# DEAUVILLE PARTNERSHIP INVESTMENT FORUM, CAIRO, EGYPT:

**DESTINATION FOR INVESTMENTS** - INCENTIVES OFFERED BY MALAYSIA

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# **CONTENT OUTLINE**

# About MIDA

- Malaysian Economy
- Malaysian Investment Performance
- Investment Opportunities
- Investment Policies & Incentives
- Economic Corridors



# ABOUT

# **MILESTONES**

Established in 1967 under Act of Parliament, 1965 The principal Malaysian Government agency responsible for the promotion and coordination of investments development in the country

First point of contact for investors who intend to set up projects in the manufacturing and services sectors in Malaysia On 27 March 2004, the Government mandated MIDA to promote investments in the services sector





# **MITI & AGENCIES**







# FUNCTIONS OF







- Foreign Direct Investment
- Domestic Investment
- Business matching through E-Connect
- Manufacturing Services
- Manufacturing licenses
- Tax incentives
- Expatriate posts
- Duty exemption
- OHQ, RDC, IPC and R&D status
- Planning for industrial development
- Recommend policies and strategies on industrial promotion and development
- Formulation of strategies, programmes and initiatives for international economic cooperation
- Assist companies in the implementation and operation of their projects
- Facilitate exchange & co-ordination among institutions engaged in or connected with industrial development
- Advisory Services











# **"ONE STOP CENTRE"**

### Based In MI

- Immigration Department
- Royal Malaysian Customs

- Telekom Malaysia Berhad
- Labour Department

#### Based outside of M

- Department of Occupational Safety and Health
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Human Resource
- Ministry of Higher Education

- Multimedia Development Corp. (MDeC)
- Construction Industry Development
   Board of Malaysia (CIDB)
- Department of Environment (DOE)
- Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB)



# WORLDWIDE NETWORK







# **MALAYSIA: Basic Statistics**

- <u>Total Land Area</u>: 330,290 (sq. km)
- <u>Population :</u> 29.7 million
- <u>Climate:</u> Tropical; annual southeast (April-Oct) and northeast (Oct-Feb) monsoons
- Labour Force: 13.19 Million
- Language: Malay language (Official), English, Chinese, Tamil
- <u>Religions</u>: Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Christian & others





# **MALAYSIA: Structure of Administration**

- <u>Official Name</u> : Federation of Malaysia
- <u>Independence</u>: 31 August 1957
- <u>Form of State</u> : Federated constitutional monarch
- <u>Consists of 13 states</u>
  - 11 states in Peninsular Malaysia; and
  - 2 states in Island of Borneo
- Practices a system of Parliamentary democracy; and is ruled by a Constitute Monarchy
- <u>Two adminstration system</u>
  - Federal Constitution
  - State Government





# MALAYSIAN ECONOMY

# MALAYSIA'S KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP (%) Growth	7.2	5.1	5.6	5 - 6f
Inflation (%)	1.7	3.2	1.2	1.6 (March)
GNI Per Capita Income (USD)	8,100	9,700	9,970	10,760 <i>f</i>
Unemployment (%)	3.3	3.1	3.3	<b>3.0</b> (Feb)
International Reserves (USD bil)	106.5	138.3	139.7	139.9*
Retained Imports Equivalent (months)	8.5	9.6	9.5	9.9*







# **GDP BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN**

Sector			GDP Cont	GDP Contribution (%)			
	1970	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	
Agriculture	33.6	19.3	8.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	
Mining	7.2	9.8	6.7	7.0	6.3	8.4	
Construction	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	
Manufacturing	12.8	26.5	32.6	27.6	27.5	24.9	
Services	42.6	42.1	53.0	57.7	58.6	54.5	







### **GDP GROWTH**



YEAR

18.5

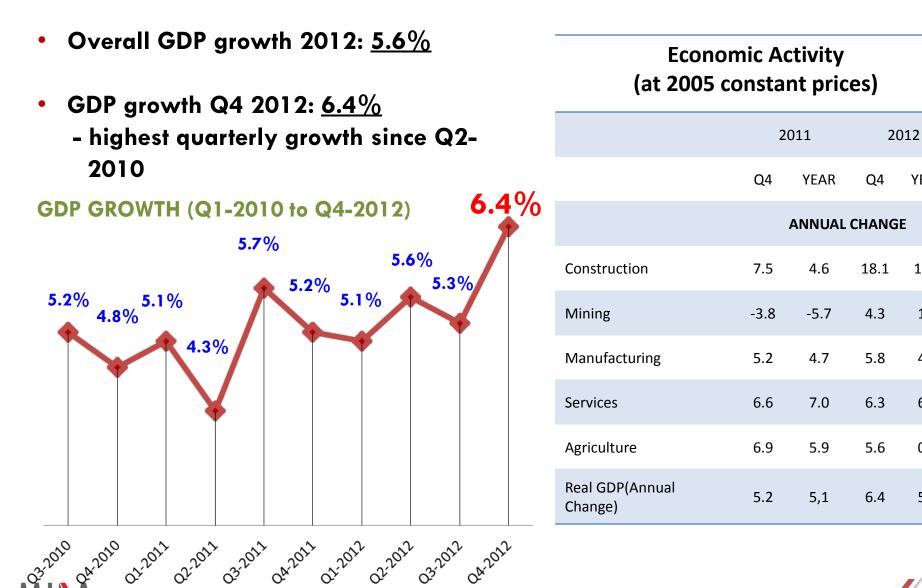
1.4

4.8

6.4

0.8

5.6





# THE MALAYSIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT JOURNEY

#### The Beginning

1960s

1970s

#### Primary Industries and Mining

- Reliance on agriculture and mining.
- High poverty rate, low employment.
- Fluctuation of commodity prices.



#### Primary Industries and Import Substitution

- New Ec
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  - New Economic Policy : - Eradicate poverty.
    - Redistribution of wealth .
    - Incentives to encourage manufacturing industries.
  - Replacing foreign imports with domestic production.

#### **The Transition**

#### **1980s-1990s** | Export Orientation and Heavy Industries

- FDI driven economy.
- Entrance of heavy industries .
- Transition to manufacturing: microchips and semiconductors making up 80 per cent of exports.



#### 2000s





- New products and processes, increase productivity, and create high income employment.
- Innovation.
- Human Capital.



### **The Journey Continues**

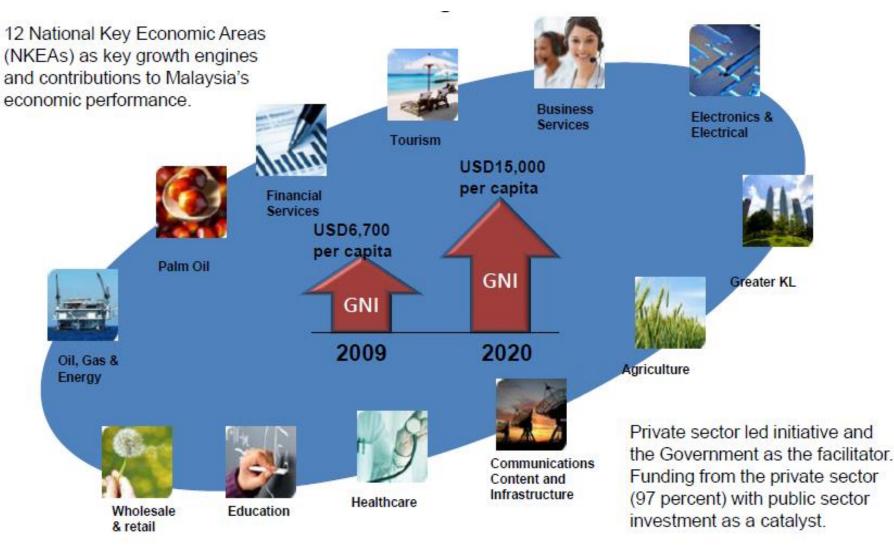
2010 and High Impact, Strategic Cluster–Based Industries inbeyond Manufacturing and Services

- High impact projects Economic Transformation Programme
- Economic growth through NKEAs , non-NKEAs sectors and services sectors
- Target US\$15,000 per capita by 2020













# MALAYSIA INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

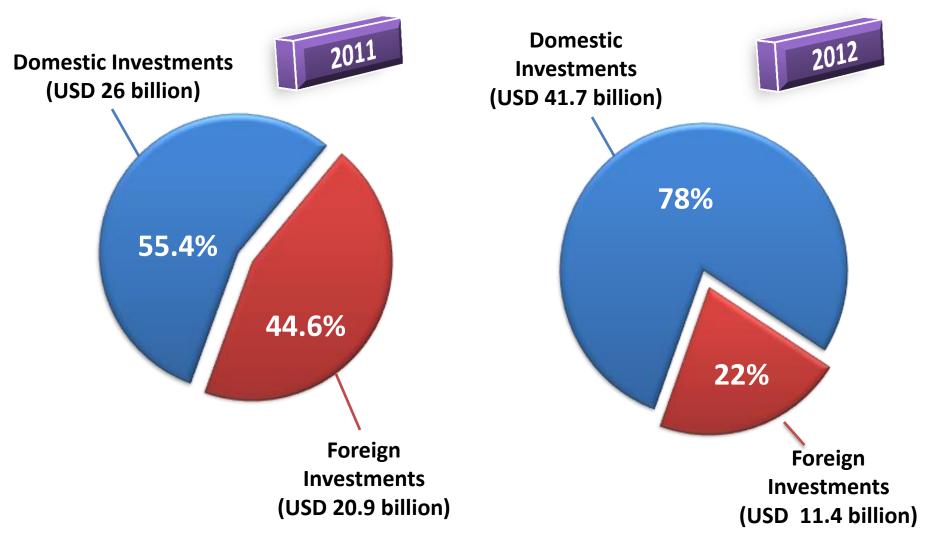






### **TOTAL INVESTMENT APPROVED 2012**

# APPROVED DOMESTIC DIRECT INVESTMENTS CONTINUE TO EXCEED FDI





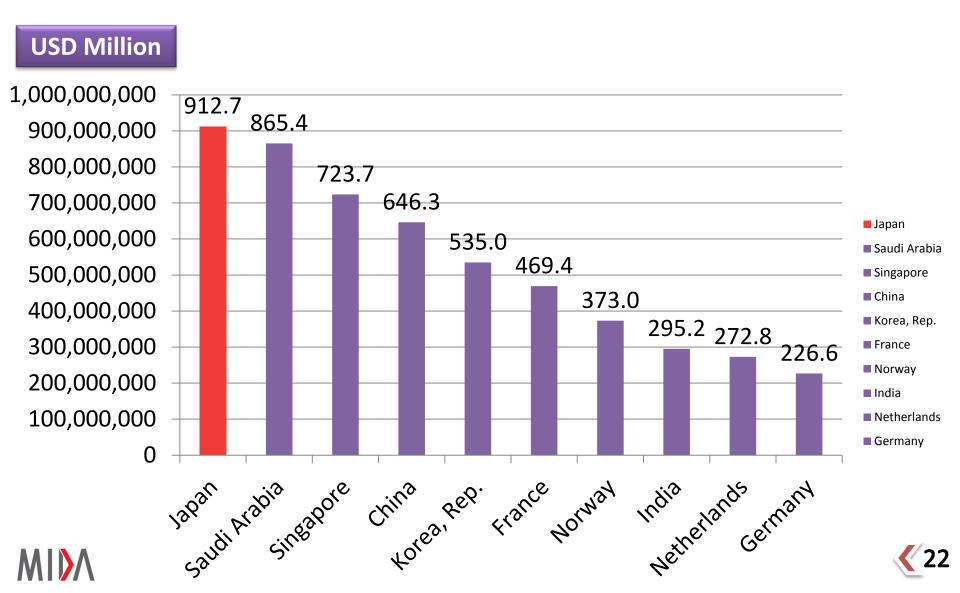


# TOTAL INVESTMENT APPROVED BY SECTORS IN 2012 USD 53.1 billion Manufacturing Primary 25.2% 2.4% **Services** 72.4%





# APPROVED PROJECTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES 2012



# APPROVED MANUFACTURING PROJECTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES 2012

Industry / Products	Number of Projects	Foreign Investment (US\$)
Transport Equipment	85	2,542,687,758
Chemicals & Chemical Products	73	2,103,744,825
Petroleum Products (incl. Petrochemicals)	14	1,973,017,039
Electronics & Electrical Products	112	1,302,820,372
Basic Metal Products	37	1,239,560,379
Food Manufacturing	67	1,110,942,991
Machinery & Equipment	84	604,602,874
Rubber Products	20	441,273,230
Fabricated Metal Products	61	401,799,506
Plastic Products	57	362,421,853



### REALISED INVESTMENTS IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR BY MAJOR COUNTRIES AS AT 31 DEC.2012

	No.	Country	Investment (USD billion)
	1.	Japan	19.5
R	2.	USA	17.2
1	3.	Singapore	7.5
	4.	Germany	5.9
10	5.	Taiwan	5.2
	6.	Netherlands	4.5
	7.	South Korea	3.5
	8.	<b>United Kingdom</b>	1.7
18	9.	Spain	1.2
	10.	India	1.1

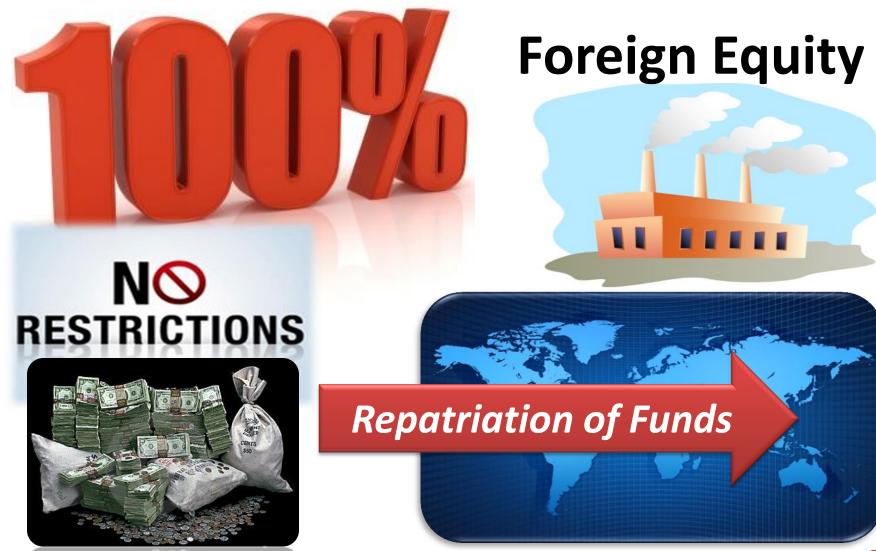
Source: MIDA





# INVESTMENT POLICIES AND INCENTIVES

# **INVESTMENT POLICIES**



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# **MAJOR INCENTIVES PROVIDED**

#### **Pioneer Status**

Income tax exemption ranging from 70% or 100% for a period of 5 or 10 years

#### Investment Tax Allowance

60% or 100% on qualifying capital expenditure for 5 years

### Incentives

#### Reinvestment Allowance

60% on qualifying capital expenditure for 15 consecutive years

#### Import Duty & Sales Tax Exemption

For raw materials/components and Machinery and Equipment







### Pioneer Status (PS):

- Enjoys for 5 or 10 years
- Tax exemption : 70% or 100% of statutory income (Company to pay only 30% of SI)
- Exemption period commencing from its production day (commercial production)
- Unabsorbed capital allowance can be carry forward and will be deducted from post pioneer income
- Eligibility: Promoted products/activities; Level of Value Added; Technology; Industrial lingkages etc.







# Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) :

- Alternative to PS
- Allowance of 60% or 100% on its qualifying Capital Expenditure incurred within 5 years
- Effective date is based on first Capital Expenditure
- The company can offset allowance granted against 70% of Statutory Income for each year assessment, and unutilised allowance can be carry forward (Only 30% of its SI will be taxed)
- Eligibility: Promoted products/activities; Level of Value Added; Technology; Industrial Lingkages, etc.







### Import Duty & Sales Tax Exemption On:

- Machineries / Spare Parts ; and
- Raw Materials / Components imported
- **Eligibility:** Basic used in production process; and

Not Available Locally





# INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

### **Electronics & Electrical Industries :**

- High-technology based products using wireless and convergence technology
- Mobile application
- Solar wafer / cells / modules
- Semiconductors



### Aerospace Industry :

- Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)
- Aerospace Manufacturing

**Machinery & Equipment:** 



- Automated equipment for semiconductor, solar, medical & automotive industries
- Process machinery for food & beverages and oil & gas

### **Green Technology**

• Packaging machinery



energy-saving devices

(e.g LEDs, heating and cooling equipment)

renewable energy (e.g. Photovoltaic,



### Oil & Gas industry



# INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

#### **Petrochemical Industry :**

- Alpha-olefins & fatty alcohols, propylene oxide & caprolactam
- Renewable & biodegradable materials



### Food Processsing Industry :

- Processed meat & seafood
- Beverages, food ingredients, dairy products & confectionary

### **Resourced-based Industries :**

- Food & Agro based
- Value-added products
- from natural resources



### Palm Oil Industry :

- Oleochemicals
- Palm-based nutraceuticals, constituents of palm oil/palm kernel oil & palm biomass
- Palm-based food products specialty animal fat replacer, mayonnaise & salad dressing





### Hotel & Tourism Projects :

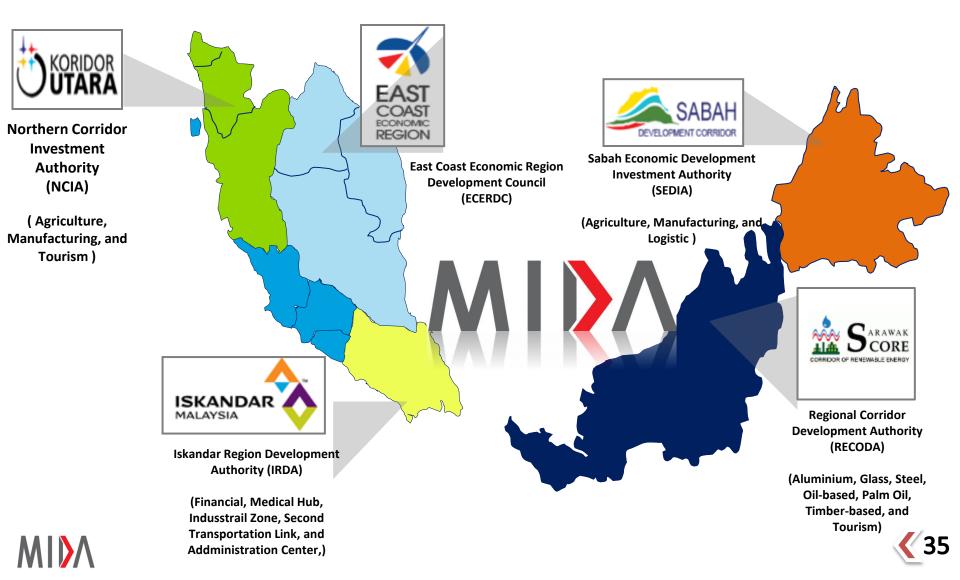
- Hotels, tourist projects & recreational camps
- Expansion, modernization
   & renovation



# **INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SERVICES CLUSTERS**



# ECONOMIC CORRIDORS



### Malaysia's Ranking in the World

Malaysia Remain an Attractive Investment Location

World Bank Doing Business 2013 Report

Malaysia ranked 12th most business-friendly country

Malaysia is ranked ahead of other highly regarded economies such as Sweden (13th), Taiwan (16th), Germany (20th), Japan (24th) and Switzerland (28th)

Malaysia is first in terms of ease of getting credit

Malaysia is fourth in the world for protecting investors

Malaysia ranked among the top 10 economic reformers in the APEC region





### WHY MALAYSIA ?



Political and Economic Stability



Pro-business Government



Liberal Investment Policies



Well Developed Infrastructure



Trainable and Educated Human Resource



Sound Banking System



Quality of Life



Track Record





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MALAYSIAN INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

www.mida.gov.my