



PUNJAB BOARD OF INVESTMENT & TRADE

(A Company registered under Section 42 of Company Ordinance 1984)

23-Aikman Road, GOR-I, Lahore, 042-99205174 Fax No.99205171,

[Pakistan and Malaysia]

Country Profile Comparison

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Indicator	Pakistan	Malaysia	
Geography			
1. Area	796,096 sq km	329,847 sq km	
2. Coastline	1,046 km	4,675 km	
3. Irrigated Land	182,300 sq km	3,650 sq km	
People			
4. Population	184,404,791	28,274,729	
5. Population segmentation	0-14 years	36.7%	31.4%
	15-64 years	59.1%	63.6%
	65 years +	4.2%	5%
6. Population Median	Male	21.2 years	26.4 years
	Female	21.2 years	26.7 years
	Total	21.2 years	26.5 years
7. Male(s)/Female(s) ratio	1.07	1.069	
8. Literacy	49.9%	88.7%	
9. Education Expenditure	2.9% of GDP	4.5% of GDP	
10. Government	Federal Republic	constitutional monarchy	
11. Capital	Islamabad	Kuala Lumpur	
Economics			
12. GDP (Purchasing Power Parity)	\$433.1 billion (2009.est)	\$416.4 billion	
13. GDP composition by sector	Agriculture	20.8%	9.1%
	Industry	24.3%	41.6%
	Services	54.9%	49.3%
14. Labor Force by Occupation	Agriculture	43%	13%
	Industry	20.3%	36%
	Services	36.6%	51%
15. Labor Force	53.78 Million	11.62 million	
16. Unemployment Rate	14%	3.5%	
17. Investment	18.1% of GDP(09.est)	20.1% of GDP (2009 est.	
18. Budget	Revenues	\$22.94 Billion	\$49.69 billion
	Expenditures	\$31.54 Billion	\$62.91 billion
19. Public Debt	189.3% of GDP (09.est)	52.6% of GDP	
20. Inflation Rate	13.6% (09.est)	1.8%	
21. Central Bank Discount Rate	12.5% (31 Dec, 09)	1%	
22. Exchange Rate	1 USD = 85.601 PKR	1 USD = 3.053 ringgit	
23. Agriculture Products	cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane,	Peninsular Malaysia - rubber, palm oil,	

		fruits, vegetables; milk, beef, mutton, eggs	cocoa, rice; Sabah - subsistence crops, coconuts, rice; rubber, timber; Sarawak - rubber, timber; pepper
24. Industries		among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, processed foods	Peninsular Malaysia - rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, medical technology, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging, timber processing; Sabah - logging, petroleum production; Sarawak - agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging
25. Electricity	Production	90.8 Billion KWh	103.2 billion kWh
	Consumption	72.2 Billion KWh	99.25 billion kWh
26. Oil	Production	59,140 bbl/day	693,700 bbl/day
	Consumption	373,000 bbl/day	536,000 bbl/day
	Exports	30,90 bbl/day	511,900 bbl/day
	Import	319,500 bbl/day	314,600 bbl/day
	Reserves	313 Million bbl (1 Jan, 2010)	2.9 billion bbl
27. Natural Gas	Production	37.5 Billion cu m	57.3 billion cu m
	Consumption	37.5 Billion cu m	26.27 billion cu m
	Reserves	840.2 Billion cu m	2.35 trillion cu m
28. Current Account Balance		-\$2.895 Billion (09 est.)	\$34.83 billion
	Figure	\$18.44 Billion (09 est.)	\$192.8 billion
29. Exports	Commodities	textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, manufactures, carpets and rugs	electronic equipment, petroleum and liquefied natural gas, wood and wood products, palm oil, rubber, textiles, chemicals
	Partners	US 15.87%, UAE 12.35%, Afghanistan 8.48%, UK 4.7%, China 4.44% (09	Singapore 13.9%, China 12.2%, US 10.9%, Japan 9.8%, Thailand 5.4%, Hong Kong 5.2% (2009)
30. Imports	Figure	\$28.47 billion (09 est.)	\$149.2 billion
	Commodities	petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea	electronics, machinery, petroleum products, plastics, vehicles, iron and steel products, chemicals
	Partners	China 15.35%, Saudi Arabia 10.54%, UAE 9.8%, US 4.81%, Kuwait 4.73%, Malaysia 4.43%, India 4.02% (09)	China 13.9%, Japan 12.5%, US 11.2%, Singapore 11.1%, Thailand 6%, Indonesia 5.3% (2009)

31. Reserves of Foreign Exchange and Gold	\$13.77 billion (31 December 09 est.)	\$104.1 billion
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32. Debt External	\$52.12 billion (31 December 09 est.)	\$62.82 billion
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33. Stock of Direct Home	\$28.2 billion (31 December 09 est.)	\$77.44 billion
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Foreign investment Abroad	\$1.05 billion (31 December 09 est.)	\$82.65 billion
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Transport

34. Airports	148	118
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35. Heliports	20	3
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	Gas	10,402 km	1,965 km
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36. Pipelines	Oil	2,011km	31 km
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	Refined	787 km	114 km
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37. Railways	7,791 km	1,849 km
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38. Roadways	259,197 km	98,721 km
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39. Merchant Marines	10	321
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40. Ports and Terminals	Karachi, Port Muhammad Bin Qasim	Bintulu, Johor Bahru, George Town (Penang), Port Kelang (Port Klang), Tanjung Pelepas
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Communication

41. Telephones	4.546 million (2008)	4.312 million
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42. Cellular	91.44 million (2009)	30.379 million
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43. Internet Hosts	330,466 (2010)	344,452
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44. Internet Users	18.5 million (2008)	15.355 million
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Visuals

1. Flag



2. Geographic Map



Malaysia Facts

- Malaysia's ranking with respect to GDP is 29th with \$ 193.094 Billion GDP. It's the 43rd most populated country and the 66th largest country by total land area in the world, with a population of about 28 million and a land area of around 329,847 square kilometers (127,350 sq mi).
- Malaysia is situated in Southeastern Asia bordering Thailand and northern one-third of the island of Borneo, bordering Indonesia, Brunei, and the South China Sea, south of Vietnam.
- Malaysia has its origins in the Malay Kingdoms present in the area which, from the 18th century, became subject to the British Empire.
- It's the 45th largest country by Labor force of 11 Million.
- Under the premiership of Mahathir bin Mohamad, there was a period of rapid economic growth and urbanization beginning in the 1980s. The period saw a shift from an agriculture-based economy to one based on manufacturing and industry in areas such as computers and consumer electronics.
- It was during this period too, that the physical landscape of the country changed with the emergence of numerous mega-projects. Notable amongst these were the construction of the Petronas Towers (at the time, the tallest building in the world, and still the world's tallest twin building), Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), the North-South Expressway, the Sepang International Circuit, the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC), the Bakun hydroelectric dam, and Putrajaya, the new federal administrative capital.
- In the late 1990s, Malaysia was shaken by the Asian financial crisis as well as political unrest caused by the sacking of the deputy prime minister Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim. In November 2007, the country was rocked by two anti-government rallies. They were precipitated by allegations of corruption and discrepancies in the election system that heavily favored the ruling political party, Barisan Nasional, which had been in power since Malaysia achieved its independence in 1957.
- Kuala Lumpur is the official capital and the largest city in Malaysia. Putrajaya is the federal administrative capital. Although many executive and judicial branches of the federal government have moved there (to ease growing congestion within Kuala Lumpur), Kuala Lumpur is still recognized as the country's legislative capital since it houses the seat of the Parliament of Malaysia. It is also the main commercial and financial centre of the country.

Malaysia's Cities Ranking

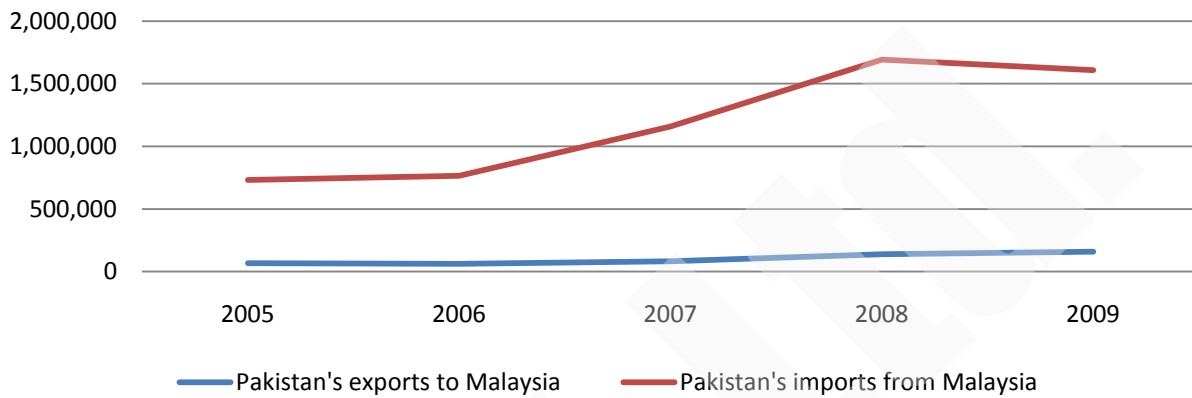
Rank	City Name	State	Pop.
1	Subang Jaya	Selangor	1,553,589
2	Kuala Lumpur	Kuala Lumpur	1,475,337
3	Klang	Selangor	1,113,851
4	Johor Bahru	Johor	916,409
5	Ampang Jaya	Selangor	804,901
6	Ipoh	Perak	704,572
7	Shah Alam	Selangor	671,282
8	Kuching	Sarawak	658,549
9	Petaling Jaya	Selangor	638,516
10	Kota Bharu	Kelantan	609,886

Malaysia's Trade Figures with Pakistan

Pakistan Export to Malaysia	
Product Label	US \$ M
All products	158256
Maize (Corn)	24604
Rice	16941
Corn Seed	11905
Broken Rice	9422
Hulled	7493
Toilet and Cotton Fabrics	5786
Onions	5426
Telephones and Cellular Parts	4345
Frozen Livers	4343
Fresh and Chilled Potatoes	3373

Pakistan Import to Malaysia	
Product Label	US \$ M
All products	1608445
Palm Oil	845056
Crude Palm Oil	245215
Light Petroleum	112643
Industrial Acid Oils	19498
Filament yarn of polyester	18785
Portable digital computers	13568
Polyethylene	12442
Staple fibers of polyesters	10857
Acetic acid	10743
Textured yarn	10685

Pak - Malaysia Trade trend



US \$ Million

Punjab and Malaysia’s Trade and Investment Opportunities

Sector	Area of Collaboration for Punjab	Sector Strengths in Malaysia
Investment in Fruits & vegetables	<p>Over 40% is lost/wasted in the citrus Industry, similar is the case in tomatoes, potatoes, onions, pulses, wheat and rice. This waste can be saved and through investments in downstream production techniques can be converted to dried fruit Products; packaged, sorted and dehydrated for export, made more important for world trade. For example, world trade for citruses is decreasing however the trade of citrus juice has jumped manifold thus Highlighting the importance of value addition. Potato production and export frozen or fresh has a series of lucrative opportunities in trade and investment.</p>	<p>One of the major Imports from Pakistan to Malaysia is the Potatoes along with the other vegetables. Malaysia can have the benefits of the Punjab’s one of the major sector contributing towards in the GDP; Agriculture. Using more innovative and technological advancement in this sector the production can be reached to an effective and productive level which can benefits the demand gaps for both the countries.</p>
Investment in Yield Increasing	<p>Rice, Cotton and Wheat flour are high exports for both Punjab and</p>	<p>Malaysia is progressing on the shoulders of one of its major</p>

Technologies	<p>Malaysia. Currently, the average yields in Punjab lag by over 73%, 55% and 70% respectively from the world's best. Farmers can be provided training on high yield farming methods in both as well as high-tech machinery for cultivation of both. With investments in research and better farming techniques, this gap can be shortened by as much as 48%, 31% and 50% for the three crops respectively according to the Punjab Economic Report 2007</p>	<p>growing sector; Manufacturing. Malaysia can be the part to develop and provide opportunities for the Yield increasing technologies. Investments in this can provide the perfect trade benefits for positive high returns. One of the major imports of Malaysia from Pakistan is Rice, by improving the yield technology the demand meet process and time lags can be reduced and become more efficient.</p>
Textile Knots	<p>Pakistan despite of having a decline in the textile sector is still stabilizing with a rapid growth rate. Textile industry is having a major contribution to the national GDP.</p>	<p>Malaysia can take the benefits of the opportunities in textile Industry with long term investments and short term benefits.</p>



Malaysia- Pakistan Free Trade Agreement [FTA]

Malaysia and Pakistan finalised a free trade agreement (FTA) on 5 November, according to Pakistani news sources. Pending formal approval, it will enter into force on 1 January 2008. The FTA had been in the works for about three years. One of the biggest sticking points has been the depth of Pakistan's tariff cuts on palm oil, one of Malaysia's main exports. Malaysia ultimately agreed to terms under which Pakistan to reduce its import duty by 10 percent by 1 January 2008, and an additional 5 percent on 1 January 2010.

In a multi-stage process, tariffs on some goods are set to be eliminated by 2009, and those on others by 2012. The long list of sensitive products has been broken down into three categories. Duties on some will be brought to 5 percent by 2011 (with some exceptions for Pakistan), while others may retain 20 percent duties at the end of this period. Duties on the third category will be cut to 10 percent by 2014. Malaysia is eliminating tariffs on almost 80 percent of its current imports from Pakistan, while Pakistan has done so for 23 percent of products going in the other direction. There appears to be little concern from Pakistan about meeting the "yarn forward" rule of origin for textiles, under which fibres can be imported, but spinning, weaving and finishing must occur in a partner country) and the requirement that at least 40 percent of the value-added of a manufactured good must come from a partner country. The agreement also expands trade in services beyond either country's obligations at the WTO, and strengthens protections for foreign investors. Pakistan and Malaysia also agreed that cooperation on sanitary and phytosanitary measures would help boost bilateral trade

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

Sources

1. World Bank

www.worldbank.com

2. Trade Map

www.trademap.org

3. World Association of International Trade and Investment [WAIPA]

www.waipa.org

4. Malaysian Bureau of Statistics

5. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

6. Punjab Economic Review

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