

# Profile Of Malaysia



★★★★☆ (12 Reviews)

## Malaysia at a Glance

Capital:	Kuala Lumpur
Official language:	Malay
Population:	31,381,992 (July 2017 est.)
Government:	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy
Establishment	31 August 1957
National or Regional Currency:	Ringgit (RM) (MYR)
Area:	total: 329,847 sq km land: 328,657 sq km water: 1,190 sq km

## Government

Location: Southeastern Asia, peninsula bordering Thailand and northern one-third of the island of Borneo, bordering Indonesia, Brunei, and the South China Sea, south of Vietnam

Geographic coordinates: 2 30 N, 112 30 E

Map references: Southeast Asia

Area – comparative: slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries: total: 2,742 km

border countries (3): Brunei 266 km, Indonesia 1,881 km, Thailand 595 km

Coastline: 4,675 km (Peninsular Malaysia 2,068 km, East Malaysia 2,607 km)

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation; specified boundary in the South China Sea

Climate: tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons

Terrain coastal plains rising to hills and mountains

Elevation extremes: mean elevation: 419 m

elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Gunung Kinabalu 4,095 m

Natural resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas, bauxite<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/geography\\_profile.html](https://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/geography_profile.html)

## History

During the late 18th and 19th centuries, Great Britain established colonies and protectorates in the area of current Malaysia; these were occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. In 1948, the British-ruled territories on the Malay Peninsula except Singapore formed the Federation of Malaya, which became independent in 1957. Malaysia was formed in 1963 when the former British colonies of Singapore, as well as Sabah and Sarawak on the northern coast of Borneo, joined the Federation. The first several years of the country's independence were marred by a communist insurgency, Indonesian confrontation with Malaysia, Philippine claims to Sabah, and Singapore's withdrawal in 1965. During the 22-year term of Prime Minister MAHATHIR bin Mohamad (1981-2003), Malaysia was successful in diversifying its economy from dependence on exports of raw materials to the development of manufacturing, services, and tourism. Prime Minister Mohamed NAJIB bin Abdul Razak (in office since April 2009) has continued these pro-business policies.<sup>2</sup>

## Government

<b>Country name:</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>
<b>Government type:</b>	federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy
<b>Capital:</b>	Kuala Lumpur
<b>Administrative divisions:</b>	13 states (negeri-negeri, singular - negeri); Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Terengganu; and 1 federal territory (Wilayah Persekutuan) with 3 components, Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, and Putrajaya
<b>Independence:</b>	31 August 1957 (from the UK)
<b>National holiday:</b>	Independence Day (or Merdeka Day), 31 August (1957) (independence of Malaya); Malaysia Day, 16 September (1963) (formation of Malaysia)
<b>Constitution:</b>	previous 1948; latest drafted 21 February 1957, effective 27 August 1957; amended many times, last in 2010 (2016)
<b>Legal system:</b>	mixed legal system of English common law, Islamic law, and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Court at request of supreme head of the federation
<b>Suffrage:</b>	21 years of age; universal
<b>Executive branch:</b>	<b>chief of state:</b> King MUHAMMAD V (formerly known as Tuanku Muhammad Faris Petra) (selected on 14 October 2016; installed on 13 December 2016); note - the position of the king is primarily ceremonial, but he is the final arbiter on the appointment of the prime minister <b>head of government:</b> Prime Minister Mohamed NAJIB bin Abdul Najib Razak (since 3 April 2009); Deputy Prime Minister Ahmad ZAHID Hamidi (since 29 July 2015) <b>cabinet:</b> Cabinet appointed by the prime minister from among members of Parliament with the consent of the king <b>elections/appointments:</b> king elected by and from the hereditary rulers of 9 states for a 5-year term; election is on a rotational basis among rulers of the 9 states; election last held on 14 October 2016 (next to be held in 2021); prime minister

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/background.html>

	designated from among members of the House of Representatives; following legislative elections, the leader who commands support of the majority of members in the House becomes prime minister <b>election results:</b> Mohamed NAJIB bin Abdul Najib Razak (UMNO) sworn in as prime minister for second term on 3 April 2009
<b>Legislative branch:</b>	<b>description:</b> bicameral Parliament or Parlimen consists of the Senate or Dewan Negara (70 seats; 44 members appointed by the king and 26 indirectly elected by 13 state legislatures; members serve 3-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Dewan Rakyat (222 seats; members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote to serve 5-year terms) <b>elections:</b> House of Representatives - last held on 5 May 2013 (next to be held by 24 August 2018) <b>election results:</b> House of Representatives - percent of vote by party/coalition - BN 47.4%, People's Alliance (DAP, PAS, PKR) 50.9%, other 1.7%; seats by party/coalition - BN 133, People's Alliance (DAP, PAS, PKR) 89 <b>note:</b> seats by party/coalition as of October 2016 - BN 132, PH 72 (DAP 37, PKR 28, AMANAH 6, PPBM 1), PAS 14, WARISAN 2, PSM 1, independent 1
<b>Judicial branch:</b>	<b>highest court(s):</b> Federal Court (consists of the chief justice, president of the Court of Appeal, chief justice of the High Court of Malaya, chief judge of the High Court of Sabah and Sarawak and 7 judges); note - Malaysia has a dual judicial hierarchy of civil and religious (sharia) courts <b>judge selection and term of office:</b> Federal Court justices appointed by the monarch on advice of the prime minister; judges serve until mandatory retirement at age 65 <b>subordinate courts:</b> Court of Appeal; High Court; Sessions Court; Magistrates' Court

Source: [https://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/government\\_profile.html](https://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/government_profile.html)

## International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Year	value
2010	0.772
2012	0.781
2014	0.790
2015	0.795
2016	0.799
2017	0.802

Source: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018\\_human\\_development\\_statistical\\_update.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf)

## Human Development Indicators

### Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%)2015	4.0
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	8.3
Life expectancy at birth 2017	75.5

Source: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018\\_human\\_development\\_statistical\\_update.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf)

### Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) 2012-2017	4.8
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	8.0
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	13.7
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	93.1
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	10.2

Source: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018\\_human\\_development\\_statistical\\_update.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf)

### Economy - overview:

Malaysia, an upper middle-income country, has transformed itself since the 1970s from a producer of raw materials into a multi-sector economy. Under current Prime Minister NAJIB, Malaysia is attempting to achieve high-income status by 2020 and to move further up the value-added production chain by attracting investments in high technology, knowledge-based industries and services. NAJIB's Economic Transformation Program is a series of projects and policy measures intended to accelerate the country's economic growth. The government has also taken steps to liberalize some services sub-sectors. Malaysia is vulnerable to a fall in world commodity prices or a general slowdown in global economic activity.

The NAJIB administration is continuing efforts to boost domestic demand and reduce the economy's dependence on exports. Domestic demand continues to anchor economic growth, supported mainly by private consumption, which accounts for 53% of GDP. Nevertheless, exports - particularly of electronics, oil and gas, and palm oil - remain a significant driver of the economy. In 2015, gross exports of goods and services were equivalent to 73% of GDP. The oil and gas sector supplied about 22% of government revenue in 2015, down significantly from prior years amid a decline in commodity prices and diversification of government revenues. Malaysia has embarked on a fiscal reform program aimed at achieving a balanced budget by 2020, including rationalization of subsidies and the 2015 introduction of a 6% value added tax. Sustained low commodity prices throughout the period not only strained government finances, but also shrunk Malaysia's current account surplus and weighed heavily on the Malaysian ringgit, which was

among the region's worst performing currencies during 2013-17. The ringgit hit new lows following the US presidential election amid a broader selloff of emerging market assets.

Bank Negara Malaysia (the central bank) maintains adequate foreign exchange reserves; a well-developed regulatory regime has limited Malaysia's exposure to riskier financial instruments, although it remains vulnerable to volatile global capital flows. In order to increase Malaysia's competitiveness, Prime Minister NAJIB raised possible revisions to the special economic and social preferences accorded to ethnic Malays under the New Economic Policy of 1970, but retreated in 2013 after he encountered significant opposition from Malay nationalists and other vested interests. In September 2013 NAJIB launched the new Bumiputra Economic Empowerment Program, policies that favor and advance the economic condition of ethnic Malays.

Malaysia signed the 12-nation Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) free trade agreement in February 2016, although the future of the TPP remains unclear following the US withdrawal from the agreement. Along with nine other ASEAN members, Malaysia established the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, which aims to advance regional economic integration.

## Economic Outlook

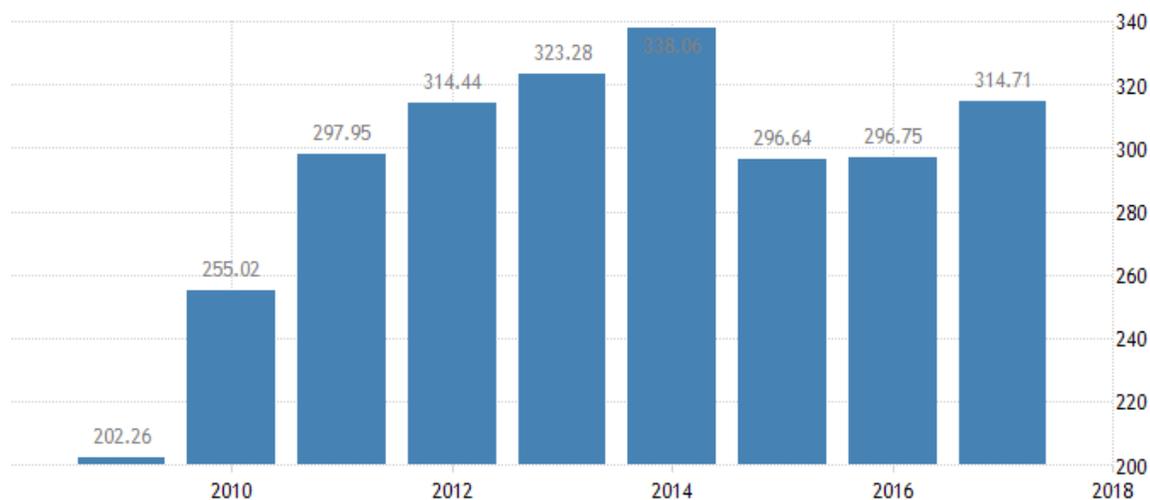
<b>Markets</b>	<b>Last</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>GDP</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
<b>GDP</b>	315	297	1.9:338	USD Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
<b>GDP Annual Growth Rate</b>	4.7	4.4	-6.21:10.3	%	Dec/18	Quarterly
<b>GDP PER CAPITA</b>	11521	11032	1409:11521	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
<b>GDP PER CAPITA PPP</b>	26808	25669	10552:26808	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
<b>Labor</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
<b>POPULATION</b>	32.4	32.05	8.2:32.4	Million	Dec/18	Yearly
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	3.3	3.3	2.7:4.5	%	Feb/19	Monthly
<b>Prices</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
<b>INFLATION RATE</b>	0.2	-0.4	-2.4:23.9	%	Mar/19	Monthly
<b>Money</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
<b>INTEREST RATE</b>	3.25	3.25	2:3.5	%	Mar/19	Daily
<b>Trade</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>	14370	11056	-2881:16313	MYR Million	Mar/19	Monthly
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	1834	3784	978:39982	MYR Million	Dec/18	Quarterly
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP</b>	2.3	3	-13.2:17.1	%	Dec/18	Yearly

<b>EXPORTS</b>	84000	66605	328:96364	MYR Million	Mar/19	Monthly
<b>IMPORTS</b>	69700	55543	314:80197	MYR Million	Mar/19	Monthly
<b>Government</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
<b>GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP</b>	51.8	50.7	31.8:80.74	%	Dec/18	Yearly
<b>GOVERNMENT BUDGET</b>	-3.7	-3	-6.7:2.4	% of GDP	Dec/18	Yearly
<b>CREDIT RATING</b>	66.23					Monthly

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/indicators>

## GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Malaysia was worth 314.71 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Malaysia represents 0.51 percent of the world economy. GDP in Malaysia averaged 87.26 USD Billion from 1960 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 338.06 USD Billion in 2014 and a record low of 1.90 USD Billion in 1961<sup>3</sup>.



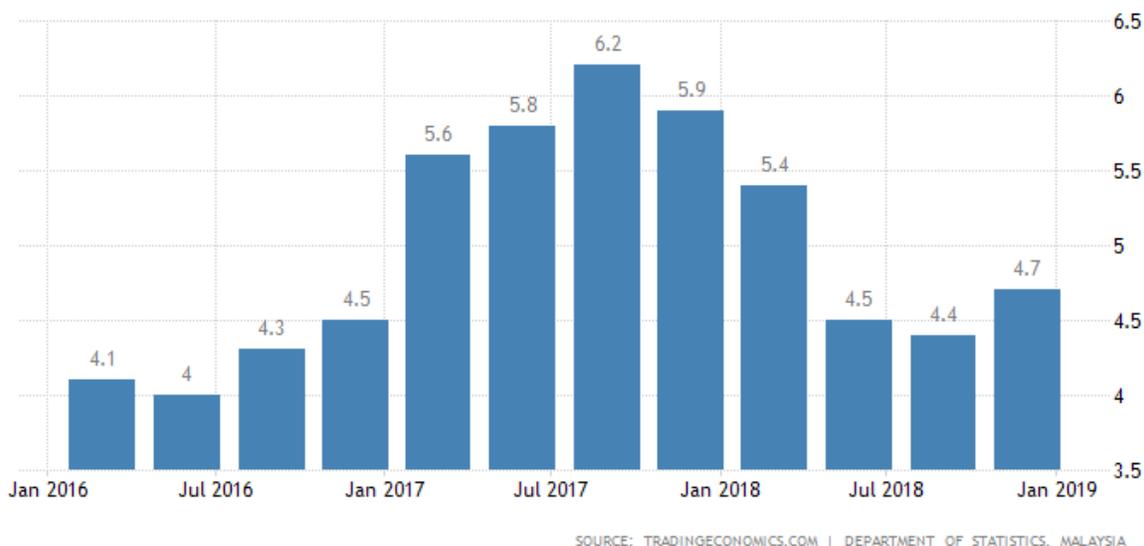
SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

## GDP Annual Growth Rate

The Malaysian economy advanced 4.7 percent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2018, following a 4.4 percent expansion in the previous three-month period and matching market expectations. It was the strongest growth rate since the first quarter of the year, as net external demand contributed positively to GDP growth, while private consumption, government spending,

<sup>3</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/gdp>

and investment slowed. For 2018 as a whole, the economy grew 4.7 percent, compared to a 5.9 percent expansion in 2017. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Malaysia averaged 4.80 percent from 2000 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 10.30 percent in the first quarter of 2010 and a record record low of -6.20 percent in the first quarter of 2009.<sup>4</sup>



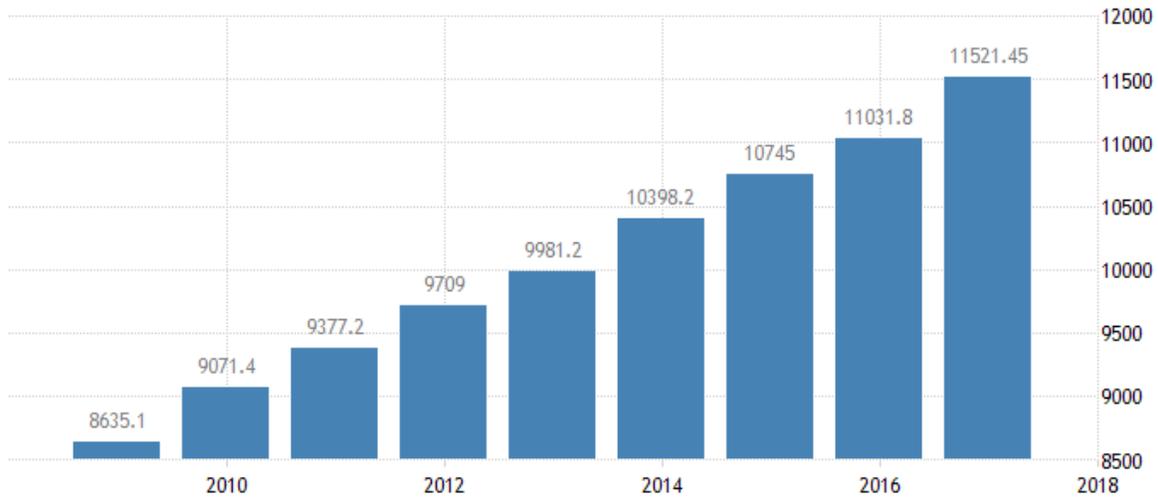
## GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Malaysia was last recorded at 11521.45 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Malaysia is equivalent to 91 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Malaysia averaged 5158.48 USD from 1960 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 11521.45 USD in 2017 and a record low of 1408.60 USD in 1960.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/gdp-growth-annual>

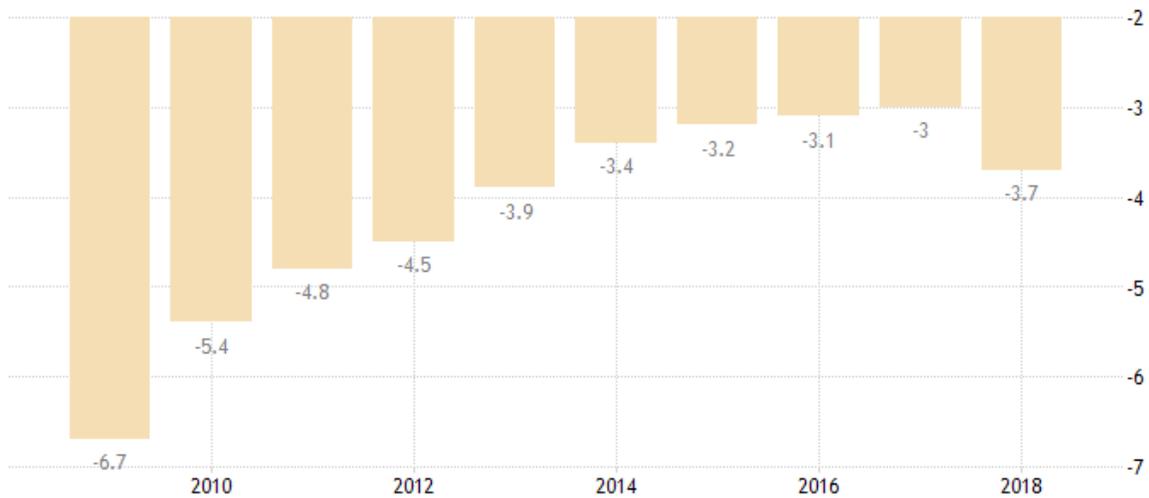
<sup>5</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/gdp-per-capita>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

## Government Budget

Malaysia recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 3.70 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2018. Government Budget in Malaysia averaged -2.99 percent of GDP from 1988 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 2.40 percent of GDP in 1997 and a record low of -6.70 percent of GDP in 2009.<sup>6</sup>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | MINISTRY OF FINANCE MALAYSIA

<sup>6</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/government-budget>

## Foreign Trade Evaluation

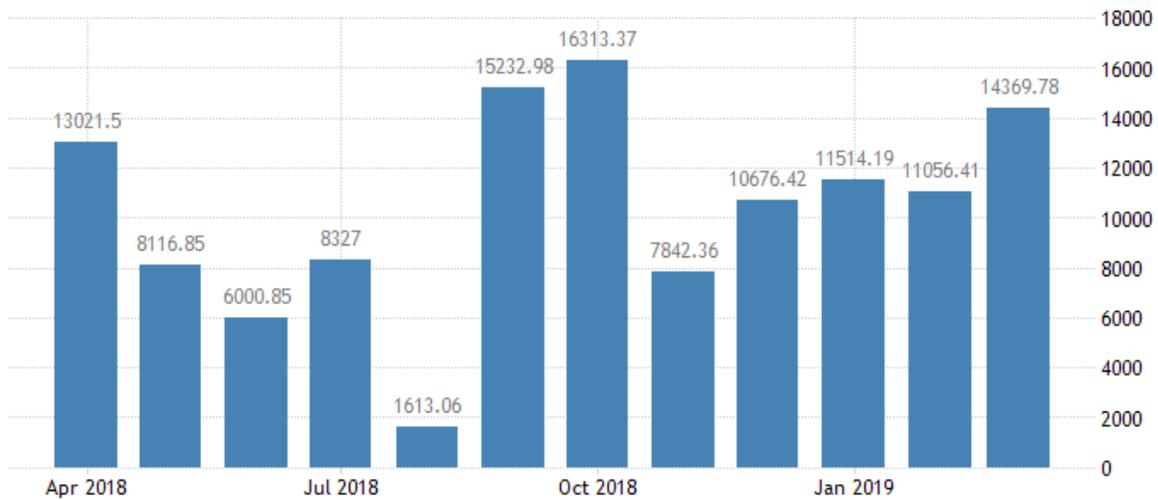
Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	14369.78	11056.41	16313.37	-288.61	MYR Million
Current Account	10834.00	3784.00	39982.00	978.00	MYR Million
Current Account to GDP	2.30	3.00	17.10	-13.20	percent
Exports	84000.00	66604.80	96363.90	328.10	MYR Million
Imports	69700.00	55543.07	80197.13	313.60	MYR Million

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/exports>

## Balance of Trade

Malaysia's trade surplus decreased to MYR 14.4 billion in March of 2019 from MYR 14.7 billion in the same month of the prior year but slightly beating market expectations of a MYR 14.2 billion surplus. Exports went down 0.5 percent to MYR 84 billion, better than market consensus of a 0.8 percent drop, mainly due to sales of palm oil and palm oil-based products and crude petroleum. Meantime, imports edged down 0.1 percent to MYR 69.7 billion, better than market estimates of a 1.4 percent fall, as purchases of capital goods dropped. Considering the first three months of the year, the trade balance recorded a surplus of USD 37 billion, compared with a surplus of USD 33.4 billion in the same period of 2018. Balance of Trade in Malaysia averaged 3447.55 MYR Million from 1970 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 16313.37 MYR Million in October of 2018 and a record low of -2880.61 MYR Million in June of 1997.<sup>7</sup>

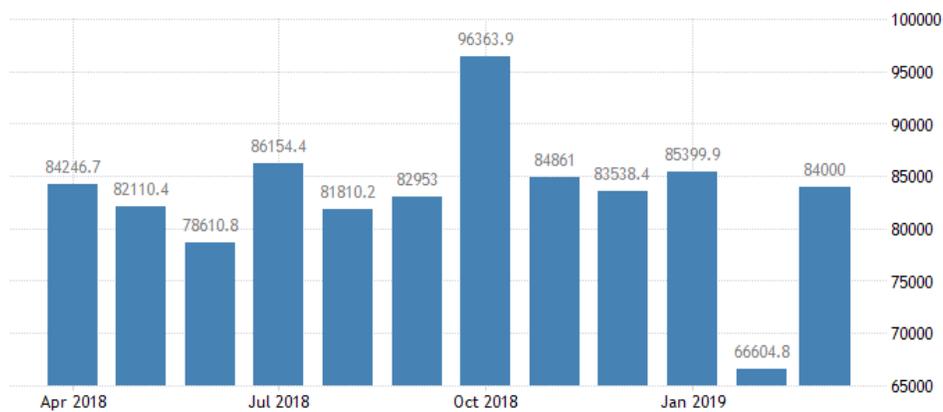
<sup>7</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/balance-of-trade>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

## Exports and Imports

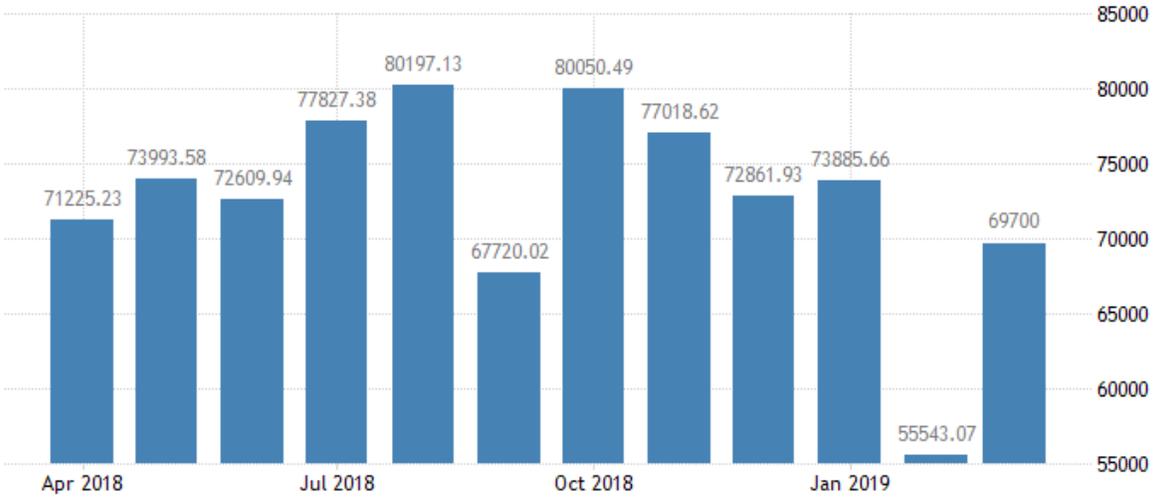
Exports from Malaysia dropped by 0.5 percent year-on-year to MYR 84.0 billion in March 2019, less than market consensus of a 0.8 percent fall and after a 5.3 percent contraction in the previous month. Sales fell for: crude petroleum (-33 pct); palm oil & palm oil-based products (-10.2 percent); electrical & electronic/E&E products (-1.9 pct); timber & timber-based products (-3.3 pct); and natural rubber (-12.4 pct). In contrast, outbound shipments advanced for both refined petroleum products (16.2 pct); and liquefied natural gas/LNG (17.2 pct). By country, sales fell to Singapore (-6.9 pct), dragged by E&E products and refined petroleum; while rose to China (11.8 pct), led by E&E products, LNG and timber and timber-based products. Exports in Malaysia averaged 24398.67 MYR Million from 1970 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 96363.90 MYR Million in October of 2018 and a record low of 328.10 MYR Million in February of 1970.<sup>8</sup>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

<sup>8</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/exports>

Imports to Malaysia declined by 0.1 percent year-on-year to MYR 69.7 billion in March 2019, far far softer than a 9.4 percent fall in February and below market expectations of a 1.4 percent drop. Purchases of capital goods shrank 11.8 percent, due to falls in both transport equipment, industrial (-45.6 pct) and capital goods except transport equipment (-4.2 percent). Conversely, inbound shipments of consumption goods rose 10.5 percent, led by durable (30.7 pct). Also, imports of intermediate goods grew 3.2 percent, attributed to fuel & lubricants, primary (33.7 pct); parts & accessories of capital goods except transport equipment (5.8 pct) and food & beverages, primary, mainly for industries (41 pct). By country, purchases shrank from Singapore (-6.7 percent), mainly due to refined petroleum products and electrical & electronic/E&E products; while rose from China (15.1 percent), mostly driven by refined petroleum, and palm oil and palm-oil based products. Imports in Malaysia averaged 20951.23 MYR Million from 1970 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 80197.13 MYR Million in August of 2018 and a record low of 313.60 MYR Million in August of 1970.<sup>9</sup>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

<sup>9</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/imports>

## Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

### Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		21.3	55.8	14.9	Binding coverage:	Total 84.3
Simple average MFN applied	2017	5.7	8.1	5.3		Non-Ag 81.9
Trade weighted average	2016	4.5	12.9	3.8	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	5.7
Imports in billion US\$	2016	159.3	12.5	146.8	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	5.5

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
Tariff lines and import values (in %)										
Agricultural products										
Final bound		12.9	31.6	16.7	12.0	8.3	4.0	3.3	11.0	21.1
MFN applied	2017	74.7	10.9	4.2	1.6	2.6	3.6	0.6	1.8	4.9
Imports	2016	62.5	14.5	4.4	5.0	1.9	6.3	0.2	3.8	8.4
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		5.0	31.4	6.1	1.2	19.0	19.1	0.0	0	0.1
MFN applied	2017	64.9	8.6	7.7	4.7	10.0	4.0	0.0	0	0.0
Imports	2016	78.1	5.5	3.5	3.1	5.8	3.9	0.0	0	0.0

### Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	30.9	7.9	168	100	3.2	89.4	50	0.5	83.1
Dairy products	20.8	5.0	288	100	3.7	82.5	50	0.4	97.8
Fruit, vegetables, plants	101.4	11.0	> 1000	100	2.9	74.0	90	1.3	77.1
Coffee, tea	18.1	4.2	69	100	5.6	44.4	15	0.9	64.0
Cereals & preparations	14.4	18.7	312	100	5.5	68.9	50	1.9	59.4
Oilseeds, fats & oils	31.5	4.2	> 1000	100	1.9	65.2	20	1.5	52.6
Sugars and confectionery	14.9	0	32	100	2.4	82.4	15	0.1	52.5
Beverages & tobacco	230.1	0	> 1000	100	81.6	27.7	> 1000	0.7	2.1
Cotton	4.0	20.0	5	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.1	100.0
Other agricultural products	7.2	28.5	235	100	0.6	92.8	25	0.4	95.1
Fish & fish products	7.7	50.8	40	53.9	0.7	91.7	20	0.2	86.6
Minerals & metals	17.6	0.1	30	65.2	7.1	50.3	60	15.4	61.7
Petroleum	5.0	0	5	80.0	0.6	87.8	5	6.2	99.9
Chemicals	11.5	0.8	65	75.2	2.5	84.7	50	10.7	69.8
Wood, paper, etc.	19.1	4.1	35	92.9	9.7	47.4	40	2.1	50.2
Textiles	19.0	0	35	98.6	8.8	31.3	30	1.5	37.8
Clothing	20.7	0	30	98.3	0.2	99.0	20	1.2	99.8
Leather, footwear, etc.	21.8	0	40	87.9	10.3	54.9	40	2.4	74.8
Non-electrical machinery	9.1	8.8	40	88.0	3.2	75.9	35	12.7	76.8
Electrical machinery	13.8	25.8	30	89.0	4.1	73.1	30	28.8	93.8
Transport equipment	14.2	3.9	35	61.0	12.0	39.1	50	6.2	48.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	10.0	19.2	35	91.1	4.5	70.2	50	4.6	90.7

**Part A.2**

**Tariffs and imports by product groups**

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	30.9	7.9	168	100	3.2	89.4	50	0.5	83.1
Dairy products	20.8	5.0	288	100	3.7	82.5	50	0.4	97.8
Fruit, vegetables, plants	101.4	11.0	> 1000	100	2.9	74.0	90	1.3	77.1
Coffee, tea	18.1	4.2	69	100	5.6	44.4	15	0.9	64.0
Cereals & preparations	14.4	18.7	312	100	5.5	68.9	50	1.9	59.4
Oilseeds, fats & oils	31.5	4.2	> 1000	100	1.9	65.2	20	1.5	52.6
Sugars and confectionery	14.9	0	32	100	2.4	82.4	15	0.1	52.5
Beverages & tobacco	230.1	0	> 1000	100	81.6	27.7	> 1000	0.7	2.1
Cotton	4.0	20.0	5	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.1	100.0
Other agricultural products	7.2	28.5	235	100	0.6	92.8	25	0.4	95.1
Fish & fish products	7.7	50.8	40	53.9	0.7	91.7	20	0.2	86.6
Minerals & metals	17.6	0.1	30	65.2	7.1	50.3	60	15.4	61.7
Petroleum	5.0	0	5	80.0	0.6	87.8	5	6.2	99.9
Chemicals	11.5	0.8	65	75.2	2.5	84.7	50	10.7	69.8
Wood, paper, etc.	19.1	4.1	35	92.9	9.7	47.4	40	2.1	50.2
Textiles	19.0	0	35	98.6	8.8	31.3	30	1.5	37.8
Clothing	20.7	0	30	98.3	0.2	99.0	20	1.2	99.8
Leather, footwear, etc.	21.8	0	40	87.9	10.3	54.9	40	2.4	74.8
Non-electrical machinery	9.1	8.8	40	88.0	3.2	75.9	35	12.7	76.8
Electrical machinery	13.8	25.8	30	89.0	4.1	73.1	30	28.8	93.8
Transport equipment	14.2	3.9	35	61.0	12.0	39.1	50	6.2	48.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	10.0	19.2	35	91.1	4.5	70.2	50	4.6	90.7

**Part B**

**Exports to major trading partners and duties faced**

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports		
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %	
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted			
<b>Agricultural products</b>										
1. China	2016	2,429	14	31	17.0	12.7	7.8	90.4	48.0	
2. India	2016	2,116	2	6	37.9	14.8	1.1	41.7	3.5	
3. Singapore	2016	2,015	24	139	0.2	1.3	1.3	100.0	100.0	
4. European Union	2016	1,953	9	20	11.5	4.4	0.0	16.7	31.6	
5. United States of America	2016	1,064	7	15	5.0	0.8	0.0	30.3	63.3	
<b>Non-agricultural products</b>										
1. China	2016	46,689	25	181	8.3	1.9	1.7	95.0	98.2	
2. United States of America	2016	34,863	27	183	3.4	0.5	0.0	44.4	88.6	
3. Singapore	2016	30,126	49	472	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
4. European Union	2016	21,075	46	361	4.2	1.2	0.0	23.0	71.4	
5. Hong Kong, China	2016	16,176	10	69	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	

[http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfiles/MY\\_E.htm](http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfiles/MY_E.htm)

# Trade Profile 2017

## Malaysia

GDP (million current US\$, 2017)	314 497	<b>Rank in world trade, 2017</b>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)	9 565	Merchandise	25	26
Current account balance (% GDP, 2017)	3.0	excluding intra-EU trade	18	19
Trade per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)	6 349	Commercial services	32	30
Trade (% GDP, 2015-2017)	66.4	excluding intra-EU trade	20	19

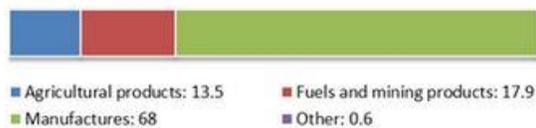
### MERCHANDISE TRADE

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	217 839	1	-5	15
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	195 149	2	-4	16

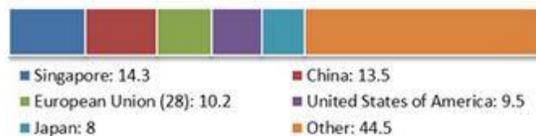
2017		2017	
Share in world total exports (%)	1.23	Share in world total imports (%)	1.08

#### Breakdown in economy's total exports

##### By main commodity group, % (2016)



##### By main destination, % (2017)

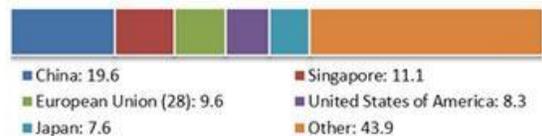


#### Breakdown in economy's total imports

##### By main commodity group, % (2016)



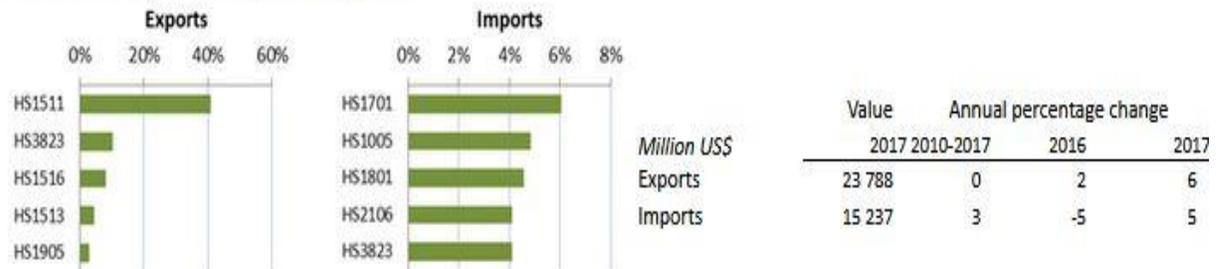
##### By main origin, % (2017)



## Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value	
	2017			2017	
HS1511 Palm oil and its fractions	9 660		HS1701 Cane or beet sugar	918	
HS3823 Industrial monocarboxylic acids	2 371		HS1005 Maize (corn)	737	
HS1516 Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1 923		HS1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken	694	
HS1513 Coconut (copra), or palm kernel oil	1 031		HS2106 Other food preparations	621	
HS1905 Bread, pastry, other bakers' wares	657		HS3823 Industrial monocarboxylic acids	621	

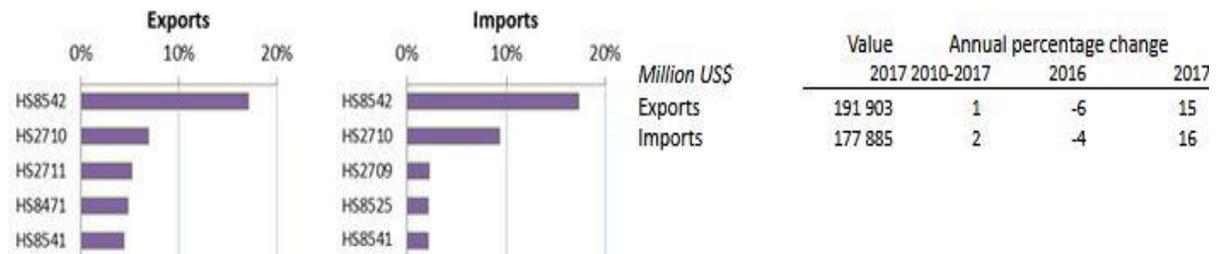
### Share in economy's trade in agricultural products



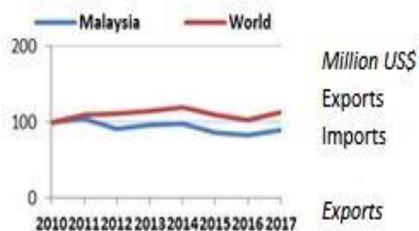
## Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value	
	2017			2017	
HS8542 Electronic integrated circuits	32 902		HS8542 Electronic integrated circuits	30 906	
HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	13 173		HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	16 596	
HS2711 Petroleum gases	10 015		HS2709 Petroleum oils, crude	3 930	
HS8471 Automatic data-processing machines	9 153		HS8525 Radio-telephony transmission tools	3 750	
HS8541 Diodes, transistors devices	8 444		HS8541 Diodes, transistors devices	3 699	

### Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



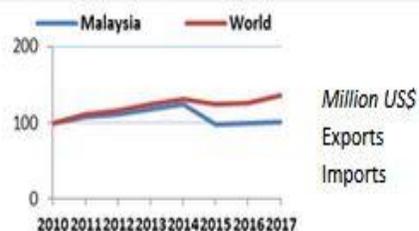
## Transport



Transport exports (Index 2010=100)

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Exports	4 361	-2	-4	8
Imports	11 278	1	-7	16
	Value		Share (%)	
Exports	...	...	...	...
Imports	...	...	...	...

## Travel

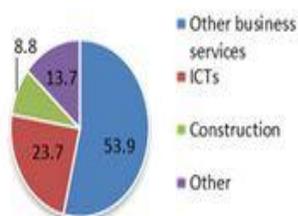


Travel exports (Index 2010=100)

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Exports	18 353	0	2	1
Imports	10 672	4	-2	2

## Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services

Exports of OCS by main item (2017) *Million US\$*



	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
<b>Other commercial services</b>				
Exports	11 056	3	0	6
Imports	19 225	5	4	1
<b>Goods-related services</b>				
Exports	2 891	1	4	10
Imports	524	17	8	12

## INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Patent applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
1 109	6 127	7 236

Trademark applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
18 527	20 580	39 107

Industrial design applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
701	726	1 427

## TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016
Commercial services exports	36 662	1	1
Commercial services imports	41 698	4	-1

2017	2017
Share in world total exports (%)	0.69
Share in world total imports (%)	0.

### Breakdown in economy's total exports

#### By main services item, % (2017)



■ Transport: 11.9      ■ Travel: 50.1  
 ■ Other commercial services: 30.2      ■ Goods-related services: 7.9

### Breakdown in economy's total imports

#### By main services item, % (2017)



■ Transport: 27      ■ Travel: 25.6  
 ■ Other commercial services: 46.1      ■ Goods-related services: 1.3

### By main destination



### By main origin



FATS sales	Value	Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016
Inward (million US\$)	...	...	...
Outward (million US\$)	...	...	...