POLICY DIALOGUE ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ETHIOPIA

Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) 16 January 2013

Content Focus

MALAYSIA'S ECONOMY

FUNCTIONS OF MIDA

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND INCENTIVES

INVESTMENT PROMOTION

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

MALAYSIA'S RANKING

MALAYSIA'S ECONOMY

Malaysia is strategically located in the very heart of Southeast Asia.



4

Malaysia's Key Economic Indicators

	2010	2011p	2012
Real GDP (%) Growth	7.2	5.1	5.2 <i>(Q3)</i>
Inflation (%)	1.7	3.2	1.3
Per Capita Income (US\$)	8,140	9,508	10,134
Unemployment (%)	3.3	3.1	3.2
International Reserves (US\$ bil)	106.5	138.3	138.6*
Retained Imports Equivalent (months)	8.5	9.6	9.2*

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

Source : Economic Reports/Bank Negara Annual Report, Malaysia 2011/2012

FUNCTIONS OF MIDA

MITI's Agencies





Malaysian Industrial Development Authority - Established in 1967 under Act of Parliament, 1965

The principal Malaysian Government agency responsible for the promotion of investments and coordination of industrial 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

2011 : Restructuring and rebranding of MIDA - Malaysian Investment Development Authority



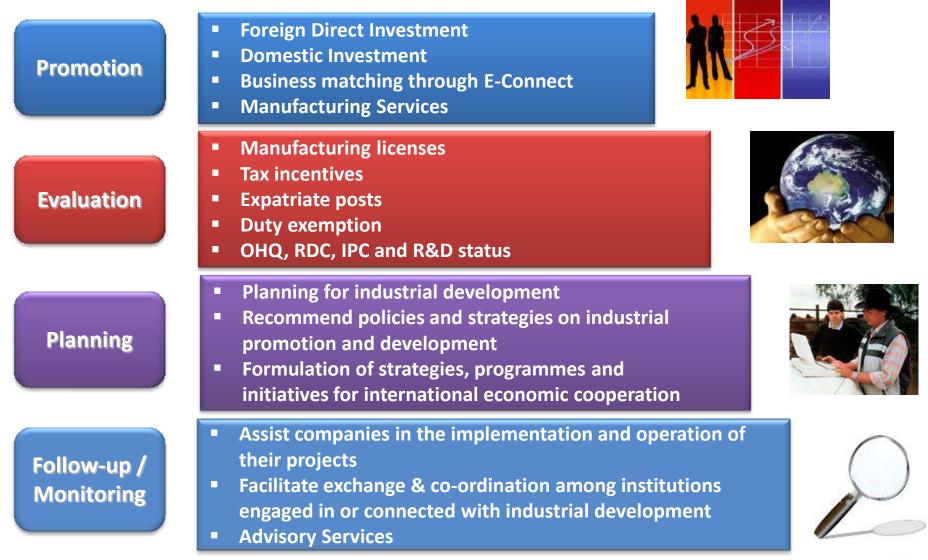
MIDA ORGANISATION CHART

Total Staff Strength 2012: 884

Approved Budget 2012: US\$52.9 million



Functions of MIDA





Services Provided by MIDA

Services (Initial Stage)

- Briefing with MIDA HQ
- Meetings with State Authorities
- Business matching with Malaysian companies
- Visit to companies/suppliers
- Visit to potential locations

Evaluating & Granting Approval

- Manufacturing License
- Tax Incentives
- Expatriate Posts
- Import Duty Exemptions

Project Implementation Stage

• Handhold and assist investor until project is implemented



MIDA "One-Stop Centre"

Based outside of MIDA

- 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)

Based In MIDA

- Immigration Department
- Royal Malaysian Customs
- Department of Environment
- Tenaga Nasional Berhad (Electricity)
- Telekom Malaysia Berhad (Telecom)
- Labour Department



MIDA's Global Network



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development Issues

- Unemployment rose to more than 8%
- Dependency on export commodities i.e. rubber and tin
- Narrow economic base



Strategies

- Promotion of Import Substitution Industries:-
 - Food, beverages & tobacco industries
 - Printing & publishing industries
 - Building materials industries
 - Chemicals & plastic industries
 - Consumer products
- Tax Incentives
- Provision of infrastructure (industrial estates, power and telecommunications facilities)
- Establishment of MIDA, 1967





Development Issues

- Unemployment still high
- Development of industries constrained by small domestic market
- Lack of domestic capital
- Export of manufactured products limited
- Export market outlets/expertise limited
- Lack of managerial expertise
- Lack of technology
- Uneven distribution of wealth
- Identification of race with economic functions





Strategies

- Manufacturing considered as strategic sector for achievement of the New Economic Policy (NEP) objectives of poverty redresal and restructuring of society
- Efforts to promote industrial development intensified
- Emphasis on job creation
- Promotion of electronic and other labour-intensive industries
- Push for foreign direct investment
 - Attractive tax incentives under the Investment Incentives Act, 1968
 - Establishment of FTZs in 1972 and LMWs in 1974
 - Introduction of Industrial Coordination Act, 1975 (ICA) 100% foreign equity ownership allowed for projects exporting 80% or more



Development Issues

- Global recession (1985 1987)
- Increase in unemployment
- Narrow manufacturing base
- Lack of processing of local resources for export i.e. rubber, palm oil, timber, cocoa
- Deepening of industrial sector





Strategies

- Widen and deepen industrial base
 - Export and resource based industries
 - Development of selective heavy industries, e.g. motor

vehicles, steel and cement

- Introduction of Promotion of Investments Act, 1986
- Launching of First Industrial Master Plan, 1986-1995





Development Issues

- Industrial transition in increasingly complex global trade and investment environment
- No longer competitive in labour intensive industries
- Labour shortages, both skilled and unskilled
- Low level of R&D activity
- Bottlenecks in support infrastructure
- Lack of industry linkages
- Lack of indigenous technology and marketing capability





- Promotion of:
 - High technology industries
 - Capital intensive industries
 - Skill intensive industries
 - Services based industries
 - **R&D** activities
- Accelerate the development of indigenous technology
- Development of supporting industries







- Launching of Second Industrial Master Plan (IMP2), 1996-2005
 - Manufacturing Plus Plus Orientation
 - Cluster Based Industrial Development
- Liberalisation of equity policy (100% foreign equity ownership allowed irrespective of the level of exports)
- Human resource development
- Development of SMIs Establishment of Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation Malaysia (SME Corp. Malaysia)
- Establishment of technology parks



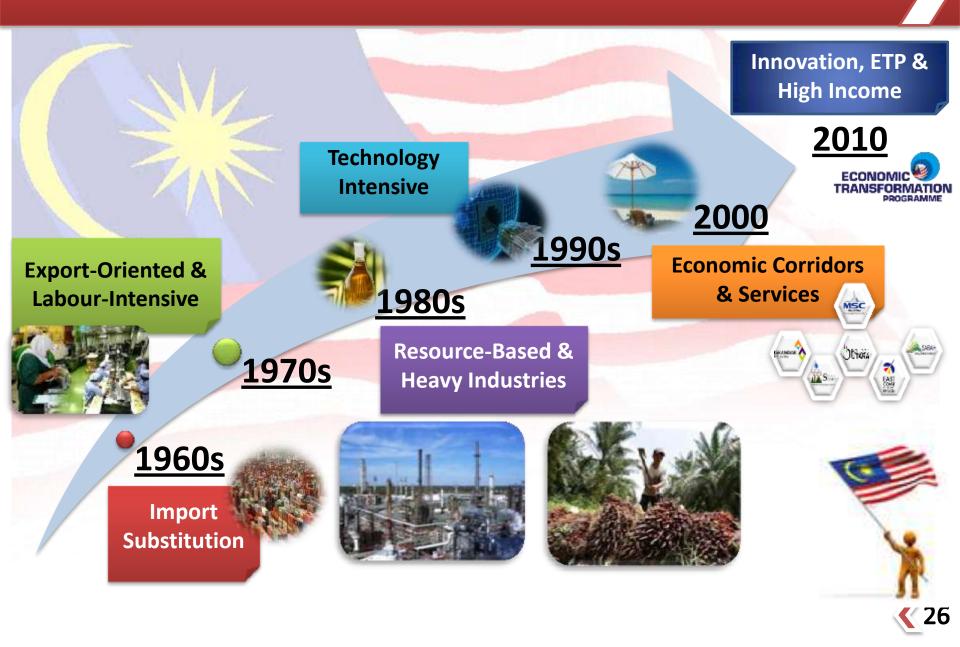




- Third Industrial Master Plan, 2006-2020
- Promotion of Services Sector
- Economic Corridors
- Economic Transformation Programme (ETP)
- National Key Economic Areas (NKEAs)



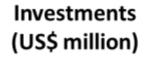
Malaysia's Economic Development Journey

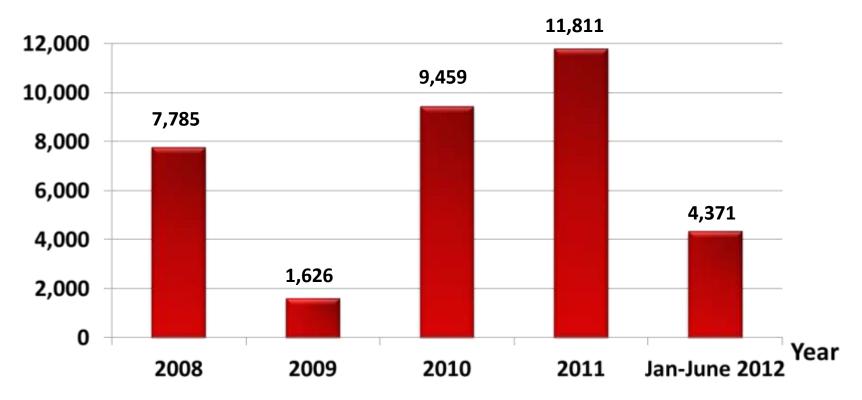


INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Malaysia Continues to Attract High Levels of Global FDI Inflows for the Period Jan-June 2012

Balance of Payment (BOP)

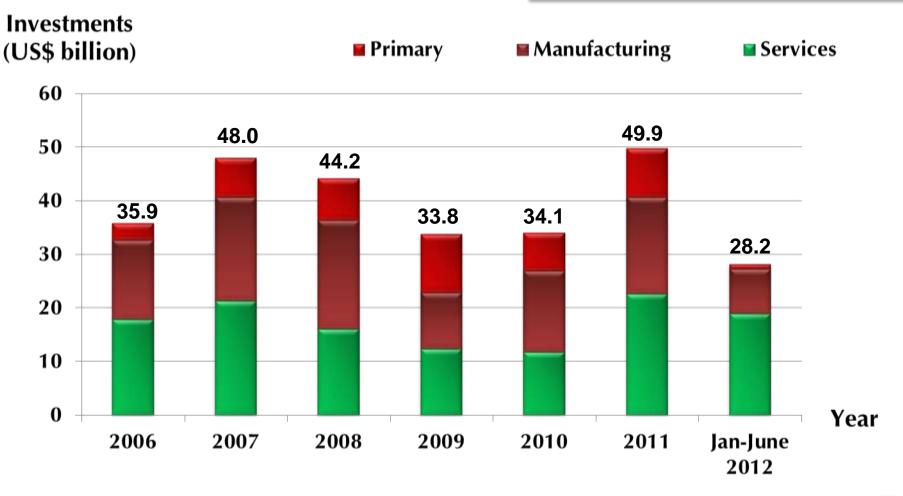






Approved Investments in the Economy for Jan-June 2012 Has Reached More than Half (43.5%) of Total Investments in 2011

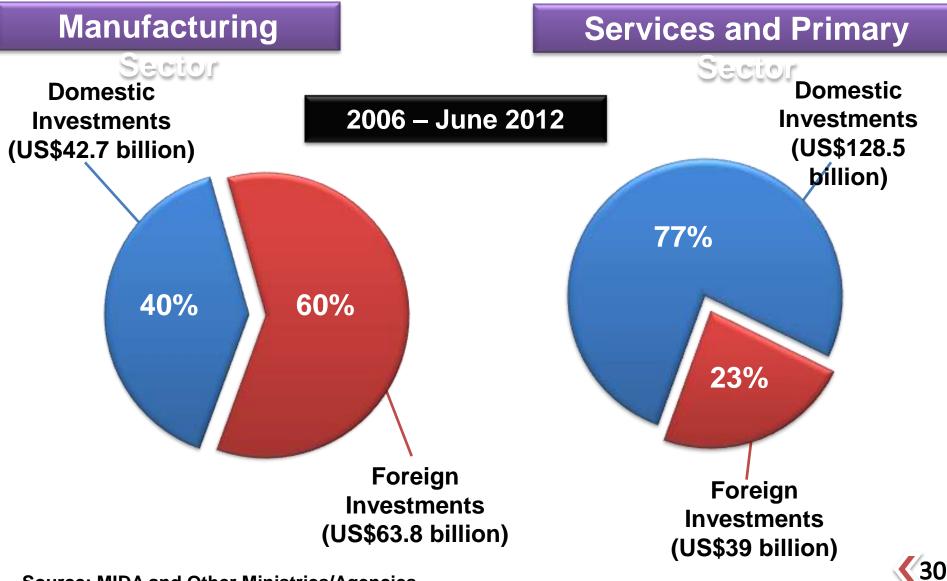
Approved Investments



Source: MIDA and Other Ministries/Agencies



Approved Investments in the Economy By Foreign and Domestic Investments



Direct Investments Abroad (DIA)

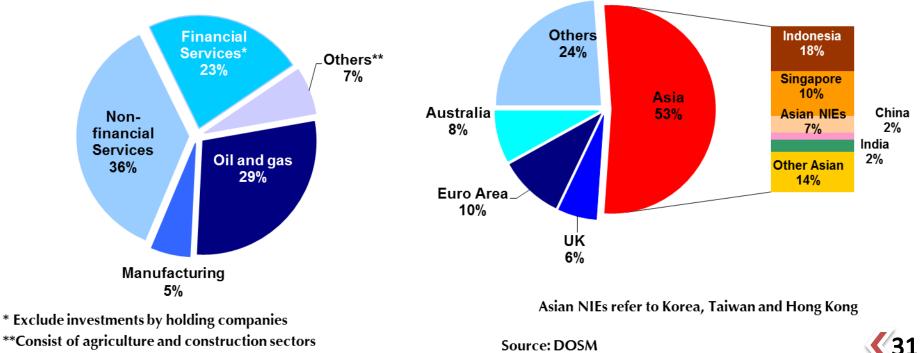
Broadly consistent trend over the

Values e share of investment abroad is in the services sector...

Cumulative net DIA flows by sector 2005-1Q 2012: RM256.5 billion

...and more than half invested within Asia

Cumulative net DIA flows by country 2005-1Q 2012: RM256.5 billion



Source: DOSM

Direct Investments Abroad (DIA)

DIA undertaken by a wide range of Malaysian

companies

Oil and Gas	Oil and Gas Financial Services		
Petronas Sapuracrest Petroleum Scomi Group Dialog Group	Maybank CIMB Khazanah EPF Public Bank	Genting Maxis YTL Power Telekom MISC Tanker Holdings Evergreen Jade	
Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	
PBB Group IOI Corporation KL Kepong Plantation Kulim (Malaysia)	KNM Process Systems Petronas Lubricants Int'l Malaysian Refining Company Unisem (M) O.Y.L Manufacturing	Mudajaya UEM Construction Gamuda WCT Engineering IJM Corporation	



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Investment Opportunities in the Manufacturing Sector

Electronics & Electrical

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

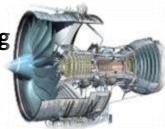
Petrochemical

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



Aerospace

- 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
- Packaging machinery





Services

- Regional Establishments
- Shared services outsourcing
- Data Centre
- Healthcare
- Logistics
- Tourism
- Education
- Environmental Management





INVESTMENT POLICIES AND INCENTIVES

Equity Policy



44 Services Sub-Sectors liberalised



Major Incentives

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



INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Industrial Parks

Policy formulation on establishment of specialised technology parks for certain promoted indutsries (e.g. Kulim and Senai Hi-Tech Park)

Funding for upgrading of existing industrial parks

Promotion of industrial parks - To identify and encourage specific potential investors to invest



INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Malaysia adopts a targeted approach in attracting FDI

MIDA undertakes various promotional programmes and activities to promote and attract foreign investments into the manufacturing and services sectors.

Trade and Investment Missions

Roundtable Meetings and Mini Seminars

Specific Project Missions

International Seminars/Forums/Dialogues with foreign chambers, Industry Leaders Programme

Advertisement and Advertorials

International Exhibitions



The Government promotes domestic investments and nurture Malaysian companies to become global players

Various initiatives have been undertaken by MIDA to further spur the domestic investments

Domestic Investment Seminars Specific Industry Seminars Roundtable Meetings Visits and Dialogues Familiarisation Programmes





IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

MIDA has a dedicated Industry Support Division to undertake the following handholding activities:



Handhold and assist investors in obtaining all necessary approvals for projects within the stipulated time frame.



One-stop agency at the state levels



Coordinate activities of MIDA state offices



MALAYSIA'S RANKING

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



Malaysia's Ranking in the World

World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013

Malaysia was ranked at 25th position among 144 countries surveyed

Malaysia is in the top 20 per cent of the most competitive countries globally

Malaysia has been upgraded to the transition towards innovation-driven stage from efficiency-driven

Malaysia maintained its 2nd position in ASEAN after Singapore and 8th in Asia Pacific ahead of other ASEAN, China and India

Thank You for your kind attention