	14.22
Transportation & Logistics ^{3/}	...	...	...	...	2.91	2.92	49.37	31.11	10.27	10.40
Utilities ^{3/}	...	...	...	...	1.93	8.08	0.13	0.00	4.86	12.05
Grand Total	433.68	484.11	641.32	614.82	643.21	625.50	653.09	525.23	457.15	291.54

Notes : Figures are inclusive of Direct Business

^{1/} As at end of May 2020

^{2/} Main Market, ACE Market (Main Board, Second Board and Mesdaq Market) and LEAP Market

^{3/} Post sectors reclassification exercise on 24 Sep 2018, there were 5 new sectors introduced, (Energy, Health Care, Telecommunications & Media, Transportation & Logistics, Utilities), 4 sectors removed (Trading/Services, Hotel, Mining, Infrastructure Project Company), and 3 existing sectors renamed (Consumer to Consumer Products & Services, Industrial Products to Industrial Products & Services, Finance to Financial Services) to broaden and better reflect the business of companies. LEAP Market companies will also have their sector classified instead of LEAP.

Source : Bursa Malaysia

7. APPROVED MANUFACTURING PROJECTS

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
7.1 Approved Manufacturing Projects						
Number of projects approved		680	733	687	721	988
Potential employment	'000s	66	64	56	59	79
Total proposed capital investment	RM million	74,693	58,493	63,685	87,376	82,733
Domestic	% of total	70.6	53.1	66.2	33.6	34.9
Foreign	% of total	29.4	46.9	33.8	66.4	65.1
7.2 Foreign Investment in Approved Manufacturing Projects						
(by Selected Country)						
Total	RM million	21,942	27,418	21,543	58,022	53,892
Australia	% of total	1.2	0.3	5.9	0.3	0.3
China	% of total	8.5	17.4	17.9	33.9	28.4
France	% of total	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.5
Germany	% of total	5.3	9.6	7.0	0.7	1.6
Japan	% of total	18.3	6.8	6.1	7.1	0.7
Singapore	% of total	6.4	7.7	10.7	3.2	10.4
Taiwan	% of total	5.8	2.0	3.5	1.2	9.7
United Kingdom	% of total	0.7	9.4	2.3	0.7	3.3
United States of America	% of total	18.9	5.2	5.1	5.4	26.4
Others	% of total	34.9	41.5	39.5	46.5	12.4

Source : Malaysian Investment Development Authority

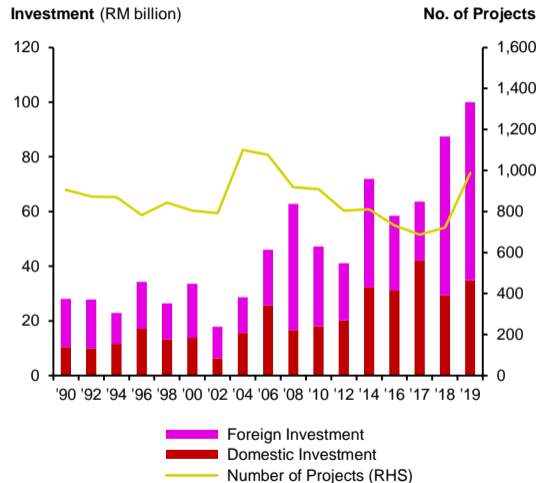
7.3 Proposed Capital Investment in Approved Projects

(by Selected Industry)

Industry	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Food manufacturing	% of total	3.5	5.7	3.3	2.1	4.6
Textiles and textile products	% of total	0.03	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.5
Wood and wood products	% of total	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
Paper, printing and publishing	% of total	1.3	0.6	0.5	6.2	13.0
Chemicals and chemical products	% of total	3.1	5.2	6.5	5.7	5.7
Petroleum and petrochemical products	% of total	36.1	27.2	26.1	37.6	3.8
Rubber products	% of total	1.8	3.9	1.9	5.3	5.5
Plastic products	% of total	1.2	3.1	1.1	2.1	3.0
Non-metallic mineral products	% of total	5.0	5.1	12.0	2.8	8.3
Basic metal products	% of total	4.8	8.5	0.3	15.0	0.8
Fabricated metal products	% of total	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.4
Machinery and equipment	% of total	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.8	5.4
Electronics and electrical products	% of total	11.9	15.8	15.2	12.8	31.0
Transport equipment	% of total	8.7	8.1	7.6	2.2	9.7
Others	% of total	15.5	9.5	18.7	1.7	5.4

TOTAL	RM billion	74.7	58.5	63.7	87.4	82.7
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CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN APPROVED MANUFACTURING PROJECTS, 1990-2019



Source : Malaysian Investment Development Authority

8. EXTERNAL SECTOR

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Trade	RM billion	1,485.8	1,771.3	1,883.4	1,835.4	573.7
8.1 Gross Exports	RM billion	787.0	934.9	1,003.6	986.4	303.6
Manufactured	RM billion	645.8	765.9	837.1	834.2	257.3
Agriculture	RM billion	70.4	78.1	67.0	64.9	20.5
Mining	RM billion	65.1	81.8	89.9	80.4	24.2
8.2 Gross Imports	RM billion	698.8	836.4	879.8	849.1	270.1
Capital goods	RM billion	100.2	115.6	112.5	100.3	32.4
Intermediate goods	RM billion	399.0	478.9	462.2	467.2	144.3
Consumption goods	RM billion	67.0	71.0	73.1	74.0	23.6
Trade Balance	RM billion	88.1	98.5	123.8	137.3	33.5

Notes : ⁽¹⁾ Jan-Apr 2020

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

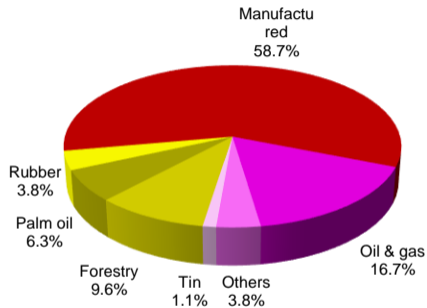
	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan-Apr)
8.3 Destination of Exports						
ASEAN	% of total	29.4	29.1	28.6	28.8	29.4
North East Asia ^{1/}	% of total	22.9	24.2	28.0	28.1	28.4
Japan	% of total	8.1	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.2
EU 28 ^{2/}	% of total	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.2
United States of America	% of total	10.2	9.5	9.0	9.7	9.7
8.4 Sources of Imports						
North East Asia ^{1/}	% of total	33.4	32.6	33.4	33.6	36.8
ASEAN	% of total	24.6	25.7	25.5	24.1	20.9
EU 28 ^{2/}	% of total	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.3	8.2
Japan	% of total	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.4
United States of America	% of total	8.0	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.7
8.5 Trade Prices and Terms of Trade						
Export Price Index	Index (2010=100)	104.9	112.5	114.4	115.3	116.0
Import Price Index	Index (2010=100)	108.9	115.5	117.8	117.4	116.2
Terms of Trade	Index (2010=100)	96.4	97.4	97.1	98.2	99.8

Notes : ^{1/} China, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan

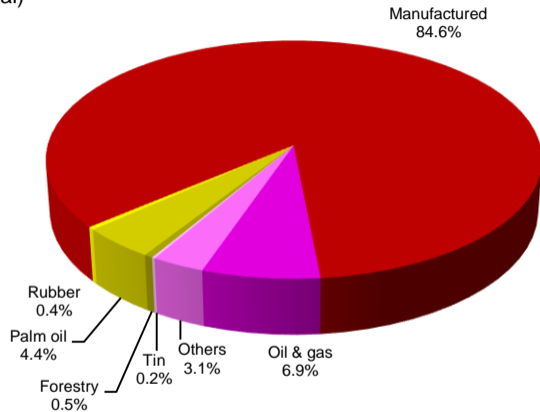
^{2/} 28 European Union countries

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

DIVERSIFICATION OF EXPORTS, 1990 AND 2019 (% of Total)

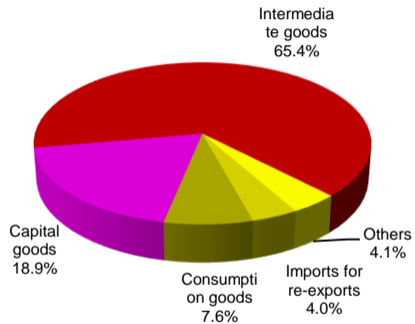


1990
RM79.6 billion

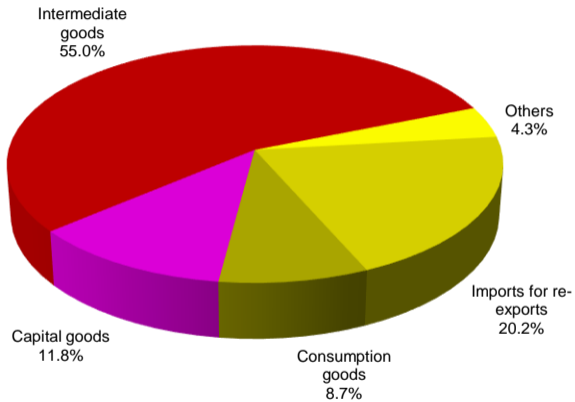


2019
RM986.4 billion

DIVERSIFICATION OF IMPORTS, 1990 AND 2019 (% of Total)



1990
RM79.1 billion



2019
RM849.1 billion

8.6 Trade Balance by Main Trading Partner (RM billion)

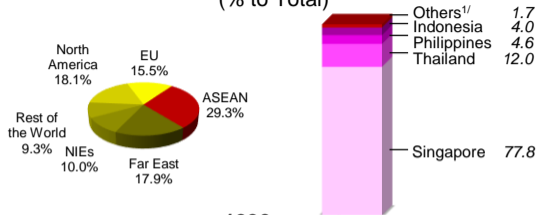
COUNTRY	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
North America	83.2	58.4	24.7	92.2	68.3	23.9	94.4	68.2	26.1	99.3	72.0	27.3
United States of America	80.2	55.7	24.6	88.7	65.3	23.4	90.8	64.9	25.9	95.8	68.7	27.1
Canada	2.9	2.8	0.2	3.5	3.0	0.5	3.6	3.3	0.3	3.5	3.3	0.2
EU	79.8	69.2	10.6	95.3	79.6	15.7	98.6	84.8	13.8	95.8	78.9	16.9
France	5.7	9.5	-3.7	5.8	12.7	-6.9	6.3	16.6	-10.3	6.2	10.9	-4.7
Germany	22.3	23.8	-1.5	26.7	26.3	0.4	28.2	26.4	1.8	26.0	26.7	-0.8
Netherlands	21.9	7.0	14.9	26.9	7.9	19.0	25.8	6.8	19.0	25.3	5.7	19.6
United Kingdom	8.7	6.6	2.2	9.7	6.7	2.9	8.6	7.0	1.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
ASEAN	231.2	171.7	59.5	271.6	214.7	57.0	287.1	224.6	62.6	284.0	204.9	79.1
Brunei	2.1	0.7	1.5	2.3	2.6	-0.3	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.3	1.9	0.3
Indonesia	27.9	29.5	-1.5	33.6	37.9	-4.2	31.9	40.5	-8.6	30.8	38.8	-8.0
Philippines	13.6	6.6	7.0	16.5	9.0	7.5	17.0	9.2	7.8	18.2	9.0	9.2
Singapore	114.4	72.4	42.0	135.6	92.7	42.9	140.2	103.1	37.2	136.9	89.5	47.3
Thailand	44.1	42.3	1.8	50.5	48.1	2.4	57.1	48.6	8.4	55.8	44.2	11.6
Far East	162.3	199.4	-37.0	201.6	228.1	-26.5	209.5	239.3	-29.7	204.8	239.2	-34.3
Japan	63.7	57.0	6.8	75.6	63.6	12.0	70.4	63.9	6.5	65.2	63.6	1.7
China	98.6	142.4	-43.8	126.0	164.4	-38.5	139.1	175.4	-36.3	139.6	175.6	-36.0
NIEs	81.8	91.2	-9.4	100.3	107.9	-7.6	141.9	118.0	23.9	137.2	109.9	27.4
Hong Kong	37.6	12.7	25.0	47.7	14.0	33.7	74.8	15.1	59.7	66.5	14.0	52.5
South Korea	22.9	36.7	-13.8	28.6	39.1	-10.5	34.2	39.3	-5.0	33.8	38.8	-5.0
Taiwan	21.2	41.8	-20.6	24.0	54.8	-30.8	32.8	63.6	-30.8	36.9	57.0	-20.1
West Asia	29.8	28.5	1.3	35.5	33.9	1.6	31.5	41.9	-10.4	28.9	43.3	-14.4
Australia	26.8	15.6	11.2	32.4	20.1	12.3	33.5	21.6	12.0	28.4	23.3	5.1
TOTAL (including others)	787.0	698.8	88.1	934.9	836.4	98.5	1,003.6	879.8	123.8	986.4	849.1	137.3

Notes : NIEs – Newly Industrialised Economies

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

MALAYSIA'S EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1990 AND 2019

(% to Total)

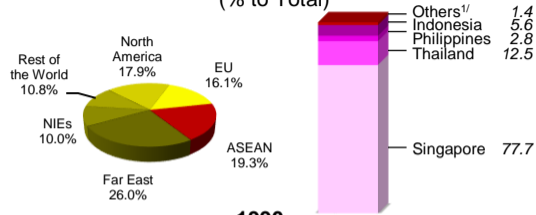


1990

RM79.6 billion

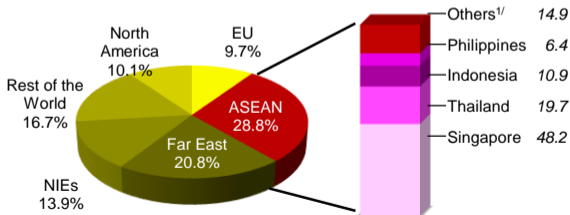
MALAYSIA'S IMPORTS BY ORIGIN, 1990 AND 2019

(% to Total)



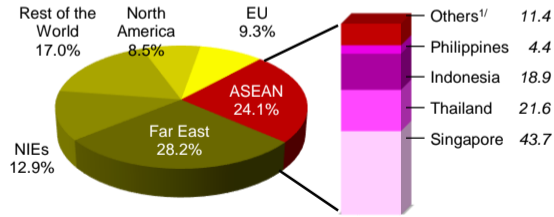
1990

RM79.1 billion



2019

RM986.4 billion



2019

RM849.1 billion

Notes : ^{1/} Include Brunei, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia
Far East (China and Japan), NIEs (Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan)
Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

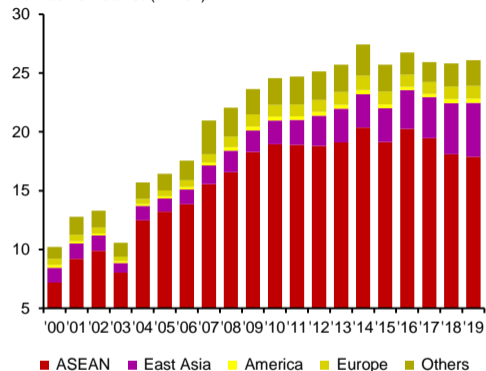
8.7 Tourist Arrivals by Region

REGION	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	million	% of Total	million	% of Total	million	% of Total	million	% of Total	million	% of Total
ASIA	23.3	90.8	24.7	92.3	23.9	92.3	23.6	91.2	23.8	91.0
ASEAN	19.1	74.4	20.3	75.8	19.5	75.1	18.1	70.1	17.9	68.5
Eastern Asia	2.9	11.1	3.3	12.3	3.5	13.4	4.3	16.8	4.6	17.6
Southern Asia	1.1	4.2	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	4.1
Western Asia	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8
AMERICA	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.4
Northern America	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.4
OCEANIA	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6
EUROPE	1.1	4.3	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.9	1.1	4.1	1.1	4.1
Eastern Europe	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Northern Europe	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.4	1.7
Southern Europe	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
Western Europe	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.5
AFRICA	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
OTHERS	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.7
TOTAL	25.7	100.0	26.8	100.0	25.9	100.0	25.8	100.0	26.1	100.0

Source : Tourism Malaysia

TOURIST ARRIVALS, 2000-2019

Number of tourist (million)



Source : Tourism Malaysia

9. PRIVATISATION

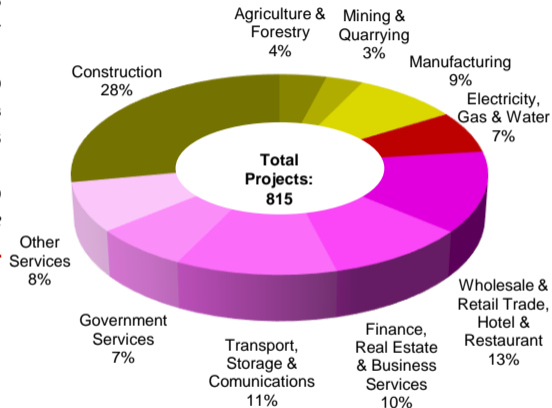
9.1 Privatisation Achievement

1983-2019

Total Projects Privatised (as at 31 December 2019):	815
Jobs eliminated from Government payroll	113,487
Savings (RM billion):	
Capital Expenditure	208.50
Operating Expenditure	9.3
Proceeds from Sales of Government Equity and Assets	6.5
Market Capitalisation (as at 31 December 2019):	
RM billion	287.0
% of total Bursa Malaysia capitalisation	17.2

Source : Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS), Ministry of Finance

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATISED PROJECTS, 1983-2019 (% of Total)



10.5 ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	ktoe ^{1/}	% of Total	ktoe ^{1/}	% of Total	ktoe ^{1/}	% of Total	ktoe ^{1/}	% of Total
10.1 Final Energy Consumption, by Source								
Petroleum products	29,087	56.1	30,737	53.7	31,241	50.0	30,845	47.7
Electricity	11,375	22.0	12,392	21.7	12,607	20.2	13,153	20.3
Natural gas	9,566	18.5	12,304	21.5	16,838	26.9	18,851	29.2
Coal and coke	1,778	3.4	1,785	3.1	1,804	2.9	1,808	2.8
Total	51,806	100.0	57,218	100.0	62,489	100.0	64,658	100.0

	2016	2017	2018	2019
10.2 Electricity - Demand and Supply				
Peak demand (Megawatt)	PM: 16,822 Swk:2,288 Sbh:913	PM:17,788 Swk:3,040 Sbh: 945	PM:17,790 Swk:3,302 Sbh:938	PM:18,338 Swk: 3,504 Sbh: 955
Installed capacity (Megawatt)	30,439.3	33,022.7	34,182.9	34,285.5
Reserve margin (%)	PM:22.7 Swk:34.6 Sbh:47.8	PM:29.9 Swk:35.7 Sbh: 36.0	PM:35.5 Swk:28.2 Sbh:36.0	PM:29.4 Swk:26.3 Sbh:35.7

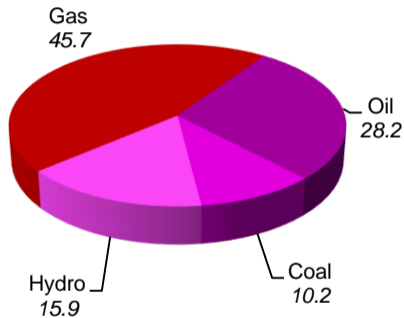
Notes : ^{1/} ktoe = kilo tonne of oil equivalent

**Energy data is based on National Energy Balance (NEB).

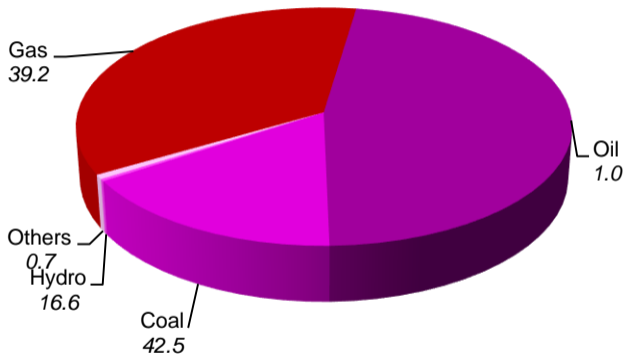
** 2018 data is still preliminary

Source : Economic Planning Unit; Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources; Energy Commission; Tenaga Nasional Berhad; Sabah Electricity Sdn Bhd; and Sarawak Energy Berhad

GENERATION MIX OF ELECTRICITY, 1995 AND 2018 (% of Total)



1995
38,820 GWH



2018 (p)
163,366 GWH

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019
10.3 Roads by Surface Type					
Paved	km	180,193	179,517	...	...
Unpaved	km	58,595	57,504	...	...
TOTAL	km	238,789	237,022	...	...
10.4 Railway					
Inter-city ridership	'000s	2,791	3,092	3,527	...
KTM Komuter ridership	'000s	41,469	37,274	32,078	...
Light Rail ridership	'000s	169,091	190,959	220,821	...
Total freight traffic	'000 tonnes	5,991	5,617	5,944	...
Container handling	TEU's ^{1/}	331,901	331,059	351,222	...
10.5 Air Traffic					
Number of Passengers					
Domestic	thousand	47,966	49,740	50,186	55,523
International	thousand	43,491	49,784	52,247	53,834
TOTAL (not including transit)	thousand	91,457	99,524	102,433	109,356
Cargo Handled					
Domestic	tonnes	188,949	189,291	197,364	178,071
International	tonnes	684,485	758,900	768,436	753,994
TOTAL (not including transit)	tonnes	873,434	948,191	965,800	932,065
10.6 Ports					
Composition of Cargo Throughput					
General cargo	million tonnes	21.9	22.6	30.1	36.1
Dry bulk cargo	million tonnes	34.6	32.9	38.4	42.2
Liquid bulk cargo	million tonnes	68.7	71.1	79.9	57.7
Containerised cargo	million tonnes	473.9	354.1	385.8	394.3
TOTAL	million tonnes	599.1	480.7	534.3	530.2

Notes : ^{1/} Twenty-foot equivalent units (million)

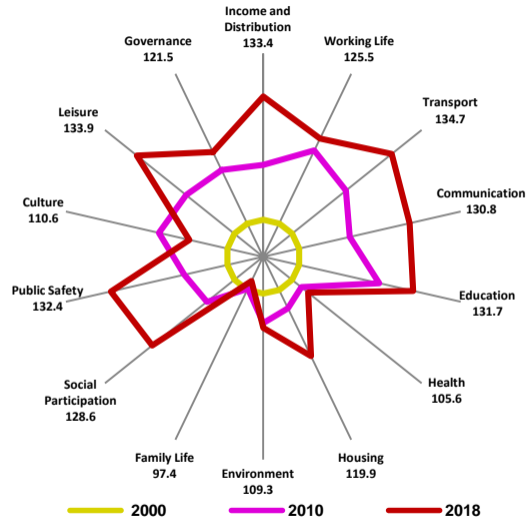
Source : Ministry of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Works, Land Public Transport Commission and Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad

11. QUALITY OF LIFE

Index	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change, 2015-2018
11.1 Malaysian Well-Being Index (2000 = 100)					
Economic Wellbeing	127.0	127.2	130.1	131.2	4.2
Income and Distribution	128.8	129.6	132.5	133.4	4.7
Working Life	120.7	120.0	125.0	125.5	4.8
Transport	129.8	130.7	132.4	134.7	4.8
Communication	129.4	129.1	131.0	130.8	1.4
Education	126.4	126.8	129.6	131.7	5.4
Social Wellbeing	114.3	114.5	116.5	117.7	3.4
Health	105.3	103.7	106.2	105.6	0.3
Housing	114.9	116.4	118.5	119.9	5.1
Environment	102.6	105.5	104.3	109.3	6.7
Family Life	98.2	96.2	96.4	97.4	-0.9
Social Participation	118.2	122.5	125.7	128.6	10.4
Public Safety	128.5	127.7	130.3	132.4	3.9
Culture	112.6	109.0	110.5	110.6	-2.0
Leisure	129.9	130.6	132.2	133.9	4.0
Governance	118.7	119.1	124.3	121.5	2.8
Composite Index	118.9	119.1	121.4	122.5	3.7

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

MALAYSIA WELL-BEING INDEX 2000, 2010 AND 2018



	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019
Working Life					
Trade disputes	number	409	326	339	...
Industrial and commuting accidents	number '000	66.6	70.0	72.6	77.7
Transport and Communication					
Private motorcars and motorcycles	per 1,000 population	775.8	779.9	596.8	...
Fixed-telephone	per 100 inhabitants	15.6	20.4	19.8	19.7
Mobile-cellular	per 100 inhabitants	139.9	131.2	130.2	135.4
Broadband ^{1/}	per 100 inhabitants	99.8	117.3	121.1	131.7
Total road mileage	km	238,791	237,023	250,023	...
Total railway tracks	km	n.a	n.a	n.a	...
Health					
Population-doctor ratio	persons	632.0	554.0	530.0	...
Crude birth rate	per 1,000 population	n.a	n.a	n.a	...
Crude death rate	per 1,000 population	n.a	n.a	n.a	...
Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 live births	6.7	6.9	7.2	...
Maternal mortality ratio	per 100,000 live births	29.1	25.0	23.5	...
Life expectancy at birth	years	74.4	74.4	74.5	...
Male	years	n.a	n.a	n.a	...
Female	years	n.a	n.a	n.a	...
Beds in hospitals ^{2/}	number	59,665	61,043	62,624	...

Notes : ^{1/} Public WiFi subscriptions are not taken into account. Commencing Q4 2015, the calculation for broadband subscriptions and penetration rates are revised to exclude fixed broadband with downstream speeds less than 1 Mbit/s

^{2/} Refers to official beds in government hospitals (MoH and Non-MoH (Army and University hospitals) and Private hospitals (hospital, maternity homes, nursing homes and hospice)

Source : Ministry Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, Industrial Relations Department, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, National Registration Department, Social Security Organisation and the World Bank World Development Indicators

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019
Education					
Literacy rate ^{1/}		95.3	95.5	95.2	...
Participation					
Primary school ^{2/}	%	97.1	97.9	97.9	...
Secondary school ^{3/}	%	90.0	91.1	91.7	...
Tertiary ^{4/}	%	46.8	43.7	45.1	...
Facilities					
Percentage of households with electricity supply	% of population	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
Percentage of households with treated water supply	% of population	95.5	95.9	96.4	...
Low-cost house and flat completed	number	7,340	6,793	3,369	4,221
Environment					
Air quality	% of stations with API < 50	53.0	53.6	75.6	67.3
Water quality	% of clean rivers	65.4	47.0	46.0	56.0
Forest land	% of total land	...	...	...	...
Family					
Marriages	number	226,605	206,728		
Divorces	number	51,642	50,314	50,356	...
Social Participation					
Membership in residents' associations	number of associations	6,089	6,585	7,526	...
Safety					
Crimes ^{7/}	per 1,000 population	3.6	3.1	2.7	...
Road accidents (Fatality Index)	per 10,000 vehicles	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0

Notes : ^{1/} The literacy rate of the population is calculated based on the proxy of the population of the Labour Force Survey, aged 10 and over and 15 years and over who are schooling or has completed schooling (formal education). Population figures are derived from the Labour Force Survey and excludes non-Malaysian citizens.

^{2/} Include schools under Ministry of Education, private schools, state religious primary schools, people religious primary schools

^{3/} Include schools under Ministry of Education, private schools, MARA Junior Science Colleges, Royal Military College, state religious secondary schools, people religious secondary schools

^{4/} Exclude pre-university (e.g. matriculation, pre-diploma and certificate) enrolment

^{5/} Electricity coverage in urban areas is universal ^{7/} Data based on violent crime and property crime

Source : Ministry of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, National Registration Department, Department of Islamic Development Malaysia, Royal Malaysian Police, Road Safety Department Malaysia, National Water Services Commission and Registrar of Society

11.3 Incidence of Poverty ^{1/}

	Unit	2009	2012	2014	2016
Incidence of poverty ^{2/}					
Overall	% of households	3.8	1.7	0.6	0.4
Rural	% of households	8.4	3.4	1.6	1.0
Urban	% of households	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.2
Incidence of hardcore poverty ^{3/}					
Overall	% of households	0.7	0.2	0.1	...
Rural	% of households	1.8	0.6	0.2	...
Urban	% of households	0.2	0.1	0.0	...

11.4 Female-Related Information

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female population	% of population	48.3	48.3	...	...
Female labour force	% of labour force	38.6	38.5	...	...
Total female employed	% of employment	38.4	38.4	...	...
Female unemployment rate	% of female labor force	3.9	3.5	...	...
Female labour force participation rate	% of female working age population	54.3	54.7	...	...
Female primary school enrolment	% of enrolment	48.6	47.5	48.7	...
Female secondary school enrolment ^{4/}	% of enrolment	49.8	48.9	50.2	...
Female university enrolment	% of enrolment	62.1	61.9	...	...
Female members in Parliament ^{5/}	% of total members	13.5	13.0	15.6	...

Notes : ^{1/} Based on Household Income Survey (HIS), which is conducted twice every 5 years

^{2/} Poverty line income is RM960 for Peninsular Malaysia, RM1,180 for Sabah & WP Labuan and RM1020 for Sarawak as per HIS 2016

^{3/} The hardcore poverty line income is half that of the overall poverty line income

^{4/} Exclude Form Six enrolment in secondary schools

^{5/} Include the Senate

Source : Ministry of Economic Affairs; Department of Statistics Malaysia; Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and Ministry of Education

12. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 ^(f)

12.1 Real Gross Domestic Product

Annual Growth (%)

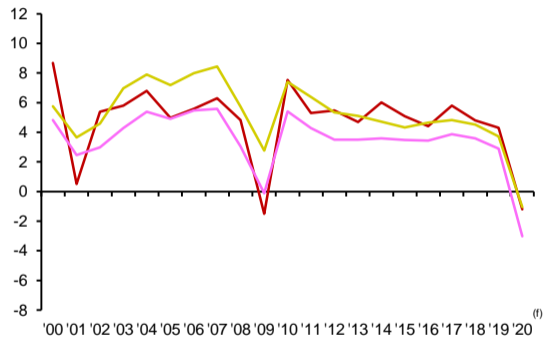
World	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.9	-3.0
Advanced Economies	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	-6.1
Australia	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.8	-6.7
Germany	2.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	-7.0
Japan	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.7	-5.2
United Kingdom	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.4	-6.5
United States of America	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.3	-5.9
Other Advanced Economies					
Hong Kong	2.2	3.8	2.9	-1.2	-4.8
South Korea	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.0	-1.2
Singapore	3.2	4.3	3.4	0.7	-3.5
Taiwan	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.7	-4.0
Emerging and Developing Countries	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.7	-1.1
ASEAN					
Brunei	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	-0.6
Indonesia	-2.5	1.3	0.1	3.9	1.3
Malaysia	4.4	5.8	4.8	4.3	-2.0 ~ 0.5
Philippines	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.9	0.6
Thailand	3.4	4.1	4.2	2.4	-6.7
Vietnam	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.0	2.7
China	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.1	1.2
India	8.3	7.0	6.1	4.2	1.9

Notes : ^(f) Forecast

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2020

REAL GDP GROWTH 2000-2020

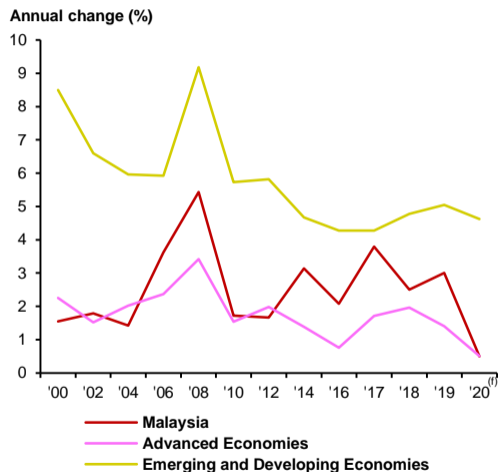
Annual change (%)



— Malaysia
— World
— Emerging and Developing Economies

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(f)
12.2 Consumer Price Index (% annual change)					
Advanced Economies	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.5
Australia	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4
Germany	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.3
Japan	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2
United Kingdom	0.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.2
United States of America	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6
Other Advanced Economies					
Hong Kong	2.4	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.0
Singapore	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.2
South Korea	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.3
Taiwan	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5
Emerging Market and Developing Countries	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.6
ASEAN	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.8
Brunei	-0.4	-1.3	1.1	-0.5	0.9
Indonesia	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.9
Malaysia	2.1	3.8	1.0	0.7	-0.5 ~ 1.5
Philippines	1.3	2.9	5.2	2.5	1.7
Thailand	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	-1.1
Vietnam	2.7	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.2
China	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.0
India	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.3

INFLATION RATE 2000-2020



Notes : ^(f) Forecast

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia and IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2020

Country	Year	GDP (US\$ billion)	Value-Added of GDP (%)		
			Agriculture	Industry ^{1/}	Services
12.3 Structure of Output					
Selected Developed Countries					
Australia	2019	1,378.9	3.0	25.1	71.9
Germany	2019	3,677.4	1.0	30.0	69.0
Japan	2019	4,872.1	1.2	29.4	69.4
United Kingdom	2019	2,622.4	1.0	19.0	80.0
United States of America	2019	19,390.6	1.0	19.0	80.0
NIEs					
Hong Kong	2019	341.7	0.1 ^{2/}	7.7 ^{2/}	92.2 ^{2/}
Singapore	2017	324.0	0.0	24.8	75.2
Taiwan	2017	573.1	1.7	35.4	62.9
South Korea	2017	1,530.8	2.2	38.6	59.3
ASEAN					
Indonesia	2017	1,015.5	13.1	41.5	45.4
Malaysia^{3/}	2017	314.5	8.2	39.9	51.9
Philippines	2017	313.4	9.7	30.6	59.8
Thailand	2018	455.2	8.7	35.0	56.3
China	2017	12,237.6	7.9	40.5	51.6
India	2017	2,572.4	17.1	28.9	54.1

Notes : ^{1/} Include mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water

^{2/} Refers to 2017

^{3/} GDP at current prices

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

Country	Year	Share of GDP (%)				
		Household Consumption Expenditure	Government Consumption Expenditure	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Exports of Goods	Imports of Goods and Commercial Services ^{1/}
12.4 Structure of Demand						
Selected Developed Countries						
Australia	2018	56.1	18.8	24.0	18.1	21.3 ^{1/}
Germany	2018	52.5	19.6	20.8	39.0	40.2 ^{1/}
Japan	2018	54.2	19.8	24.2	14.9	17.7 ^{1/}
United Kingdom	2018	68.1	18.2	16.9	17.2	32.3 ^{1/}
United States of America	2018	68.1	13.9	20.9	8.1	15.0 ^{1/}
NIEs						
Hong Kong	2018	68.4	9.9	21.5	156.8	195.2 ^{1/}
Singapore	2018	34.1	10.7	24.5	114.3	148.0 ^{1/}
Taiwan	2018	53.7	14.5	21.0	57.0	54.3 ^{1/}
South Korea	2018	46.3	16.1	30.1	37.4	39.1 ^{1/}
ASEAN						
Indonesia	2018	57.0	9.0	32.3	17.3	18.7 ^{1/}
Malaysia	2019	59.8	11.7	23.0	54.0	57.8
Philippines	2018	73.8	12.0	27.0	20.4	40.7 ^{1/}
Thailand	2018	48.7	16.2	22.8	49.9	58.7 ^{1/}
China	2017	38.4	14.4	42.2	18.3	18.9 ^{1/}
India	2018	59.5	11.2	28.9	11.7	22.9 ^{1/}

Notes : ^{1/} Refers to 2017

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 ^(f)

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 ^(f)

12.5 Current Account of Balance of Payments (US\$ billion)

Advanced Economies

Current account balance	328.0	423.3	371.9	303.8	...
Trade balance	394.3	419.6	333.9	249.5	...
Goods balance	-110.4	-158.0	-314.2	-453.4	...
Exports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	9,653.8	10,503.5	11,374.0	11,424.3	...
Imports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	9,764.2	10,661.5	11,688.2	11,877.7	...
Services balance	504.6	577.6	648.1	702.9	...
Primary income balance	304.1	383.1	428.5	460.3	...
Secondary income balance	-370.2	-379.3	-390.3	-406.1	...

Emerging and Developing Asia

Current account balance	227.9	151.7	-25.1	-16.2	...
Trade balance	250.7	164.2	-4.3	-0.6	...
Goods balance	399.8	329.9	176.5	186.8	...
Exports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	3,102.7	3,480.5	3,812.8	4,008.0	...
Imports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	2,702.9	3,150.6	3,636.4	3,821.2	...
Services balance	-149.1	-165.7	-180.8	-187.4	...
Primary income balance	-141.4	-140.1	-168.1	-173.6	...
Secondary income balance	118.6	127.5	147.3	158.0	...

Emerging Market and Developing Economies

Current account balance	-76.3	-9.5	-23.7	-149.4	...
Trade balance	112.1	175.2	190.0	47.3	...
Goods balance	434.6	523.2	547.1	420.6	...
Exports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	6,100.4	6,931.7	7,716.3	7,845.7	...
Imports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	5,665.8	6,408.4	7,169.2	7,425.1	...
Services balance	-322.6	-348.1	-357.0	-373.3	...
Primary income balance	-397.4	-438.8	-497.1	-495.1	...
Secondary income balance	213.6	251.7	282.5	298.6	...

Malaysia

Current account balance	7.2	9.4	8.3	6.8	...
Trade balance	21.3	22.9	29.9	28.1	...
Goods balance	24.6	27.2	30.1	28.4	...
Exports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	165.8	187.7	207.3	206.5	...
Imports (f.o.b.) ^{1/}	141.1	160.5	177.2	178.1	...
Services balance	-4.6	-5.3	-4.9	-4.8	...
Primary income balance	-8.3	-8.5	-12.2	-12.3	...
Secondary income balance	-4.5	-4.0	-4.7	-4.4	...

Notes : ^(f) Forecast ^{1/} free on board

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(f)
12.6 Savings and Investment (as % of GDP)					
World					
Savings	26.0	26.5	26.7	26.5	...
Investment	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.3	...
Resource balance	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	...
Advanced Economies					
Savings	22.2	22.7	22.7	22.7	...
Investment	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	...
Resource balance	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	...
Emerging and Developing Economies					
Savings	31.9	32.2	32.7	32.1	...
Investment	32.1	32.4	32.8	32.6	...
Resource balance	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	...
Malaysia					
Savings	28.3	28.5	26.0	25.0	...
Investment	25.8	25.6	23.6	23.2	...
Resource balance	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.7	...

Notes : ^(f) Forecast

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia, Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2019

Country	Collected Total Tax Revenue	General Government Expenditure	Government Budget Surplus / Deficit	Central Government Foreign Debt	Direct Investment Flows Inward
	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(US\$ billion)
	2016	2017	2017	2017	2017
12.7 Government, Debt and Resource Flows					
Selected Developed Countries					
Australia	27.8	36.9	-2.0	0.0 ^{3/}	48.8
Germany	37.6	43.9	1.3	46.0 ^{1/}	78.0
Japan	30.7 ^{2/}	38.8 ^{3/}	-4.2	...	18.4
United Kingdom	32.8	38.7	-2.3	...	265.8 ^{3/}
United States of America	26.0	35.7	-4.6	...	348.7
NIEs					
Hong Kong	14.0	17.7	5.6	0.0	122.4
South Korea	26.2	21.9	0.3 ^{3/}	0.4	17.1
Taiwan	13.0	16.5	-1.4	0.0	3.3
Singapore	13.7	16.5	2.2	0.0 ^{2/}	63.6
ASEAN					
Indonesia	12.5	15.3	-2.6	5.3	23.1
Malaysia	13.8	22.0	-3.0	1.6	9.5
Philippines	10.9	17.9	-2.2	14.0	10.1
Thailand	16.4	17.4	-0.6	0.6	8.0
China	17.5	24.6	-3.9	0.2 ^{3/}	168.2
India	15.7	21.9	-5.5	1.4	44.5 ^{3/}

Notes : ^{1/} Refers to 2014 ^{2/} Refers to 2015 ^{3/} Refers to 2016

Source : Bank Negara Malaysia, Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2018

Country	Land Area (Square Kilometers(1000))	Population (million)	Population Density (People per sq. meters of Land Area)	Urban Population (% of Total Population)	Population Under 15 years (% of Total Population)
	2017	2017	2016	2017	2017
12.8 Population, Urbanisation and Population Density					
Selected Developed Countries					
Australia	7,741.0	24.60	3.08	90.0	18.8
Germany	357.0	83.00	230.36	76.0	13.0
Japan	378.0	126.79	335.77	94.0	12.3
United Kingdom	244.0	65.67	267.25	83.0	17.8
United States of America	9,832.0	326.49	32.98	82.0	18.7
NIEs					
Hong Kong	1.0	7.39	7300.0	100.0	11.5
South Korea	100.0	51.5	506.0	83.0	13.4
Taiwan	36.0	23.57	653.89	88.0	13.3
Singapore	1.0	5.61	5610.0	100.0	15.0
ASEAN					
Indonesia	1,911.0	261.7	135.38	55.0	27.3
Malaysia	330.8	32.0	96.9 ^{1/}	75.5	24.1
Philippines	300.0	104.92	344.0	51.0	31.7
Thailand	513.0	66.19	127.33	53.0	17.5
China	9,600.0	1,390.08	144.03	57.0	17.6
India	3,287.0	1,334.09	398.16	34.0	27.8

Notes : ¹ Refers to 2017

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2018

Country	Total Employment (million)	Employment by Sector (% of Total Employment)		
		Agriculture	Industry ^{1/}	Services
	2017	2017	2017	2017
12.9 Structure of Employment				
Selected Developed Countries				
Australia	12.4	2.6	19.5	77.9
Germany	41.7	1.4	27.7	70.9
Japan	65.3	3.4	24.2	72.4
United Kingdom	32.0	1.2	18.1	80.7
United States of America	153.3	1.6	17.5	80.9
NIEs				
Hong Kong	3.8	0.1	11.7	88.2
South Korea	26.7	4.8	25.1	70.1
Taiwan	11.4	4.9	35.8	59.3
Singapore	3.7	0.0	26.3	73.7
ASEAN				
Indonesia	121.0	29.7	22.3	48.1
Malaysia	14.5	12.8	27.8	59.4
Philippines	40.3	25.4	18.3	56.3
Thailand	37.5	31.5	22.8	45.7
China	776.4	27.7 ^{2/}	28.8 ^{2/}	43.5 ^{2/}
India	536.8	48.9	24.3	26.8

Notes : ^{1/} Includes mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water

^{2/} Refers to 2016

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2018

Country	Life Expectancy at Birth (Age)	Infant Mortality (Per 1,000 live births)	Dependency Ratio (Population Age <15 and > 65 years)	Adult Literacy Rate (% Age 15 years and above)	Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Education (Primary Education)
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2015
12.10 Quality of Life					
Selected Developed Countries					
Australia	82.5	3.7	52.2	99.0	15.4
Germany	81.1	3.8	52.2	99.0	15.5
Japan	83.7	2.7	66.7	99.0	16.9
United Kingdom	80.8	4.3	56.1	99.0	18.4
United States of America	79.2	6.5	52.3	99.0	15.4
NIEs					
Hong Kong	84.2	2.6	39.0	99.0	13.6
South Korea	82.1	3.4	37.7	...	16.8
Taiwan	80.2	5.0	36.1	98.7	12.5
Singapore	83.2	2.8	38.9	97.0	16.0
ASEAN					
Indonesia	69.1	26.4	48.4	95.4	16.6 ^{2/}
Malaysia	74.6	8.3	43.6	95.6	11.5
Philippines	68.3	27.1	57.5	96.3 ^{1/}	31.8
Thailand	74.6	12.2	40.9	92.9 ^{1/}	16.9
China	76.0	9.9	39.4	96.4	16.3
India	68.3	43.0	51.0	72.1 ^{1/}	29.1

Note : ^{1/} Refers to 2015 ^{2/} Refers to 2014

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia and IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
12.11 GNI Per Capita (US\$)					
Selected Developed Countries					
Australia	60,500	54,140	51,600	53,250	...
Germany	45,850	44,290	43,640	47,110	...
Japan	38,840	37,880	38,470	41,310	...
United Kingdom	44,290	42,980	41,370	41,790	...
United States of America	56,740	57,180	59,060	63,170	...
NIEs					
Hong Kong	41,180	42,970	46,420	50,300	...
South Korea	27,250	27,700	28,440	30,620	...
Singapore	53,120	52,520	54,200	58,770	...
ASEAN					
Indonesia	3,430	3,400	3,530	3,840	...
Malaysia	9,395	9,265	9,684	10,732	10,894
Philippines	3,510	3,570	3,650	3,830	...
Thailand	5,710	5,690	5,950	6,610	...
China					
India	7,910	8,210	8,650	9,460	...
	1,600	1,690	1,830	2,020	...

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia and the World Bank World Development Indicators

Country	Internet Users (No. of internet users per 1,000 people)	Computers Per Capita (No. of computers per 1,000 people)	Mobile Broadband Subscribers (3G & 4G market, % of mobile market)	Digital/ Technological Skills (Score) ^{1/}	Broadband Subscribers (Per 1,000 inhabitants)	Cyber Security (Score) ^{1/}	Investment in Telecommunications (% of GDP)	Internet Bandwidth Speed (Average speed)	Mobile Telephone Costs (Monthly Blended Average Revenue per user in USD)
	2017	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2018	2018	2017
12.12 Information Age									
Selected Developed Countries									
Australia	840	1,005	99.1	6.50	576	5.56	0.59	11.7	29.5
Germany	860	1,052	50.1	5.64	614	6.18	0.27	24.0	14.7
Japan	886	976	100.0	4.99	742	5.39	0.24	28.9	34.0
United Kingdom	860	1,036	89.1	7.09	509	6.00	0.23	18.6	21.4
United States of America	896	1,183	86.4	8.04	345	5.87	0.50	25.9	42.7
NIEs									
Hong Kong	869	1,029	92.1	7.88	359	7.00	0.35	26.5	27.3
South Korea	860	1,000	95.9	7.24	423	6.28	0.30	20.6	30.9
Taiwan	857	963	100.0	7.15	283	6.79	0.31	28.1	20.0
Singapore	905	1,003	100.0	8.11	807	7.24	0.36	60.4	30.7
ASEAN									
Indonesia	345	124	57.3	6.62	37	6.15	0.40	5.8	2.4
Malaysia	751	530	82.5	7.50	182	6.54	0.75	13.3	6.1
Philippines	436	207	53.6	6.16	61	4.84	0.59	5.2	2.7
Thailand	528	250	99.3	6.16	118	5.92	0.57	17.1	6.9
China	504	347	79.8	7.85	247	6.65	0.58	2.4	8.3
India	284	120	29.5	7.50	35	5.75	1.85	5.2	1.3

Notes : ^{1/} IMD Survey, where the higher the score is, the better the performance
Source : IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

Country	Development and Application of Technology (Score) ^{1/}	Funding for Technological Development (Score) ^{1/}	Total Expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	Business Expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	High-Technology Exports (US\$ million)	High-Technology Exports (% of Manufactured Exports)	Intellectual Property Rights Enforced (Score) ^{1/}
	2019	2019	2017	2017	2017	2017	2019
12.13 Science and Technology							
Selected Developed Countries							
Australia	7.09	6.04	1.91	1.02	4,323	12.79	7.92
Germany	6.05	6.12	3.02	2.09	167,746	13.67	8.59
Japan	6.20	6.17	3.21	2.53	83,661	13.81	6.56
United Kingdom	7.13	6.85	1.66	1.12	68,625	21.07	7.97
United States of America	7.78	8.00	2.79	2.04	110,120	13.82	7.96
NIEs							
Hong Kong	7.55	7.26	0.80	0.35	422	12.12	8.13
South Korea	5.54	5.53	4.55	3.62	72,700	14.18	6.36
Taiwan	6.28	6.53	3.30	2.59	146,633	47.12	6.95
Singapore	8.38	8.05	1.95	1.17	136,161	49.17	8.46
ASEAN							
Indonesia	6.79	6.63	0.20	0.15	3,957	5.43	5.98
Malaysia	7.19	6.85	1.44	0.81	41,173	28.15	6.71
Philippines	5.91	4.47	0.16	0.05	32,114	57.68	4.81
Thailand	6.30	6.24	1.00	0.80	34,721	21.51	5.68
China	6.83	6.48	2.13	1.65	504,381	23.81	5.60
India	6.72	6.11	0.62	0.27	14,456	7.01	5.70

Notes : ^{1/} IMD Survey, where the higher the score is, the better the performance

Source : IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

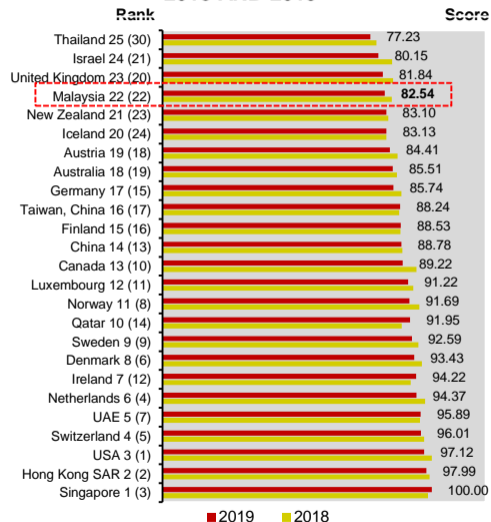
Country/Rank ^{1/}	Economic Performance		Government Efficiency		Business Efficiency		Infrastructure		OVERALL	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
12.14 World Competitiveness Ranking *										
Singapore	7	5	3	3	11	5	8	6	3	1
Hong Kong	9	10	1	1	1	2	23	22	2	2
USA	1	1	26	23	12	11	1	1	1	3
Switzerland	25	23	2	4	9	9	2	2	5	4
Netherlands	6	13	8	9	6	4	9	8	4	6
Ireland	11	6	13	11	10	3	21	23	12	7
Denmark	26	26	6	6	3	7	3	3	6	8
Sweden	24	21	11	16	4	6	5	4	9	9
Norway	40	32	5	7	5	8	4	7	8	11
Canada	13	12	9	14	7	16	7	12	10	13
China	2	2	46	35	15	15	19	16	13	14
Finland	43	35	15	17	16	13	6	5	16	15
Taiwan	14	15	12	12	20	14	22	19	17	16
Germany	12	9	19	22	19	26	11	10	15	17
Australia	19	14	14	13	24	24	16	17	19	18
New Zealand	33	36	7	8	28	22	25	24	23	21
MALAYSIA	8	11	23	24	17	18	33	28	22	22
United Kingdom	45	22	18	19	21	31	10	14	20	23
Thailand	10	8	22	20	25	27	48	45	30	25
South Korea	20	27	29	31	43	34	18	20	27	28
Japan	15	16	41	38	36	46	15	15	25	30
Indonesia	27	25	36	25	35	20	59	53	43	32
India	21	24	50	46	29	30	56	55	44	43
Philippines	50	38	44	41	38	32	60	59	50	46

Notes : ^{1/}Rank out of 63 countries

* The World Competitiveness Ranking series analyse and rank how nations and enterprises manage the totality of their competencies to achieve increased prosperity

Source : IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD 2018 AND 2019



Note: Rankings for 2018 are in brackets

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
12.15 Overall Productivity (PPP) (US\$) ^{1/}					
Selected Developed Countries					
Australia	88,372	95,538	98,913	97,365	101,875
Germany	84,313	89,390	91,478	91,949	94,634
Japan	72,657	75,755	81,019	79,497	80,571
United Kingdom	82,075	86,138	88,039	88,025	90,454
United States of America	117,351	120,584	122,620	122,402	126,979
Selected Emerging and Developing Economies					
NIEs					
Hong Kong	104,038	109,125	112,681	114,790	121,457
South Korea	67,008	71,272	73,719	74,679	76,850
Taiwan	85,743	98,145	100,483	97,788	103,310
Singapore	120,752	129,062	134,119	134,443	145,864
ASEAN					
Indonesia	21,885	24,754	25,606	26,336	28,057
Malaysia	54,150	59,376	60,950	64,259	68,321
Philippines	17,912	19,128	19,718	20,096	21,300
Thailand	25,508	29,149	30,906	31,515	33,839
China	22,469	25,038	27,437	30,099	32,848
India	15,557	14,448	16,431	17,164	18,529

Notes : ^{1/} GDP (PPP) per person employed, US\$
Source : IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
12.16 Labour Productivity (PPP) (US\$) ^{1/}					
Selected Developed Countries					
Australia	47.2	51.5	54.1	55.0	58.6
Germany	48.0	50.4	52.3	68.3	69.5
Japan	36.3	37.2	39.4	45.5	46.7
United Kingdom	45.7	47.4	50.6	52.8	54.1
United States of America	59.8	60.8	64.0	69.4	72.2
Selected Emerging and Developing Economies					
NIEs					
Hong Kong	44.7	46.6	43.2	52.8	55.6
South Korea	28.7	30.2	38.1	35.8	37.2
Taiwan	39.5	46.1	46.9	51.1	51.9
Singapore	59.8	62.1	65.8	60.1	65.2
ASEAN					
Indonesia	10.2	11.1	12.2	13.1	13.9
Malaysia	26.4	28.6	31.5	28.6	30.5
Philippines	7.6	8.1	10.1	9.7	9.9
Thailand	10.7	12.1	14.1	14.0	15.5
China	10.6	11.8	13.7	15.0	15.1
India	6.5	6.4	7.3	7.6	8.8

Notes : ^{1/} GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US\$

Source : IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

	2016			2017			2018		
	Industry ^{2/}	Services	Agriculture	Industry ^{2/}	Services	Agriculture	Industry ^{2/}	Services	Agriculture
12.17 Productivity by Sector (PPP) (US\$) ^{1/}									
Selected Developed Countries									
Australia	136,898	88,786	111,639	129,342	92,632	116,541	134,672	96,083	103,930
Germany	106,854	93,092	44,107	108,419	92,632	71,503	118,230	99,261	58,229
Japan	93,177 ^{4/}	78,243 ^{4/}	23,667 ^{4/}	98,074 ^{5/}	77,957 ^{5/}	27,160 ^{5/}	99,966 ^{6/}	79,977 ^{6/}	29,223 ^{6/}
United Kingdom	92,447	87,602	47,116	95,528	90,360	79,121	96,047 ^{6/}	90,851 ^{6/}	79,551 ^{6/}
United States of America	134,396	121,016	75,487	137,222	125,066	79,011	137,893 ^{6/}	125,677 ^{6/}	79,397 ^{6/}
Selected Emerging and Developing Economies									
NIEs									
Hong Kong	71,090 ^{4/}	115,189 ^{4/}	83,195 ^{4/}	75,494 ^{5/}	118,638 ^{5/}	107,604 ^{5/}	76,530 ^{6/}	124,949 ^{6/}	114,030 ^{6/}
South Korea	114,196	62,208	33,053	116,767	64,165	34,277	122,433	67,414	34,909
Taiwan	98,121	107,237	36,993	103,317	110,747	36,182	107,892	116,486	35,693
Singapore	126,826	136,708	...	135,315	146,595	...	153,926	151,756	...
ASEAN									
Indonesia	48,748	24,843	11,191	49,934	25,305	11,861	52,412	27,761	11,853
Malaysia	89,366	51,533	43,435	92,722	54,811	46,777	97,916	57,544	49,642
Philippines	34,521	21,157	7,097	36,313	23,055	8,234	37,398	24,487	8,829
Thailand	46,761	38,216	8,268	50,504	40,586	9,063	53,479	44,039	8,808
China	35,151 ^{4/}	30,288 ^{4/}	8,087 ^{4/}	37,913 ^{5/}	32,562 ^{5/}	8,478 ^{5/}	43,034 ^{6/}	34,314 ^{6/}	8,747 ^{6/}
India	17,330 ^{4/}	30,505 ^{4/}	6,268 ^{4/}	20,984	35,485	6,151	21,290 ^{6/}	35,702 ^{6/}	6,288 ^{6/}

Notes : ^{1/} Refers to GDP (PPP) per person employed in the respective sector, US\$

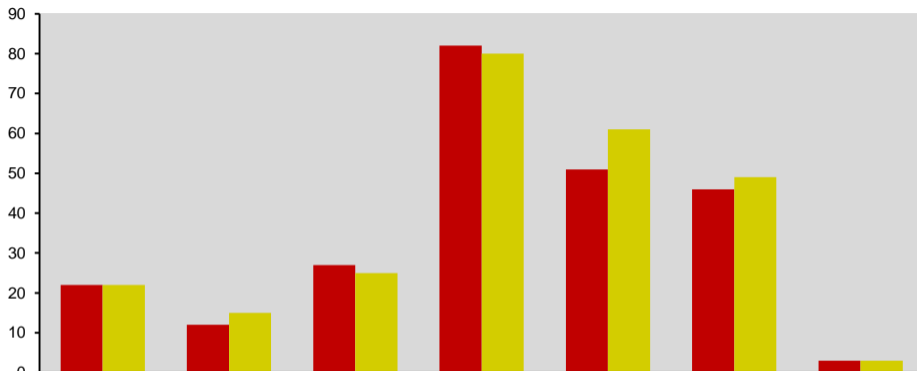
^{2/} Includes mining, construction, electricity, gas and water

^{3/} Refers to 2014 ^{4/} Refers to 2015 ^{5/} Refers to 2016 ^{6/} Refers to 2017

Source : IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

13. MALAYSIA'S COMPETITIVENESS POSITION

Ranking



■ Current Year	22	12	27	82	51	46	3
■ Previous Year	22	15	25	80	61	49	3

14. INVESTOR'S GUIDE

14.1 Income Tax Rate

- Individual 0-28%
- Corporate 24% (With effect from Year of Assessment 2019)

14.2 Promotion of Investment Act, 1986

- Incentives available are Pioneer Status (PS) and Investment Tax Allowance (ITA).
- These incentives are mutually exclusive.
- A company granted with PS enjoys partial or full exemption from being taxed for 5 to 10 years. Unabsorbed capital allowances as well as accumulated losses incurred during the pioneer period can be carried forward and deducted from post pioneer income of the company.
- The ITA offers allowance of 60%-100% on its qualifying capital expenditure incurred within 5-10 years from the date the first qualifying capital expenditure is incurred. The allowance can be utilised to offset against 70%-100% of the statutory income for each year of assessment.
- Incentives are offered based on activities and products determined in the list of promoted products and activities.

14.3 Income Tax Act, 1967

Exemption of income is given the following activities (the quantum of tax exemption varies):

- i. Principal Hub, Industrial Area Management incentive, Less Developed Areas incentive;
- ii. Reinvestment Allowance;
- iii. Double Deduction: Research & Development, Approved Training, Promotion of Malaysian Brand Name;
- iv. Accelerated Capital Allowance; and
- v. Capital Allowance to Increase Automation.

14.4 Others

Companies are also subjected to other Acts such as Customs Act 1967, Excise Act 1976, Free Zone Act 1990, Labuan Offshore Business Activity Act (LOBATA) 1990 and Goods and Services Tax Act 2014.

15. FOREIGN EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATION RULES (as at Dec 2018)

Malaysia continues to maintain liberal Foreign Exchange Administration (FEA) rules, which are mainly prudential measures to support the overall macroeconomic objective of maintaining monetary and financial stability. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) is committed in ensuring the FEA rules continue to support and enhance the competitiveness of the economy through the creation of a more supportive and facilitative environment for trade, business and investment activities.

15.1 Rules Applicable to Residents

15.1.1 Investment in foreign currency assets

- Residents are free to undertake any amount of investment in foreign currency assets offered in Malaysia by a resident.
- Investment abroad
 - Residents are free to undertake investment abroad using foreign currency funds sourced from abroad.
 - Residents without domestic ringgit borrowing are free to invest abroad.
 - Residents with domestic ringgit borrowing who are converting ringgit into foreign currency are free to invest abroad:
 - up to RM50 million equivalent in aggregate for the group of resident entities with parent-subsidiary relationship per calendar year; and
 - up to RM1 million equivalent per calendar year in aggregate for resident individuals
 - Residents are free to undertake direct investments abroad using proceeds from foreign currency borrowings obtained from licensed onshore banks or licensed international Islamic banks.
- Investment abroad through intermediaries
 - Resident unit trust companies, closed-end funds, entities offering collective investment schemes and fund managers and resident insurers are allowed to invest abroad on behalf of their resident and non-resident clients as follows:
 - up to 100% of Net Asset Value (NAV) or total funds belonging to resident clients without domestic ringgit borrowing, non-resident clients and Shariah compliant funds;
 - up to 50% of NAV or total funds belonging to their resident clients with domestic ringgit borrowing.
 - Licensed takaful operators are allowed to undertake investment abroad up to 100% of the NAV of ringgit or foreign currency- denominated investment-linked funds belonging to their clients.

15.1.2 Borrowing onshore and offshore

- Borrowing in foreign currency
 - Resident entities are free to obtain any amount of foreign currency borrowing from:
 - licensed onshore banks;
 - resident or non-resident entities within its group of entities;
 - resident or non-resident direct shareholders; and
 - another resident through the issuance of foreign currency debt securities
 - A prudential limit of RM100 million equivalent in aggregate is applicable to borrowing by resident entities from non-resident financial institutions and other non-residents which are not part of its group of entities; and
 - Foreign currency borrowing by resident individuals from licensed onshore banks and non-residents, other than immediate family members, is subject to an aggregate limit of RM10 million equivalent.
- Borrowing in ringgit from non-residents
 - Resident entities are free to obtain:
 - any amount of ringgit borrowing to finance activities in the real sector in Malaysia from:
 - non-resident entities within its group of entities; and
 - their non-resident direct shareholders; and
 - up to RM1 million in aggregate from any other non-resident, other than a non-resident financial institution, for use in Malaysia
 - Resident individuals are free to obtain:
 - any amount of ringgit borrowing from non-resident immediate family members; and
 - up to RM1 million in aggregate from other non-residents for use in Malaysia

15.1.3 Payments and receipts in foreign currency between residents

- Residents are allowed to pay or receive in foreign currency from another resident for the following:
 - settlement for domestic trade in goods or services by resident entities with export earnings;
 - settlement for the purchase or sale of any-
 - security or Islamic security;
 - financial instrument or Islamic financial instrument denominated in foreign currency approved by the Bank; and
 - foreign currency derivatives, other than exchange rate derivatives transacted on a Specified Exchange under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.
 - settlement for a commodity murabahah transaction undertaken through resident commodity trading service providers;
 - settlement for education or employment overseas; and
 - for any purpose between immediate family members.

15.1.4 Buying and selling of currency

- Buying and selling of ringgit
 - Residents are free to buy or sell ringgit against foreign currency with a licensed onshore bank (excluding international Islamic banks) on spot or forward basis for current and financial account transactions either on firm commitment or anticipatory basis.
- Buying or selling of foreign currency
 - Residents are free to buy or sell foreign currency against another foreign currency with a licensed onshore bank.

15.1.5 Export of goods

- All export proceeds must be repatriated to Malaysia in full as per the sales contract which must not exceed six months from the date of export;
- Settlement with the non-residents can be undertaken both in ringgit or foreign currency;
- Approval is required for residents:
 - to receive the export proceeds later than six months from the date of export; or
 - to offset the export proceeds against other payables due to non-residents.
- Application for approval to extend the period to receive export proceeds exceeding 6 months from the date of export shall be submitted via online at www.bnm.gov.my/fxadmin. The application must be submitted before the expiry of the 6-month period; and
- A resident with annual gross exports of goods exceeding RM50 million equivalent in the preceding year shall submit a report to the Bank via www.bnm.gov.my/fxadmin on quarterly basis for all goods exported in that quarter, within 21 days after end of each reporting quarter in the calendar year.

15.1.6 Foreign currency accounts

- Resident entities and individuals are free to open foreign currency accounts with licensed onshore banks and non-resident banks;
- There are no restrictions on the source of foreign currency funds to be credited in foreign currency accounts maintained with licensed onshore banks; and
- In the case of a resident individual, the account can be maintained individually or jointly with any other resident individual and with a non-resident immediate family member

15.1.7 Guarantees

- Financial guarantee obtained from non-residents
 - Residents are free to obtain any amount of financial guarantees from their non-bank non-resident group of entities.
 - Approval is required only for the obtaining of financial guarantees from other non-residents exceeding RM100 million equivalent in aggregate.
- Financial guarantee issued to non-residents
 - Approval is required for financial guarantees exceeding RM50 million equivalent in aggregate issued by a resident to secure borrowing obtained by a non-resident entity from a non-resident entity which is not within its group of entities.
- Financial guarantee exceeding RM50 million equivalent in aggregate which do not require approval shall be registered not later than seven (7) business days after issuing or obtaining the financial guarantee.

15.1.8 Securities

- Residents are allowed to issue securities or Islamic securities-
 - denominated in ringgit in Malaysia to non-residents; and
 - denominated in foreign currency to any personIssuance of debt securities to non-residents is subject to rules on borrowing by residents.
- Residents are allowed to transfer securities, Islamic securities, financial instruments or Islamic financial instruments denominated in foreign currency subject to rules on borrowing and investment in foreign currency assets by residents.

15.1.9 Import and Export of Currency

- Residents are free to import into and export from Malaysia any amount of foreign currency including traveller's cheques.
- Residents travellers are allowed to carry ringgit on his person or in his baggage or in his possession, only up to USD10,000 equivalent upon arrival or leaving Malaysia.

15.2 Rules Applicable to Non-Residents

15.2.1 Investments in Malaysia

- The Malaysian markets are easily accessible by global investors. There is free mobility for inflow and outflow of capital for investments in Malaysia.
 - Non-residents are free to invest in any form of ringgit assets either as direct or portfolio investments
 - The investments can be funded through:
 - the conversion of foreign currency to ringgit with licensed onshore banks (excluding licensed international Islamic banks) or through an appointed overseas office of the licensed onshore bank's banking group;
 - foreign currency borrowings from the licensed onshore banks; or
 - ringgit borrowing from licensed onshore banks (excluding licensed international Islamic banks) for real sector activities and for the purchase of residential and commercial properties in Malaysia except for the purchase of land only.
 - Non-residents are free to remit out divestment proceeds, profits, dividends or any income arising from investments in Malaysia. Repatriation, however, must be made in foreign currency.

15.2.2 Accesibility to domestic financing

- Financing in foreign currency
 - Non-residents are free to obtain foreign currency financing from licensed onshore banks. Proceeds of the borrowing can be utilised in or outside Malaysia; and
 - Non-residents are also allowed to issue foreign-currency denominated sukuk/bonds in Malaysia for use in or outside Malaysia.
- Financing in ringgit
 - Non-residents are allowed to obtain ringgit financing as follows:

Borrower	Lender	Limit/Purpose
Non-resident other than financial institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed onshore banks (excluding licensed international Islamic banks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free to obtain any amount to finance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> real sector activities in Malaysia; the settlement for the purchase of goods or services with a resident; or the purchase of residential and commercial properties in Malaysia except for the purchase of land only.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident stockbroking corporation Licensed onshore banks with stockbroking licence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free to obtain margin financing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed insurer or a licensed takaful operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to the attained cash surrender value of any life insurance policy or family takaful certificate purchased by the non-resident
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident companies and individuals Individuals who are immediate family member Employer in Malaysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free to obtain any amount to finance real sector activities in Malaysia Any amount and purpose Any amount pursuant to the terms and conditions of service and for use in Malaysia
Non-resident custodian bank or non-resident stock broking corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed onshore banks (excluding licensed international Islamic banks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free to obtain overdraft facilities to facilitate settlement of shares or ringgit instruments traded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Bursa Malaysia; or through the Real Time Electronic Transfer of Funds and Securities System (RENTAS) to avoid settlement failure due to inadvertent delays of payment by non-residents

15.2.3 Settlement for trade in goods or services

- Settlement for trade in goods or services with residents can be undertaken both in foreign currency or ringgit.

15.2.4 Buying or selling of currency

- Buying or selling of ringgit
 - Non-residents are free to buy or sell ringgit against foreign currency with licensed onshore banks (excluding licensed international Islamic banks) on spot and forward basis for both current and financial account transactions;
 - Non-residents are allowed to buy or sell ringgit against foreign currency with -
 - an appointed overseas' office of a licensed onshore bank's banking group on behalf of its non-resident clients for -
 - the settlement of trade in goods or services with a resident; or
 - the purchase or sale of ringgit assets; and
 - any non-resident financial institution for the settlement of trade in goods or services with a resident.

15.2.5 Buying or selling of foreign currency

- Non-residents are free to buy or sell foreign currency against another foreign currency in Malaysia only with a licensed onshore bank.

15.2.6 Financial instrument

- Non-resident non-banks are free to enter into ringgit-denominated interest rate derivatives offered by a licensed onshore bank (excluding licensed international Islamic banks).
- Buying or selling of derivatives involving or with reference to exchange rates shall comply with prevailing rule on buying or selling of currency by non-residents.
- Non-residents are free to enter into ringgit-denominated derivatives and approved foreign currency derivatives offered on Bursa Malaysia.
- Settlement for the above transactions can be made either in ringgit or foreign currency equivalent.

15.2.7 Foreign currency and ringgit accounts

- Non-residents are free to open:
 - foreign currency accounts with licensed onshore banks in Malaysia; and
 - ringgit accounts in Malaysia.
- Funds in these accounts are free to be remitted abroad in foreign currency.

15.2.7 Securities

- Non-residents are allowed to issue securities or Islamic securities denominated in foreign currency in Malaysia to any person.

15.2.7 Import and export of currency

- Non-residents are free to import into and export from Malaysia, any amount of foreign currency including traveller's cheques.
- Non-resident travellers are allowed to carry ringgit on his person or in his baggage or in his possession, only up to USD10,000 equivalent upon arrival or leaving Malaysia.

15.3 Special Status Companies

Companies awarded the Operational Headquarters (OHQ) and Treasury Management Centre (TMC) status are granted the following additional FEA flexibilities:

Special status company	FEA flexibility
OHQ	Free to obtain any amount of foreign currency borrowing from non-residents including financial institutions for own use in carrying out qualifying services under their OHQ status.
TMC	Free to undertake (based on treasury services to be undertaken): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• borrowing in foreign currency from any non-resident;• lending in foreign currency to resident and non-resident related entities;• centralisation of foreign currency funds on behalf of its group of companies in accounts maintained with banks in Malaysia;• payment or receipt in foreign currency with<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ related companies in Malaysia;◦ other resident suppliers for purchase of goods and services sourced overseas used for the group's operations;• hedging with licensed onshore banks on behalf of the group of companies;• offsetting of export receivables with a non-resident for own account or on behalf of other related companies.