KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

BANCI EKONOMI
ECONOMIC CENSUS
2023

STATISTIK PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN ASING (*INWARD FATS*)

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ESTABLISHMENT (INWARD FATS)

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

BANCI EKONOMI
ECONOMIC CENSUS
2023

STATISTIK PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN ASING (*INWARD FATS*)
STATISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ESTABLISHMENT (INWARD FATS)

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke-75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides catalogue data and visualisations to facilitate users’ analysis and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Diterbitkan dan dicetak oleh / *Published and printed by* :
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Department of Statistics Malaysia
Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
62514 Putrajaya,
MALAYSIA

Tel.	:	03-8885 7000
Faks	:	03-8888 9248
Portal	:	https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook / Twitter / Instagram / Youtube	:	StatsMalaysia
Emel / *Email*	:	info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / *general enquiries*) data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data / *data request & enquiries*)

Harga / *Price*	:	RM15.00

Diterbitkan pada November 2024 / *Published on November 2024*

ISBN 978-967-253-894-3

KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan ini memaparkan Statistik Pertubuhan Milikan Asing (*INWARD FATS*) yang diperoleh daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 bagi tahun rujukan 2022. Statistik ini menyediakan maklumat berkaitan bilangan pertubuhan milikan asing, nilai ditambah, pembentukan modal tetap kasar (PMTK), bilangan pekerja, pampasan pekerja, eksport dan import mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi. Statistik siri masa tahunan dari 2013 hingga 2022 pada peringkat terperinci turut dimuatkan dalam penerbitan ini.

Penyusunan Statistik Pertubuhan Milikan Asing (*INWARD FATS*) adalah berdasarkan garis panduan yang disarankan dalam *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS)* 2010, oleh *United Nations* dan *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)* oleh *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*. Statistik ini boleh membantu agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan perancangan pembangunan perniagaan.

Penemuan utama dan jadual statistik dipaparkan pada dua bahagian pertama penerbitan ini. Sementara itu, bagi memudahkan lagi kefahaman, nota teknikal yang merangkumi skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi dimuatkan pada bahagian akhir.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang menyumbang dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Setiap pandangan dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

November 2024

PREFACE

This publication presents on Statistics of Foreign Owned Establishment (INWARD FATS) for the Economic Census 2023 for reference year 2022. This statistics provides information on the number of affiliates, value added, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), number of employees, compensation of employees, exports and imports by kind of economic activities. The annual time series statistics from 2013 to 2022 at detailed level are also included in this publication.

The compilation of Foreign Owned Establishment (INWARD FATS) statistics is based on the guidelines recommended in the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS) 2010, United Nations and Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of International Monetary Fund (IMF). This statistics could assist government agencies, economists, academicians as well as individuals for planning and policies formulation, economic analysis, projections and for business development planning.

Main findings and statistical tables are highlighted in the first two parts of this publication. Meanwhile, to facilitate better understanding, technical notes relating to the scope and coverage, concepts and definitions are provided in the final part.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges all parties concerned who have contributed in making this publication a success. All comments and suggestions towards improving future publications are appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

November 2024

ISI KANDUNGAN
CONTENTS

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.

This page is deliberately left blank.

STATISTIK PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN ASING (*INWARD FATS*) 2022

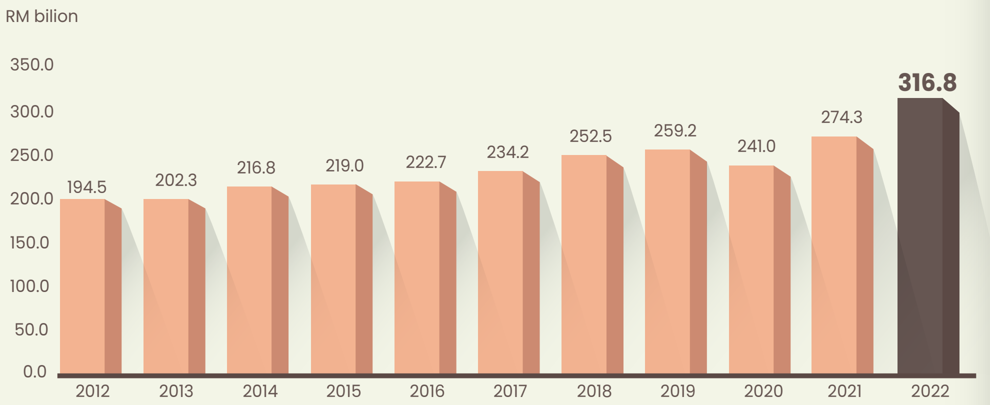
KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

BANCI 2024 PERTANIAN — KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

MALAYSIA MADANI

> *Affiliate* asing di Malaysia terus mencatatkan prestasi yang baik dengan menyumbang **17.7 peratus** kepada ekonomi negara



Bilangan *Affiliate*

3,056
affiliate

2021
2,987 *affiliate*

Bilangan Pekerja

923,415
orang

2021
884,843 orang

Pampasan Pekerja

RM56.4b

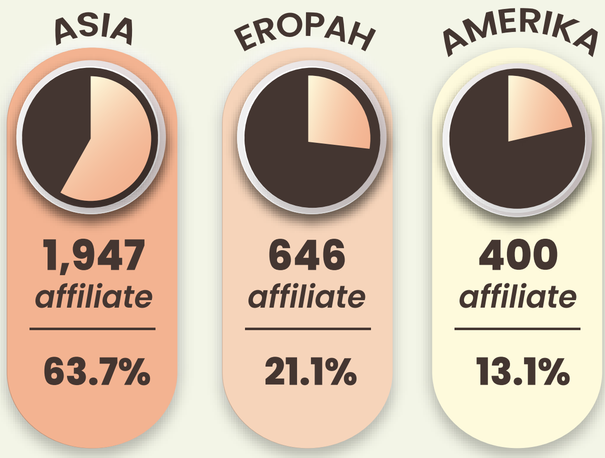
2021
RM51.9b

NILAI DITAMBAH MENGIKUT SEKTOR

Sektor	2022	2021
Pembuatan	RM157.8b	RM133.3b
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian	RM81.8b	RM69.0b
Perkhidmatan	RM73.4b	RM68.5b
Pembinaan	RM3.1b	RM2.9b
Pertanian	RM0.6b	RM0.6b

Nota: 2022 | 2021

BILANGAN *AFFILIATE* MENGIKUT TIGA RANTAU UTAMA

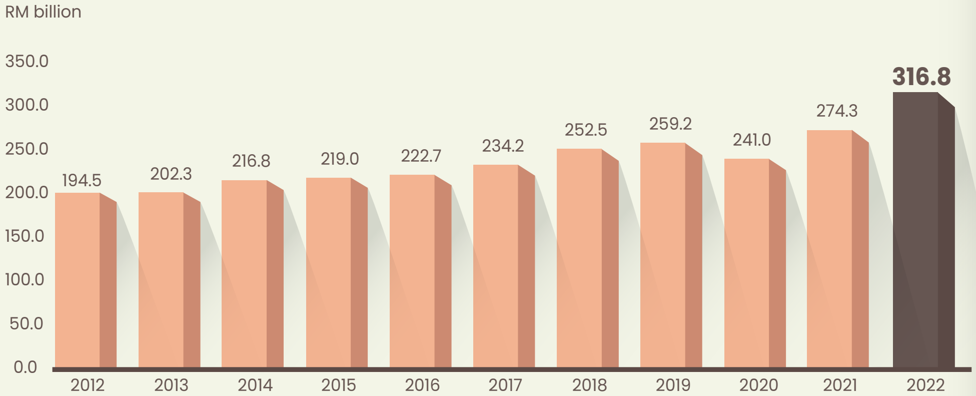


Nota: 1. b merujuk kepada bilion
2. % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan
3. Sebarang perbezaan dalam data agregat adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran

Sumber: Statistik *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ESTABLISHMENT (INWARD FATS) 2022

"Foreign affiliates in Malaysia continued to perform well by contributing **17.7 per cent** to the national economy"



Number of Affiliates

3,056 affiliates

2021: **2,987 affiliates**

Number of Employees

923,415 persons

2021: **884,843 persons**

Compensation of Employees

RM56.4b

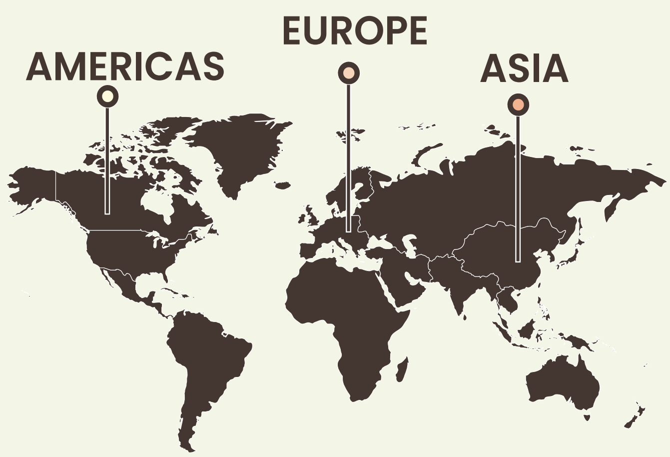
2021: **RM51.9b**

VALUE ADDED BY SECTOR

Sector	2022	2021
Manufacturing	RM157.8b	RM133.3b
Mining & quarrying	RM81.8b	RM69.0b
Services	RM73.4b	RM68.5b
Construction	RM3.1b	RM2.9b
Agriculture	RM0.6b	RM0.6b

Notes: 2022 2021

NUMBER OF AFFILIATES BY MAIN REGION



ASIA	EUROPE	AMERICAS
1,947 affiliates	646 affiliates	400 affiliates
63.7%	21.1%	13.1%

Notes: 1. b refers to billion
2. % refers shares to total
3. Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding

Sources: Statistics on Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

PRESTASI *AFFILIATE* ASING DI MALAYSIA

PENGENALAN

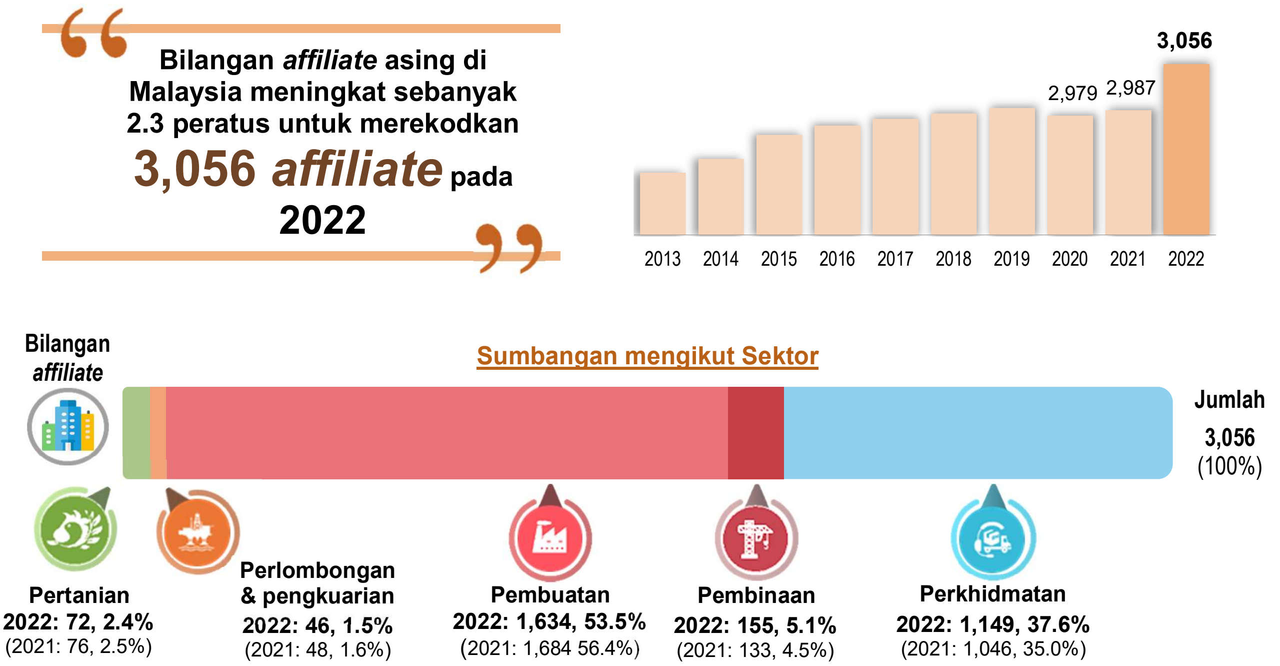
Statistik Pertubuhan Milikan Asing (*Inward FATS*) bagi tahun 2022 menyediakan maklumat prestasi syarikat di Malaysia yang dikawal oleh pelabur asing yang memiliki ekuiti lebih daripada 50 peratus. Statistik ini mengukur kewujudan *affiliate* asing dalam pasaran Malaysia berdasarkan Statistik Perkhidmatan Perdagangan Antarabangsa (ITS), terutamanya bagi *mode of supply* yang ketiga (Mod 3).

AFFILIATE ASING DI MALAYSIA MENGIKUT SEKTOR

Bilangan *Affiliate*

Affiliate asing yang beroperasi di Malaysia mencatatkan sejumlah 3,056 *affiliate* pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada 2,987 *affiliate* pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor Pembuatan merupakan penyumbang terbesar dengan 53.5 peratus atau 1,634 *affiliate* terutamanya dalam subsektor Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 1,149 *affiliate* dan sektor Pembinaan sebanyak 155 *affiliate* seperti pada **Paparan 1**.

Paparan 1: Bilangan *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia, 2022



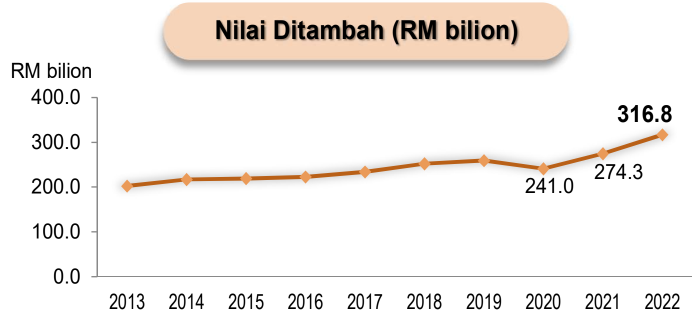
Nota: % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan

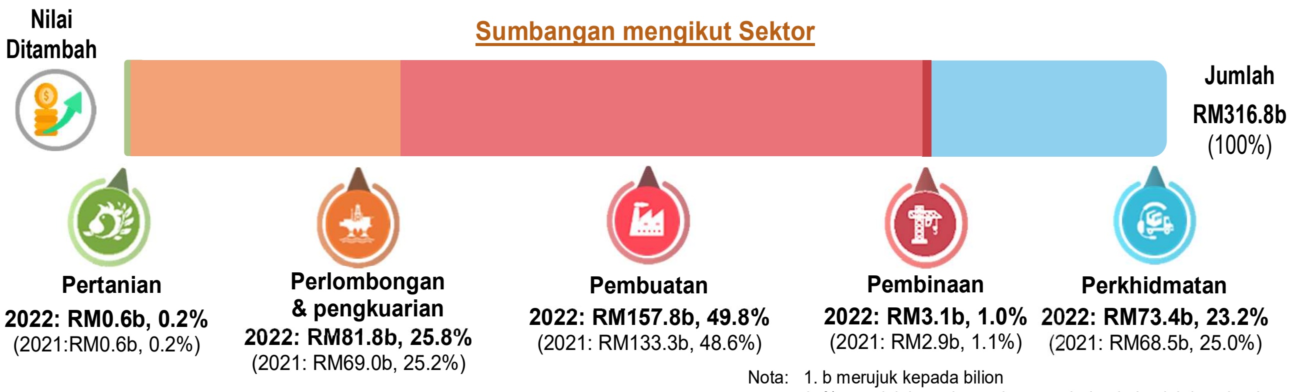
Nilai Ditambah

Jumlah nilai ditambah oleh *affiliate* asing di Malaysia mencatatkan RM316.8 bilion pada 2022, menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 15.5 peratus berbanding RM274.3 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. Ini mewakili 17.7 peratus daripada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Malaysia (KDNK pada harga semasa 2022), berjumlah RM1,793.9 bilion. Sektor Pembuatan menerajui dengan sumbangan sebanyak RM157.8 bilion (49.8% daripada jumlah keseluruhan), didorong terutamanya oleh subsektor Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menyumbang 25.8 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan 23.2 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 2**.

Paparan 2: Nilai Ditambah *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia, 2022

Nilai Ditambah berjumlah **RM316.8 bilion** pada **2022**, menyumbang **17.7%** kepada keseluruhan ekonomi



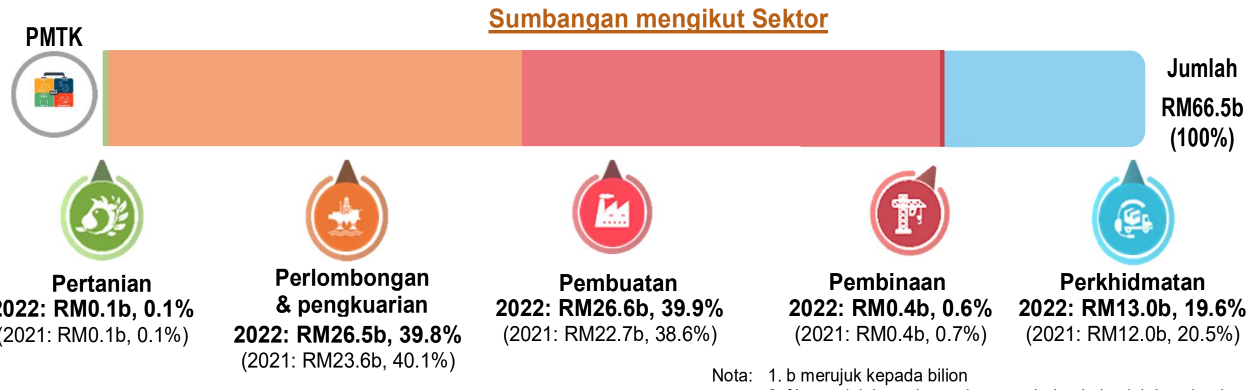


Nota: 1. b merujuk kepada bilion
2. % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan

Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar

Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar (PMTK) oleh *affiliate* asing di Malaysia berjumlah RM66.5 bilion pada 2022, meningkat sebanyak 13.2 peratus berbanding RM58.7 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Paparan 3**. Sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan sumbangan tertinggi sebanyak 39.9 peratus atau RM26.6 bilion, diikuti rapat oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan sumbangan 39.8 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang 19.6 peratus kepada jumlah keseluruhan PMTK.

Paparan 3: Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia, 2022



Nota: 1. b merujuk kepada bilion
2. % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan

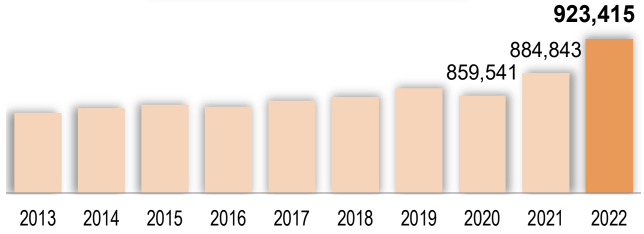
Bilangan Pekerja

Affiliate asing di Malaysia menggaji sejumlah 923,415 pekerja pada 2022, mewakili 6.1 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja di Malaysia, seramai 15.2 juta orang. Ini mencatatkan pertumbuhan 4.4 peratus dalam bilangan pekerja yang diambil oleh *affiliate* asing berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sektor Pembuatan mengupah bilangan pekerja tertinggi dengan 690,933 orang atau 74.8 peratus, terutamanya bagi subsektor Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain. Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikuti dengan 188,501 orang (20.4%), manakala sektor Pembinaan menggaji seramai 32,070 orang (3.5%), seperti pada **Paparan 4**.

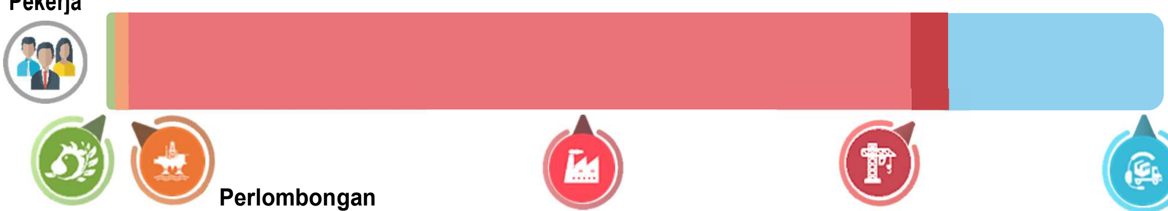
Paparan 4: Bilangan Pekerja *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia, 2022

> Jumlah pekerja adalah seramai **923,415 orang** berbanding **884,843 orang** pada **2021**

Bilangan Pekerja



Sumbangan mengikut Sektor



Pertanian	Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan
2022: 2,931, 0.3%	**2022: 8,980, 1.0%**	**2022: 690,933, 74.8%**	**2022: 32,070, 3.5%**	**2022: 188,501, 20.4%**
(2021: 2,923, 0.3%)	(2021: 8,423, 1.0%)	(2021: 664,721, 75.1%)	(2021: 30,224, 3.4%)	(2021: 178,552, 20.2%)

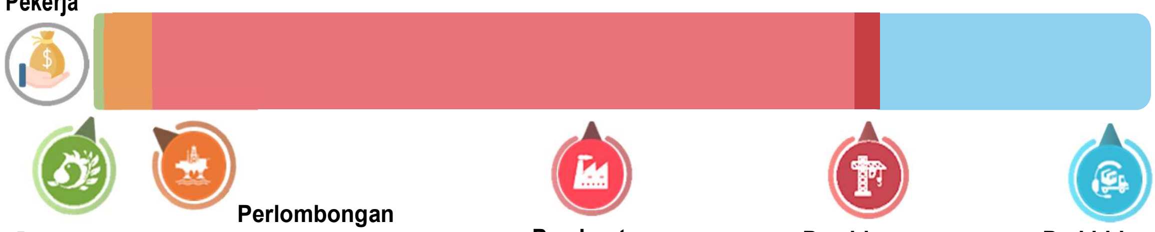
Nota: % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan

Pampasan Pekerja

Affiliate asing di Malaysia membayar pampasan sebanyak RM56.4 bilion pada 2022, meningkat 8.6 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2021: RM51.9 bilion). Sektor Pembuatan mendominasi pembayaran ini, dengan sumbangan 67.0 peratus atau RM37.8 bilion, terutamanya dalam subsektor Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan pembayaran masing-masing sebanyak RM14.5 bilion dan RM2.6 bilion, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 5**.

Paparan 5: Pampasan Pekerja *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia, 2022

Sumbangan mengikut Sektor



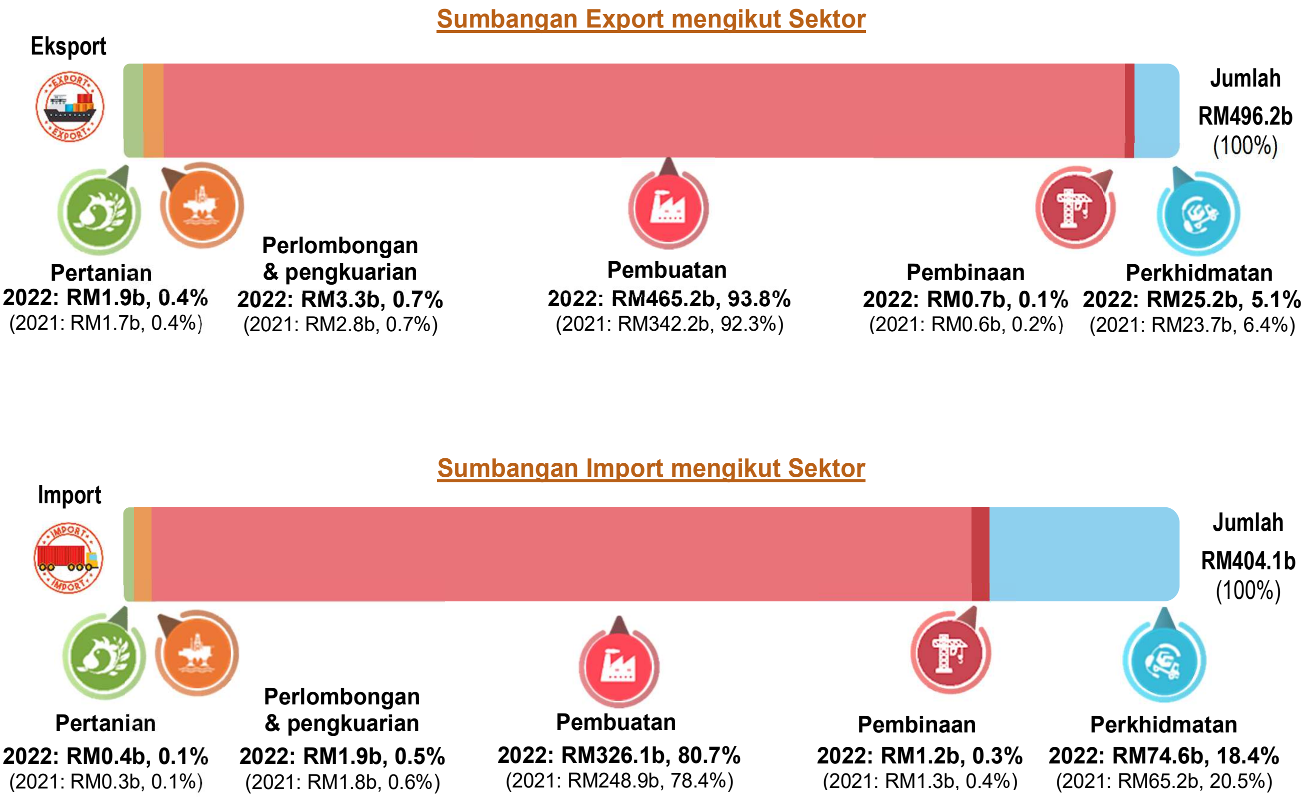
Pertanian	Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan
2022: RM0.1b, 0.2%	**2022: RM2.6b, 4.6%**	**2022: RM37.8b, 67.0%**	**2022: RM1.4b, 2.5%**	**2022: RM14.5b, 25.7%**
(2021: RM0.1b, 0.2%)	(2021: RM2.5b, 4.9%)	(2021: RM36.1b, 69.5%)	(2021: RM1.2b, 2.4%)	(2021: RM12.0b, 23.1%)

Nota: 1. b merujuk kepada bilion
2. % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan

Eksport dan Import Barangan dan Perkhidmatan

Eksport *affiliate* asing di Malaysia berjumlah RM496.2 bilion pada 2022, meningkat 33.8 peratus berbanding RM370.9 bilion pada 2021. Sektor Pembuatan menerajui prestasi eksport dengan RM465.2 bilion, diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan RM25.2 bilion dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan RM3.3 bilion. Import *affiliate* asing di Malaysia turut meningkat kepada RM404.1 bilion, berbanding RM317.5 bilion pada 2021. Sektor Pembuatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada import dengan sebanyak RM326.1 bilion, manakala sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan RM74.6 bilion, dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian sebanyak RM1.9 bilion, seperti pada **Paparan 6**. Aktiviti perdagangan ini mewakili sumbangan yang besar dalam keseluruhan perdagangan Malaysia, dengan *affiliate* asing di Malaysia menyumbang 36.0 peratus kepada jumlah eksport barangan dan Perkhidmatan negara (RM1.4 trillion) dan 32.4 peratus kepada jumlah import (RM1.2 trillion).

Paparan 6: Eksport dan Import *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia, 2022

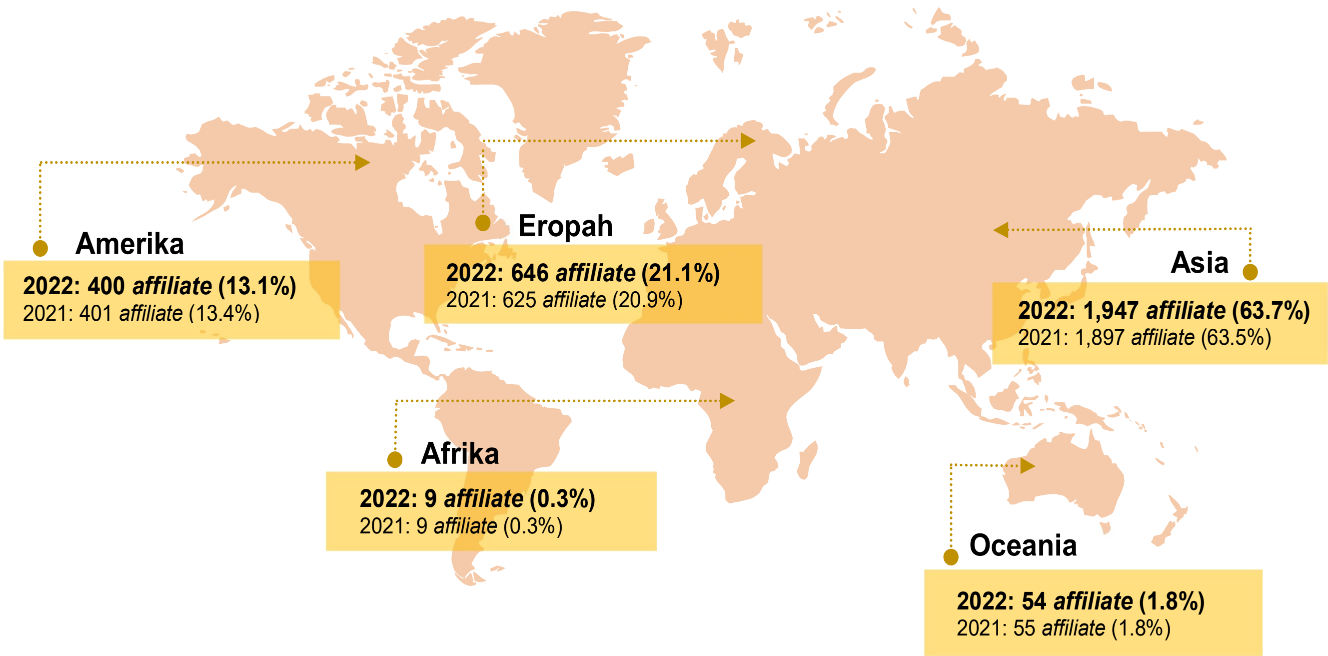


Nota: 1. b merujuk kepada bilion
2. % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan

AFFILIATE ASING DI MALAYSIA MENGIKUT RANTAU

Affiliate asing di Malaysia adalah terutamanya dari rantau Asia, sebanyak 1,947 *affiliate* pada 2022 berbanding 1,897 *affiliate* pada 2021. Ini mewakili 63.7 peratus daripada jumlah *affiliate* asing di Malaysia. Rantau Eropah dan Amerika mengikuti dengan masing-masing mencatatkan 21.1 peratus dan 13.1 peratus, seperti pada **Paparan 7**.

Paparan 7: Bilangan *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia mengikut Rantau, 2022



Nota: % merujuk kepada sumbangan daripada jumlah keseluruhan

PERFORMANCE OF FOREIGN AFFILIATES IN MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTION

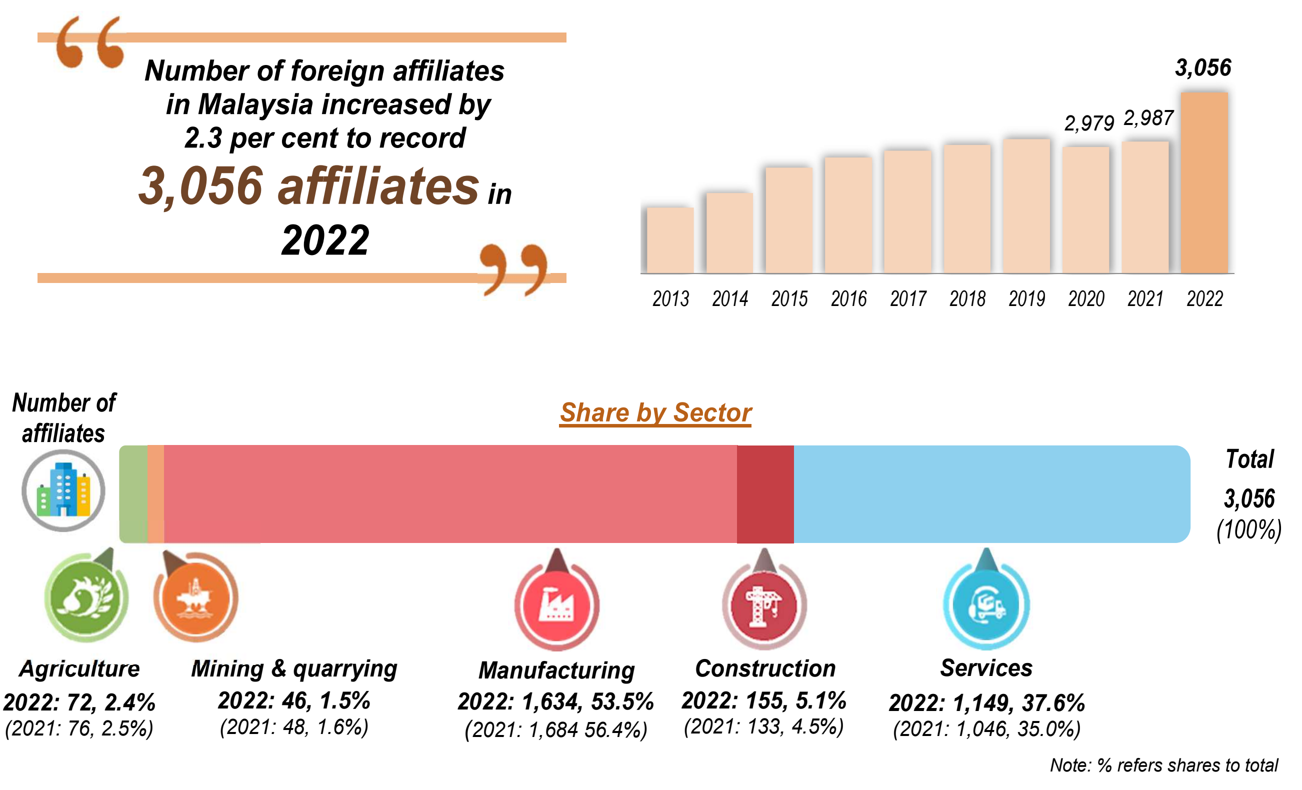
Statistics on Foreign Owned Establishment (Inward FATS) for the year 2022 provides information on the performance of foreign controlled companies in Malaysia which own more than 50 per cent of the equity. It measures the commercial presence of foreign affiliates in Malaysia's market based on the International Trade in Services (ITS) Statistics, particularly for the mode of supply three (Mode 3).

FOREIGN AFFILIATES IN MALAYSIA BY SECTOR

Number of Affiliates

Foreign affiliates operating in Malaysia recorded a total of 3,056 affiliates in 2022, an increase from 2,987 affiliates in the previous year. The Manufacturing sector dominated with the largest share, comprising 53.5 per cent or 1,634 affiliates mainly in the Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing sub-sectors. This was followed by Services sector with 1,149 affiliates and Construction sector with 155 affiliates as depicted in ***Exhibit 1****.*

Exhibit 1: Number of Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia, 2022

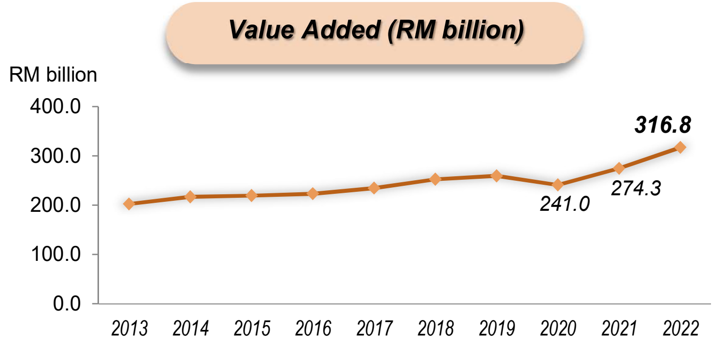


Value Added

The total value added by foreign affiliates in Malaysia reached RM316.8 billion in 2022, reflecting a 15.5 per cent increase from RM274.3 billion in the previous year. This accounted for 17.7 per cent of Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP at current prices in 2022), which valued at RM1,793.9 billion. The Manufacturing sector led with a contribution of RM157.8 billion (49.8% share of contribution), primarily driven in the Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing sub-sectors. The Mining & quarrying sector contributed 25.8 per cent, followed by the Services sector with 23.2 per cent as shown in ***Exhibit 2****.*

Exhibit 2: Value Added of Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia, 2022

> *Value Added amounted to*
> ***RM316.8 billion***
> *in **2022**, accounted for*
> ***17.7%** to total economy*



Share by Sector

Value added

Total RM316.8b (100%)

Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
2022: RM0.6b, 0.2%	**2022: RM81.8b, 25.8%**	**2022: RM157.8b, 49.8%**	**2022: RM3.1b, 1.0%**	**2022: RM73.4b, 23.2%**
(2021:RM0.6b, 0.2%)	(2021: RM69.0b, 25.2%)	(2021: RM133.3b, 48.6%)	(2021: RM2.9b, 1.1%)	(2021: RM68.5b, 25.0%)

Notes: 1. b refers to billion
2. % refers shares to total

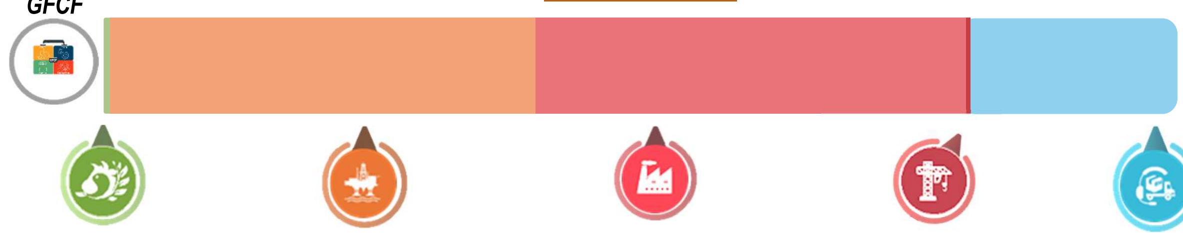
Gross Fixed Capital Formation

*The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) of foreign affiliates in Malaysia amounted to RM66.5 billion in 2022, an increase of 13.2 per cent compared to RM58.7 billion in the preceding year as shown in **Exhibit 3**. The Manufacturing sector accounted for the largest share at 39.9 per cent or RM26.6 billion, closely followed by the Mining & quarrying sector with a 39.8 per cent share. This was followed by the Services sector, which contributed 19.6 per cent to the total GFCF.*

Exhibit 3: Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia, 2022

Share by Sector

GFCF



Total RM66.5b (100%)

Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
2022: RM0.1b, 0.1%	**2022: RM26.5b, 39.8%**	**2022: RM26.6b, 39.9%**	**2022: RM0.4b, 0.6%**	**2022: RM13.0b, 19.6%**
(2021: RM0.1b, 0.1%)	(2021: RM23.6b, 40.1%)	(2021: RM22.7b, 38.6%)	(2021: RM0.4b, 0.7%)	(2021: RM12.0b, 20.5%)

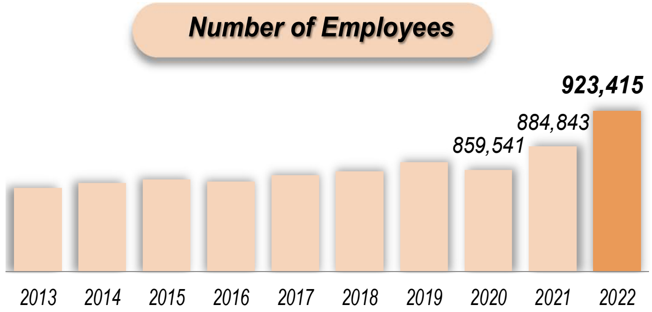
Notes: 1. b refers to billion
2. % refers shares to total

Number of Employees

*Foreign affiliates in Malaysia employed a total of 923,415 persons in 2022, representing 6.1 per cent of total employed persons in Malaysia, which stood at 15.2 million persons. This represented a 4.4 per cent growth in employment by foreign affiliates compared to the previous year. The Manufacturing sector employed the largest share with 690,933 persons or 74.8 per cent, primarily in the Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing sub-sectors. The Services sector followed with 188,501 persons (20.4%), while the Construction sector employed 32,070 persons (3.5%), as illustrated in **Exhibit 4**.*

Exhibit 4: Number of Employees of Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia, 2022

Number of employees accounted for **923,415 persons** as against **884,843 persons** in **2021**



Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
2022: 2,931, 0.3%	**2022: 8,980, 1.0%**	**2022: 690,933, 74.8%**	**2022: 32,070, 3.5%**	**2022: 188,501, 20.4%**
(2021: 2,923, 0.3%)	*(2021: 8,423, 1.0%)*	*(2021: 664,721, 75.1%)*	*(2021: 30,224, 3.4%)*	*(2021: 178,552, 20.2%)*

Note: % refers shares to total

Compensation of Employees

Foreign affiliates in Malaysia made a payment of RM56.4 billion in 2022, a 8.6 per cent rising from the previous year (2021: RM51.9 billion). The Manufacturing sector dominated these disbursements, accounting for 67.0 per cent or RM37.8 billion, largely in the Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing sub-sectors. This was followed by Services and Mining & quarrying sectors with payments of RM14.5 billion and RM2.6 billion respectively, as shown in ***Exhibit 5****.*

Exhibit 5: Compensation of Employees of Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia, 2022

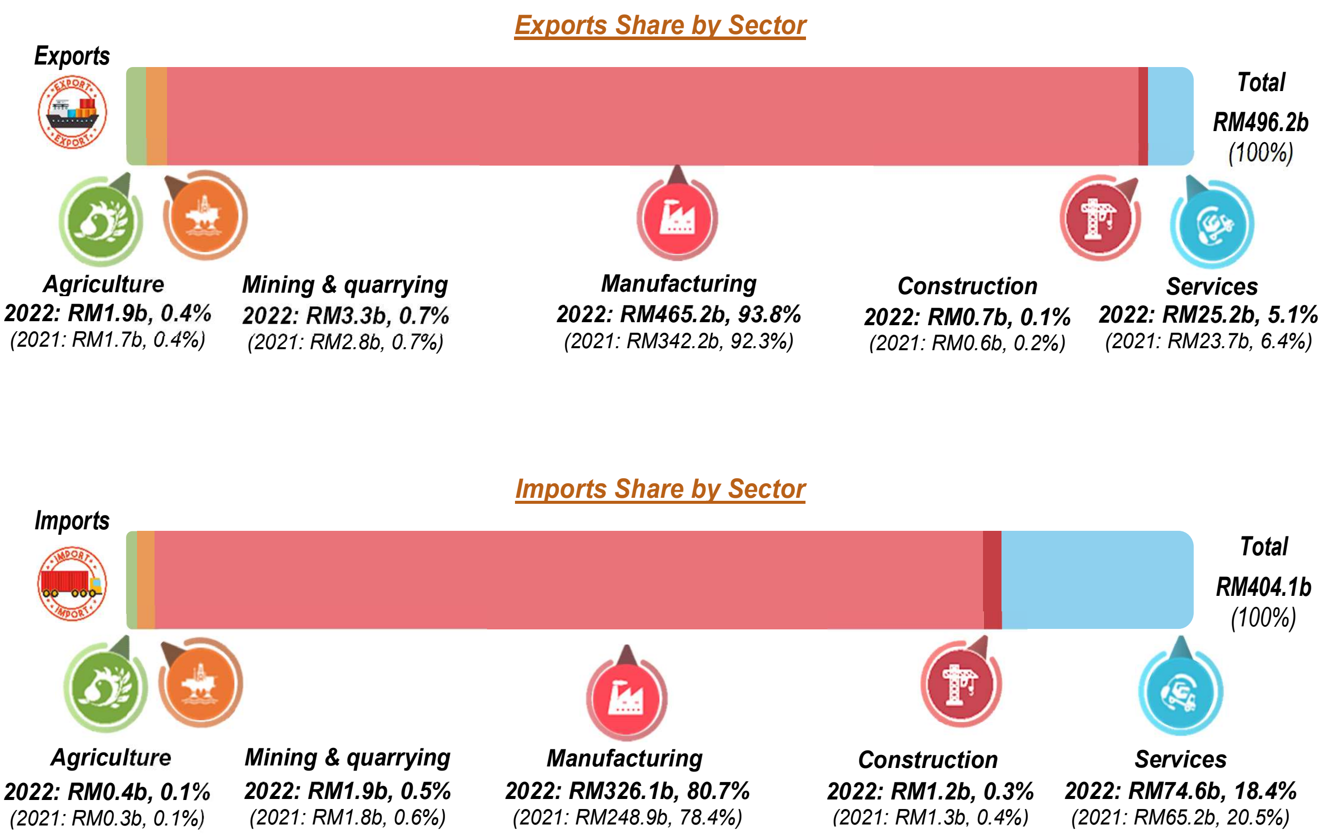
Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
2022: RM0.1b, 0.2%	**2022: RM2.6b, 4.6%**	**2022: RM37.8b, 67.0%**	**2022: RM1.4b, 2.5%**	**2022: RM14.5b, 25.7%**
(2021: RM0.1b, 0.2%)	*(2021: RM2.5b, 4.9%)*	*(2021: RM36.1b, 69.5%)*	*(2021: RM1.2b, 2.4%)*	*(2021: RM12.0b, 23.1%)*

Notes: 1. b refers to billion
2. % refers shares to total

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

*Exports by foreign affiliates in Malaysia amounted to RM496.2 billion in 2022, increased 33.8 per cent as against RM370.9 billion in 2021. The Manufacturing sector led the export performance with RM465.2 billion, followed by Services at RM25.2 billion and Mining & quarrying sectors at RM3.3 billion. Similarly, imports by foreign affiliates in Malaysia rose to RM404.1 billion, up from RM317.5 billion in 2021. The Manufacturing sector remained the key contributor to imports with RM326.1 billion, while the Services sector recorded RM74.6 billion, and the Mining and quarrying sector RM1.9 billion, as depicted in **Exhibit 6**. These trade activities represented a notable share of Malaysia's overall trade, with foreign affiliates in Malaysia contributing 36.0 per cent to the country's total exports of goods and services (RM1.4 trillion) and 32.4 per cent to total imports (RM1.2 trillion).*

Exhibit 6: Exports and Imports of Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia, 2022

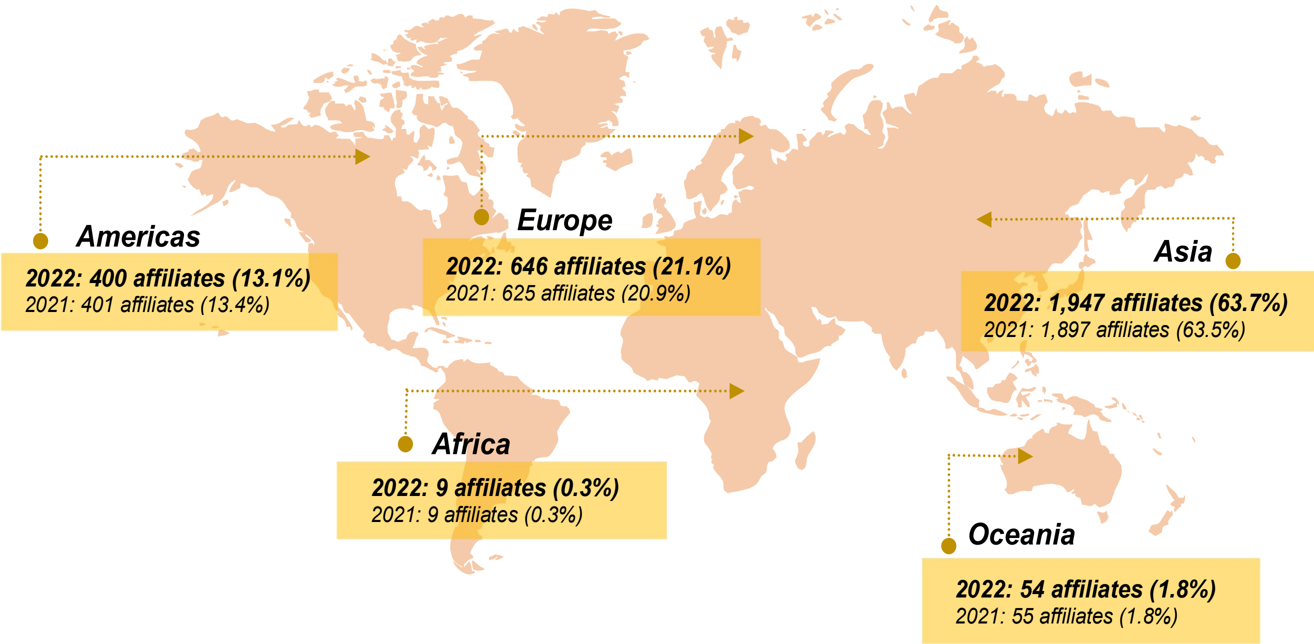


Notes: 1. b refers to billion
2. % refers shares to total

FOREIGN AFFILIATES IN MALAYSIA BY REGION

The foreign affiliates in Malaysia were predominantly from the Asia region, totalling 1,947 affiliates in 2022 as against 1,897 affiliates in 2021. This represented 63.7 per cent share of all foreign affiliates in Malaysia. Europe and Americas followed, representing 21.1 per cent and 13.1 per cent respectively, as depicted in ***Exhibit 7.***

Exhibit 7: Number of Foreign Affiliates in Malaysia by Region, 2022



Note: % refers shares to total

IFATS 2022

STATISTIK PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN ASING (*INWARD FATS*)

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ESTABLISHMENT (INWARD FATS)

ARTIKEL
ARTICLE

Peranan FDI dalam Memperkasa Masa Depan Transformasi Digital dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Malaysia

Kumutha Shanmugam[1]; Siti Sarah Che Dan[1]
[1]Bahagian Perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Pengenalan

Dalam ekonomi global moden, penumpuan teknologi dan pelaburan telah mengubah cara perniagaan beroperasi, berhubung dan berkembang maju pada skala global. Dalam ekonomi global yang semakin berkembang, Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) ke dalam sektor Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi (ICT) berfungsi sebagai pemboleh penting bagi negara untuk mempercepatkan trajektori pembangunan mereka. Seperti yang dijelaskan oleh Osano dan Koine (2016), FDI melangkaui kemasukan modal semata-mata, menyumbang kepada kecekapan pengurusan, kemajuan teknologi dan pertumbuhan inovatif. Persimpangan ini bukan sahaja menjanjikan ketersambungan yang dipertingkatkan dan kemajuan teknologi tetapi juga memainkan peranan penting dalam memperkukuhkan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara, terutamanya di negara-negara yang sedang membangun. Penyedaran terhadap kepentingan FDI dalam ICT adalah penting untuk memahami potensinya untuk memacu kemajuan, inovasi dan pembangunan keseluruhan di seluruh dunia.

Apabila FDI mengalir ke dalam sektor ICT, ia menjadi pencetus perubahan bagi ekonomi digital. ICT meliputi pelbagai jenis teknologi termasuk platform internet dan mudah alih, serta talian tetap tradisional dan media penyiaran. ICT moden juga merangkumi pusat data untuk pengkomputeran awan (*cloud computing*) yang cekap dan perisian yang menggerakkan segala operasi perniagaan yang kompleks kepada tugas harian. Dengan menyalurkan pelaburan ke dalam perkhidmatan digital, negara boleh memanfaatkan kelebihan tersendiri mereka dari segi modal insan, ekosistem perniagaan dan kepakaran teknologi (Rajesh D. et al, 2021). Ini sering menarik FDI yang signifikan dalam perisian, perkhidmatan IT dan komponen elektronik.

Pada 2023, sektor ICT menyumbang 5.8 peratus atau RM105.2 bilion kepada KDNK negara yang meningkat daripada 5.6 peratus pada 2022. Dari segi FDI, sektor ini menyumbang 0.7 peratus yang meningkat daripada 0.2 peratus pada 2022. Pertumbuhan ini menunjukkan perkembangan pesat sektor dan keupayaannya untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dengan kemajuan teknologi yang semakin pesat dan peningkatan kebergantungan kepada ekonomi digital, sektor ini dijangka terus memainkan peranan penting dalam pembangunan negara.

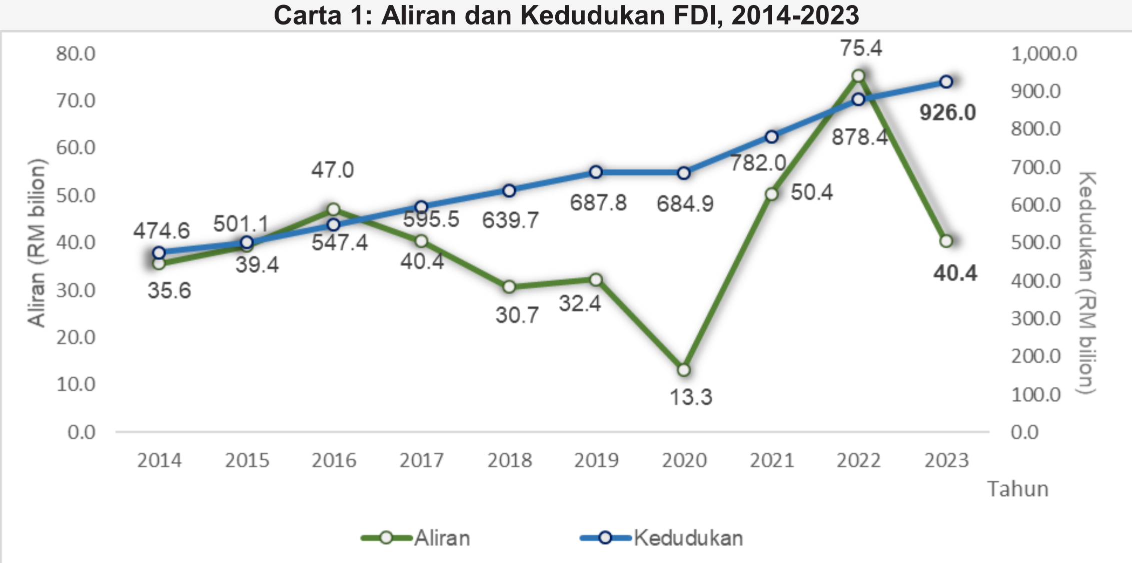
Oleh itu, artikel ini membincangkan bagaimana FDI membentuk pengembangan dan pembangunan sektor ICT di Malaysia serta sumbangannya terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi keseluruhan.

Prestasi Pelaburan Langsung Asing di Malaysia

Sehingga tahun 2024, Malaysia terus menjadi menjadi tumpuan pelabur global yang menduduki tangga teratas di kalangan 10 destinasi pelaburan terbaik di Asia Tenggara (Laporan Indeks Keyakinan FDI, 2024). Kedudukan ini menunjukkan daya tarikan Malaysia yang berterusan dalam pasaran serantau yang semakin kompetitif hasil daripada wawasan strategik dan kebolehsuaian.

Pada 2023, aliran masuk FDI Malaysia menurun daripada RM75.4 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM40.4 bilion, mencerminkan pengembalian kepada norma pra-pandemik. Lonjakan FDI pada 2022 mungkin didorong oleh ketidakpastian akibat pandemik. Walau bagaimanapun aliran FDI mula stabil apabila perbezaan trend semakin mengecil dan corak ekonomi menjadi lebih jelas. Pemulihan kukuh dan asas ekonomi Malaysia yang mantap terus menjadikannya destinasi pelaburan yang menarik, walaupun tahap FDI yang luar biasa tinggi semasa pandemik tidak dapat dikekalkan. Sementara itu, kedudukan FDI yang merosot kepada RM684.9 bilion pada 2020 meneruskan trajektori peningkatan dengan mencecah RM926.0 bilion pada 2023 seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Carta 1**.

Carta 1: Aliran dan Kedudukan FDI, 2014-2023



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Peranan Sektor ICT dalam Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Malaysia

Sektor ICT di Malaysia semakin menjadi pemacu utama dalam membentuk masa depan digital negara dan memperluaskan pertumbuhan ekonominya. Menurut Sau-Rong et al. (2020), Malaysia berhasrat untuk beralih kepada ekonomi berasaskan teknologi dengan menerajui inisiatif keusahawanan digital, memupuk inovasi dan menggalakkan penerapan digital selaras dengan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDGs) Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu 2030.

Laporan Banci Ekonomi 2023 oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menggariskan perkembangan pesat sektor ICT. Pada 2022, sektor ini mencapai output kasar bernilai RM190.1 bilion, peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 6.2 peratus daripada 2015. Kenaikan ini turut digambarkan dalam peningkatan sumbangan nilai tambah kepada RM102.7 bilion, mewujudkan kesan rantaian peluang. Pekerjaan dalam sektor ini berkembang sebanyak 3.0 peratus, menambah lebih daripada 250,509 pekerjaan, manakala jumlah gaji mencapai RM19.3 bilion. Pelaburan dalam aset tetap juga merekodkan peningkatan yang ketara, meningkat kepada RM114.0 bilion berbanding RM82.8 bilion pada 2015.

Pelaburan dalam sektor ICT terus berkembang sebagai tindak balas kepada permintaan yang semakin meningkat, seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh peningkatan ketara dalam akses isi rumah kepada perkhidmatan ICT. Menurut Laporan Kajian Penggunaan dan Akses ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah 2023 daripada DOSM, hampir setiap rumah dilengkapi dengan televisyen (99.4%) dan radio (99.2%), dan penggunaan internet melonjak kepada 96.4 peratus. Selain itu, terdapat kebangkitan semula dalam telefon talian tetap dan TV berbayar dengan kadar akses masing-masing meningkat kepada 27.4 peratus dan 77.0 peratus. Pertumbuhan ini bukan sahaja menyerlahkan pencapaian semasa sektor ini tetapi juga menunjukkan masa depan yang menjanjikan penuh dengan potensi dan peluang.

Transformasi Ekonomi Digital Malaysia

Sepanjang dekad yang lalu, Malaysia telah maju ke hadapan dengan ketara untuk menjadi ekonomi digital. Transformasi ini dicirikan oleh penubuhan lebih daripada 30 pusat data dan satu siri projek yang akan datang yang bersedia untuk membentuk semula landskap digital negara. Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia (MIDA) baru-baru ini telah meluluskan tujuh usaha penting dalam perkhidmatan pengehosan data dan pengkomputeran awan yang membawa masuk pelaburan yang mengagumkan sebanyak RM75.9 bilion dari tahun 2021 hingga Mac 2023; melebihi sasaran asal RM70 bilion yang ditetapkan di bawah Rangka Tindakan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia (MyDIGITAL) untuk tahun 2025.

Sektor digital yang sedang berkembang pesat ini dijangka mewujudkan kira-kira 440 pekerjaan khusus dengan peranan seperti saintis data dan penganalisis data yang memerlukan kemahiran dan latihan lanjutan. Di tengah-tengah peralihan ini ialah inisiatif strategik seperti MyDIGITAL dan Pejabat Pelaburan Digital (DIO) yang secara kolektif merangsang persekitaran inovasi dan kerjasama, menarik perniagaan dan pelabur global.

Kemajuan Malaysia menyerlahkan transformasi digital yang kukuh seperti yang dibuktikan dengan kedudukannya di tempat ke-15 di peringkat global dan ke-3 di rantau ASEAN dalam Indeks Pembangunan ICT 2023. Peningkatan pesat ini sebahagian besarnya disebabkan oleh kerjasama awam-swasta, terutamanya melalui rangkaian 5G Digital Nasional Bhd yang membantu membina asas kukuh untuk ekonomi digital negara.

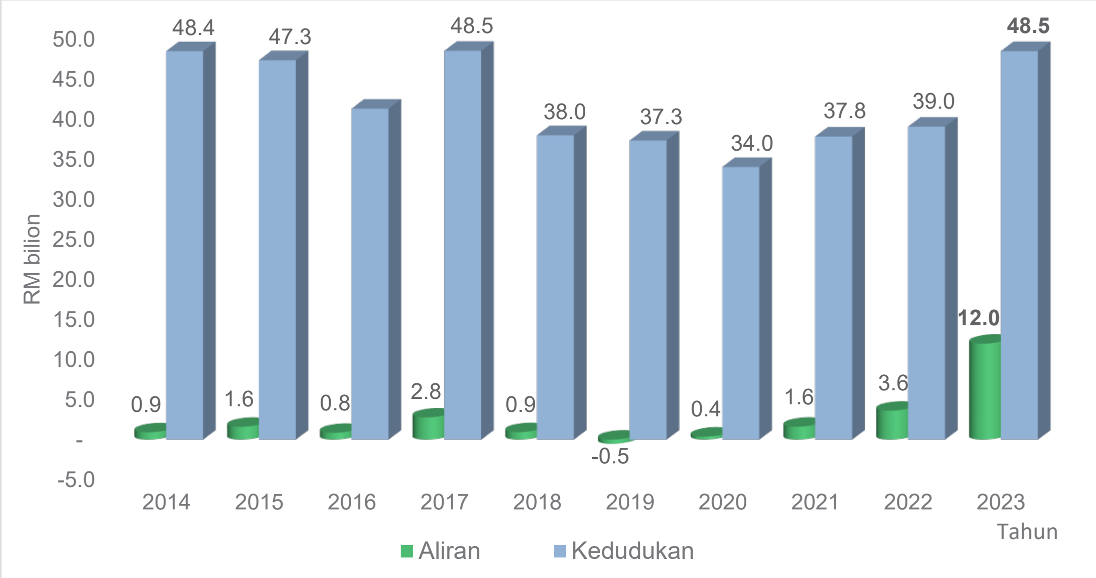
Sejak kebelakangan ini, perniagaan pusat data Malaysia sedang berkembang pesat sebagai hab serantau yang menarik perhatian baik di dalam negara mahupun di peringkat global kerana landskap yang kompetitif dan manfaat strategiknya. Pengendali terkenal seperti Bridge Data Centres, NTT DATA, Keppel Data Centres, dan Vantage Data Centres kini turut disertai oleh pemain baru seperti AirTrunk dan Equinix yang menunjukkan perkembangan pesat sektor ini. Lokasi geografi Malaysia, sumber kos efektif seperti tanah, tenaga dan air, serta peraturan kerajaan yang menyokong memainkan peranan penting dalam pengembangan ini. Seterusnya, gergasi teknologi global seperti Amazon Web Services (AWS) dan Microsoft telah melihat potensi Malaysia dan menubuhkan operasi berasaskan awan yang ditubuhkan di negara ini.

Tambahan pula, Pelan Induk Bandar Pintar Kuala Lumpur (2020-2025) menggalakkan inovasi dan pembangunan infrastruktur mampan, sementara Malaysia dan Singapura baru-baru ini mencapai persetujuan untuk membina Zon Ekonomi Khas di Johor yang akan meningkatkan perdagangan rentas sempadan dan projek tenaga boleh diperbaharui. Taman Teknologi Sedenak yang akan datang di Johor memberi tumpuan kepada kelestarian alam sekitar dan risiko bencana yang rendah, dijangka akan menarik lebih banyak pembangunan pusat data, mengukuhkan kedudukan Malaysia sebagai hab digital utama di Asia Tenggara.

Sektor ICT Malaysia yang berkembang pesat juga telah mendapat manfaat daripada pertumbuhan aktiviti e-dagang. E-dagang adalah alat korporat bagi perniagaan yang dapat memacu kejayaan jangka panjang dengan meningkatkan keuntungan dan memperoleh kelebihan daya saing di pasaran apabila dimanfaatkan secara berkesan (Jehangir et al., 2011). Platform seperti Alibaba, Lazada dan Shopee telah berkembang hasil daripada populasi celik teknologi negara yang menghubungkan perniagaan tempatan ke pasaran global. Usaha kerajaan dalam teknologi 5G telah menarik pelaburan daripada gergasi telekomunikasi seperti Ericsson dan Huawei yang meletakkan Malaysia di hadapan untuk rangkaian generasi akan datang. Dengan bandar pintar dan *Internet of Things (IoT)* semakin mendapat perhatian, sektor ICT bersedia untuk memberi kesan yang lebih besar dalam kehidupan seharian.

Selain itu, gabungan ICT dan teknologi kewangan (fintech) sedang mempercepatkan transformasi digital Malaysia. Dengan inisiatif seperti Lesen Perbankan Digital, rangka kerja peraturan negara memupuk persekitaran yang menyokong pelaburan asing dalam syarikat permulaan fintech yang seterusnya meningkatkan lagi momentum sektor itu.

Carta 2: Trend FDI dalam sektor ICT Malaysia



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Berdasarkan Statistik Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, aliran FDI di Malaysia telah menunjukkan perubahan yang ketara sejak kebelakangan ini. Selepas mencapai aliran masuk bersih RM2.8 bilion pada 2017, aliran FDI mengalami penurunan mendadak dengan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM0.5 bilion pada 2019. Tempoh dari tahun 2018 hingga 2022 mempamerkan aliran dan kedudukan yang agak sederhana disebabkan oleh kejutan luaran seperti perang perdagangan antara Amerika Syarikat dan China yang bermula pada 2018 dan kekurangan semikonduktor global bermula 2020 akibat kesan bola salji daripada pandemik COVID-19.

Sebaliknya, FDI pada tahun 2023 mencatatkan pemulihan yang ketara dengan aliran masuk meningkat kepada RM12.0 bilion dan kedudukan meningkat secara beransur-ansur kepada RM48.5 bilion. Peningkatan ini kemungkinan disebabkan minat pelabur yang diperbaharui berikutan pemulihan ekonomi pasca pandemik dan inisiatif ekonomi digital Malaysia, termasuk MyDIGITAL. Selain itu, peningkatan dalam FDI boleh dikaitkan juga dengan permintaan yang semakin meningkat untuk perkhidmatan digital, infrastruktur ICT dan teknologi Industri 4.0.

Peluang dan Cabaran FDI dalam Sektor ICT Malaysia

Sektor ICT di Malaysia mempunyai potensi besar untuk berkembang melalui Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI), tetapi beberapa cabaran perlu ditangani untuk merealisasikan potensi ini sepenuhnya. Inisiatif bandar pintar Malaysia yang dipacu oleh urbanisasi dan penyelesaian ICT mewujudkan peluang untuk pelaburan asing dalam teknologi seperti IoT, data raya dan pengkomputeran awan. Perkembangan ini bukan sahaja meningkatkan perkhidmatan awam dan pengurusan sumber tetapi juga meletakkan Malaysia sebagai hab untuk IoT dan teknologi pintar yang menarik firma antarabangsa dan mengukuhkan kepimpinannya dalam inovasi ICT.

Satu lagi bidang pertumbuhan utama adalah integrasi ICT dan fintech. Pemberian lesen perbankan digital oleh Bank Negara Malaysia telah merangsang minat asing yang membawa kepada pelaburan dalam perbankan mudah alih, rantaian blok, dan penyelesaian pembayaran. Dengan Malaysia mengamalkan transaksi tanpa tunai dan e-dagang, permintaan untuk penyelesaian fintech yang inovatif terus meningkat, seterusnya memperluaskan prospek FDI.

Pelaksanaan 5G di negara ini juga membuka peluang untuk FDI dalam telekomunikasi, teknologi mudah alih dan perkhidmatan digital. Inisiatif ini menyokong penggunaan internet berkelajuan tinggi dan transformasi digital dalam sektor seperti pembuatan, penjagaan kesihatan dan peruncitan serta menggalakkan perkongsian asing dalam infrastruktur 5G dan teknologi baharu seperti Realiti Maya (VR), Realiti Terimbuh (AR) dan kenderaan autonomi. Institut Penyelidikan Ekonomi Malaysia (MIER) meramalkan bahawa pelaburan 5G akan merevolusikan pelbagai industri dan memberikan faedah sosio-ekonomi yang ketara dengan pulangan dijangka mencapai RM59.0 bilion menjelang 2028 dan RM275.0 bilion di bawah senario pelaburan sederhana. Teknologi ini dijangka meningkatkan kecekapan operasi, mewujudkan sehingga 68,000 pekerjaan dan memacu transformasi ekonomi jangka panjang, khususnya dalam Bandar Pintar dan sektor pelancongan.

Di sebalik peluang, Malaysia menghadapi cabaran yang berterusan termasuk populasi yang menua, perhijrahan cendekiawan dan permintaan yang semakin meningkat untuk kemahiran digital. Isu-isu ini memerlukan pelaburan yang besar dalam peningkatan kemahiran untuk mengekalkan daya saing global dalam ekonomi digital (Bhandari, 2023). Baru-baru ini, The Edge melaporkan kebimbangan daripada gergasi teknologi seperti Nvidia, Infineon Technologies, Google dan Amazon mengenai keupayaan Malaysia untuk membekalkan bakat khusus yang diperlukan untuk pelaburan mereka dalam automasi dan inovasi teknologi. Jurang kemahiran dalam bidang yang sedang berkembang seperti kecerdasan buatan dan automasi boleh menghalang penggunaan teknologi canggih dan mengurangkan pelaburan asing kerana syarikat mungkin terpaksa menanggung kos yang lebih tinggi untuk mengimport kepakaran tertentu. Memandangkan modal insan mempengaruhi pembangunan ICT secara positif di Malaysia (Norehan et al., 2022) adalah perlu bagi kerajaan untuk meneroka secara menyeluruh cara untuk meningkatkan kemahiran digital yang diperlukan di negara ini.

Kebimbangan terhadap privasi dan keselamatan data menambahkan lagi kerumitan. Walaupun undang-undang perlindungan data Malaysia sejajar dengan piawaian antarabangsa, kemajuan pesat inovasi teknologi meningkatkan risiko serangan siber. Carvalho et al. (2023) menunjukkan bahawa sistem pemprosesan data semakin terdedah kepada ancaman siber, yang mungkin menjejaskan keyakinan pelabur. Memastikan perlindungan yang teguh terhadap sistem ini, tulang belakang perniagaan moden adalah penting untuk mengekalkan persekitaran pelaburan yang selamat.

Selain itu, walaupun Malaysia mempunyai infrastruktur ICT bandar yang kukuh, jurang digital antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar masih wujud. Jurang ini menghalang perniagaan luar bandar daripada memanfaatkan sepenuhnya alat digital, sekali gus mengurangkan daya saing mereka dan keupayaan untuk menarik pelaburan asing. Menurut Forum Ekonomi Dunia (2022) menyatakan bahawa negara dengan ekosistem digital yang inklusif mengalami peningkatan 20-30 peratus dalam peluang pekerjaan luar bandar melalui FDI. Oleh itu, merapatkan jurang digital ini boleh membuka potensi yang sama untuk Malaysia, membolehkan kawasan luar bandar menarik pelaburan dalam sektor transformatif seperti teknologi pertanian dan tenaga boleh diperbaharui.

Kesimpulan

Kesimpulannya, transformasi Malaysia menjadi ekonomi digital sejak sedekad yang lalu merupakan satu pencapaian penting yang disokong oleh pelaburan yang signifikan dan rangkaian pusat data yang semakin berkembang. Ketika Malaysia mengharungi era digital, FDI memainkan peranan penting dalam mengubah sektor ICT dari segi teknologi dan ekonomi. Kemasukan modal global telah meningkatkan infrastruktur digital negara dan menjadikan Malaysia sebagai pusat inovasi teknologi yang sedang berkembang di Asia Tenggara. Namun begitu, Malaysia menghadapi beberapa cabaran yang perlu ditangani untuk mengekalkan trajektori pertumbuhan ini. Pendekatan strategik dalam menangani cabaran-cabaran ini akan membolehkan Malaysia mengoptimumkan manfaat FDI, sekali gus membawa kepada transformasi digital yang mampan dan inklusif. Ketika Malaysia terus mengintegrasikan pelaburan antarabangsa dengan pembangunan teknologi tempatan, negara berada pada kedudukan yang kukuh untuk menerajui revolusi digital Asia Tenggara (Lin & Park, 2023). Melangkah ke hadapan, memanfaatkan FDI dengan berkesan akan menjadi elemen penting bagi mencapai matlamat Malaysia untuk menjadi peneraju dalam inovasi digital. Penyepaduan pelaburan antarabangsa dengan pembangunan teknologi tempatan akan membimbing negara ke arah masa depan digital yang lebih saling terhubung, cekap dan makmur.

Penafian

Pandangan yang dinyatakan dalam artikel ini adalah pandangan pengarang dan tidak semestinya mencerminkan pandangan DOSM.

Rujukan

1. Ang, J. (2008). Determinants of foreign direct investment in Malaysia. Journal of Policy Modeling, 30(2), 185-186.

2. Bhandari, R. (2023, July 3). Bridging the skills gap: Fuelling careers and the economy in Malaysia. Economist Impact, supported by Google. Retrieved from https://impact.economist.com/perspectives/sites/default/files/skilling_in_asia_Malaysia.pdf

3. Business Tips, HSBC. (2024, September 3). The Johor-Singapore special economic zone (JS-SEZ). https://www.businessgo.hsbc.com/en/article/johorsingapore-special-economic-zone-jssez

4. Business Wire. (2024, May 7). Malaysia data center market investment analysis & growth opportunity 2024-2029: Bridge Data Centers, Keppel Data Centres, NTT DATA, Vantage Data Centers, and Open DC are some key colocation investors. https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20240507117508/en/Malaysia-Data-Center-Market-Investment-Analysis-Growth-Opportunity-2024-2029-Bride-Data-Centers-Keppel-Data-Centres-NTT-DATA-Vantage-Data-Centers-and-Open-DC-are-Some-Key-Colocation-Investors---ResearchAndMarkets.com

5. Cyrill, M. (2024, May 30). Google to invest US$2 billion in Malaysia data center and cloud market. ASEAN Briefing. https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/google-to-invest-us2-billion-in-malaysia-data-center-and-cloud-market/

6. Digital News Asia. (2024, July 16). Malaysia to take lead in data centres: Q3 2024 report by Juwai IQI. https://www.digitalnewsasia.com/business/malaysia-take-lead-data-centres-q3-2024-report-juwai-iqi

7. Duneja, R., Kanakamedala, V., Sethi, R., Sanchez, M., Rajeswaran, A., & Novoa, A. (2021). Attracting foreign direct investment in cultivating digital economy. https://www.adlittle.com/sites/default/files/viewpoints/arthud_d_little_viewpoint_foreign_direct_investment.pdf

8. Ericsson. (2024, May 3). DNB and Ericsson catalyze digitalization for enterprises, leveraging Malaysia's world-leading 5G network. https://www.ericsson.com/en/press-releases/2/2024/5/dnb-and-ericsson-catalyze-digitalization-for-enterprises-leveraging-malaysias-world-leading-5g-network

9. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. (2023). Banci Ekonomi 2023: Sektor Perkhidmatan Maklumat dan Komunikasi. https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/release-content/economic-census-2023-information-and-communication-services-sector

10. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. (2023). Laporan Tinjauan Penggunaan dan Akses ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah 2023. https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/release-content/ict-use-and-access-by-individuals-and-households-survey-report-2023

11. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. (2023). Statistik Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia 2023. https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/release-content/statistics-of-foreign-direct-investment-fdi-in-malaysia-

12. Jehangir, M., Dominic, P. D. D., Naseebullah, & Khan, A. (2011). Towards digital economy: The development of ICT and e-commerce in Malaysia. Modern Applied Science, 5(2), 171-178. https://doi.org/10.5539/mas.v5n2p171

13. Kearney. (2024). Continued optimism in the face of instability: The 2024 FDI Confidence Index®. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®. https://www.kearney.com/service/global-business-policy-council/foreign-direct-investment-confidence-index/2024-full-report

14. Koty, A. C. (2021, September 15). Digital banking in Malaysia: New opportunities for fintech. ASEAN Briefing. https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/digital-banking-in-malaysia-new-opportunities-for-fintech/

15. Lin, Y. C., & Park, S. D. (2023). Effects of FDI, external trade, and human capital of the ICT industry on sustainable development in Taiwan. Sustainability, 15(11), 11467. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151411467

16. Malaysia Government Portal. (n.d.). Capacities for digital transformation: Malaysia smart city framework (MSCF). https://www.malaysia.gov.my/portal/content/30947

17. Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA). (2023, August 25). Malaysia sees rise in digital investments. https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/malaysia-sees-rise-in-digital-investments/

18. Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA). (2024, June 20). Benefits of foreign investments should be reflected through initiatives for people – Fahmi. https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/benefits-of-foreign-investments-should-be-reflected-through-initiatives-for-people-fahmi/

19. Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA). (n.d.). Boosting Malaysia's regional competitiveness with 5G. Malaysian Investment Development Authority. https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/boosting-malaysias-regional-competitiveness-with-5g/

20. MIER 2022. Economic Impact Analysis of 5G Technology Implementation in Malaysia. The Malaysian Institute of Economic Research, Kuala Lumpur. https://mier.org.my/economic-impact-analysis-of-5g-technology-implementation-in-malaysia-report/

21. Norehan, M. A. H., Ridzuan, A. R., Ismail, S., Razak, M. I. M., & Shaari, M. S. (2022). Dynamic Linkages between Foreign Direct Investment Inflows, Economic Growth and Information and Communication Technology: Evidence from China and Malaysia. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 12(9), 419 – 433.

22. Osano, H. M., & Koine, P. W. (2016). Role of foreign direct investment on technology transfer and economic growth in Kenya: A case of the energy sector. Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, 5(1), 31. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-016-0059-3

23. Sau-Rong, J., Baharuddin, N. N., Ab-Rahim, R., & Farag, F. S. (2020). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Economic Growth in Malaysia. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 10(10), 237-243.

24. The Edge Malaysia. (2024, September 16). The State of the Nation: After a strong start, can Malaysia keep the investment flowing in 2H2024? https://theedgemalaysia.com/node/726028

25. Tiong, K. M., Cheng, M. Y., & Choong, C. K. (2022). The roles of ICT telecommunication infrastructure on foreign direct investment in Malaysia.Asian Academy of Management Journal, 27(2), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.21315/aamj2022.27.2.1

26. World Economic Forum (2022). Digital Inclusion: A Catalyst for Sustainable Development.

27. Zainul, E., & Amin, L. (2024, September 26). Tech MNCs raise concerns about shortage of Malaysian skilled talents, Anwar says. The Edge Malaysia. https://theedgemalaysia.com

The Role of FDI in Powering the Future of Malaysia's Digital Transformation and Economic Growth

Kumutha Shanmugam[1]; Siti Sarah Che Dan[1]
[1]Balance of Payments Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Introduction

In the modern global economy, the convergence of technologies and investments has transformed the way businesses operate, connect and thrive on a global scale. In the evolving global economy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sectors serves as a vital enabler for nations to accelerate their development trajectories. As Osano and Koine (2016) explained, FDI goes beyond mere capital infusion, contributes to managerial competence, technological advancement, and innovative growth. This intersection not only promises enhanced connectivity and technological advancement but also plays a significant role in bolstering the economic growth of countries, especially the developing ones. Recognising the importance of FDI in ICT is essential for comprehending its potential to drive progress, innovation, and overall development across the globe.

When FDI flows into the ICT sector, it becomes a game-changer for digital economies. ICT covers a wide range of technologies, including internet and mobile platforms, as well as traditional landlines and broadcast media. Modern ICT also includes data centers for efficient cloud computing and software that drives everything from complex business operations to daily tasks. By channelling investments into digital services, countries can capitalise on their distinct advantages in terms of human capital, business ecosystems and technological expertise (Rajesh D. et al, 2021). These often attract substantial FDI in software, IT services, and electronic components.

In 2023, the ICT sector contributed 5.8 per cent, or RM105.2 billion to the country's GDP, up from 5.6 per cent in 2022. In terms of FDI, the sector accounted for 0.7 per cent, up from 0.2 per cent in 2022. This growth demonstrates the sector's rapid expansion and ability to boost economic growth. With growing technological breakthroughs and increasing reliance on the digital economy, this sector is expected to continue playing an important part in the country's overall development.

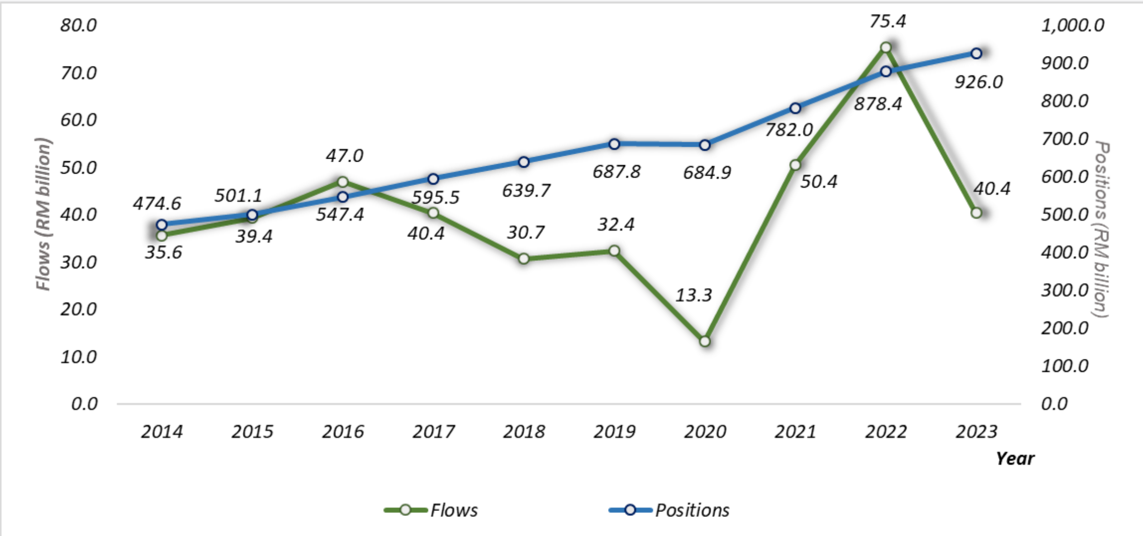
Hence, this article explores on how FDI shapes the expansion and development of Malaysia's ICT sector and its contribution to overall economic growth.

A Snapshot of Foreign Direct Investment Performance in Malaysia

As of 2024, Malaysia continues to be a shining beacon for investors, ranking among Southeast Asia's top 10 investment destinations (FDI Confidence Index Report, 2024). This ranking underscores Malaysia's enduring appeal in an increasingly competitive regional market, as the nation continues to thrive through a combination of strategic foresight and adaptability.

*In 2023, Malaysia's FDI inflows dropped from RM75.4 billion in the previous year to RM40.4 billion, reflecting a return to pre-pandemic norms. The initial FDI surge in 2022 could be driven by the pandemic's unpredictability. However, FDI flows stabilised when the volatility eased and economic patterns became clearer. Malaysia's strong recovery and economic fundamentals continued to make it a compelling investment destination, though the exceptionally high FDI levels of the pandemic were not sustainable. Meanwhile, the FDI position which had dipped to RM684.9 billion in 2020, continued its upward trajectory, reaching RM926.0 billion in 2023 as shown in **Chart 1**.*

Chart 1: FDI Flows and Positions, 2014-2023



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

The ICT Sector's Role in Malaysia's Economic Growth

The ICT sector in Malaysia is becoming a powerhouse to drive the country's digital future and economic expansion. According to Sau-Rong et al (2020), Malaysia aims to transition into a technology-driven economy by spearheading initiatives in digital entrepreneurship, fostering innovation, and promoting digital adoption, in alignment with the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Economic Census 2023 report by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) underscores the impressive expansion of the ICT sector. In 2022, this sector achieved a gross output worth RM190.1 billion, a 6.2 per cent increase in annual growth from 2015. This surge translated into a rise in value-added contribution to RM102.7 billion, creating a ripple effect of opportunities. Employment in the sector expanded by 3.0 per cent, adding over 250,509 jobs, while total salaries reached RM19.3 billion. Investments in fixed assets also saw a notable boost, climbing to RM114.0 billion compared to RM82.8 billion in 2015.

Investment in the ICT sector continues to grow in response to increasing demand, as demonstrated by a significant increase in household access to ICT services. According to the ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households 2023 Survey Report from DOSM, nearly every home was equipped with television (99.4%) and radio (99.2%), and internet usage soared to 96.4 per cent. Moreover, there has been a resurgence in fixed-line phones and pay TV, with access rates rising to 27.4 per cent and 77.0 per cent, respectively. This growth not only highlights the sector's current achievements but also points to a promising future filled with potential and opportunity.

Malaysia's Digital Economy Transformation

Over the past decade, Malaysia has significantly advanced its journey towards becoming a digital economy. This transformation is characterised by the establishment of more than 30 data centres and a pipeline of upcoming projects poised to reshape the nation's digital landscape. The Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA) has recently greenlit seven notable ventures in data hosting and cloud computing, resulting in an impressive influx of RM75.9 billion in investments from 2021 to March 2023; surpassing the initial target of RM70 billion set under the Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDIGITAL) for 2025.

This burgeoning digital sector is expected to create approximately 440 specialised jobs, with roles such as data scientists and data analysts, which require advanced skills and training. Central to this transition are strategic initiatives like MyDIGITAL and the Digital Investment Office (DIO), which collectively foster an environment of innovation and collaboration, attracting global businesses and investors alike.

Malaysia's progress highlights its strong digital transformation, as evidenced by its ranking of 15th globally and 3rd in the ASEAN region in the 2023 ICT Development Index. This rapid rise is largely due to public-private collaboration, notably through Digital Nasional Bhd's 5G network, which is helping build a solid foundation for the nation's digital economy.

In recent years, Malaysia's data centre business is quickly rising as a regional hub, attracting attention both domestically and globally due to its competitive landscape and strategic benefits. Established operators like as Bridge Data Centres, NTT DATA, Keppel Data Centres and

Vantage Data Centres are joined by newcomers such as AirTrunk and Equinix, demonstrating the sector's rapid expansion. Malaysia's geographical location, cost-effective resources such as land, power, and water, and supporting government regulations all play important roles in this expansion. Additionally, major global tech giants such as Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft have noticed Malaysia's potential and established cloud-based operations in the country.

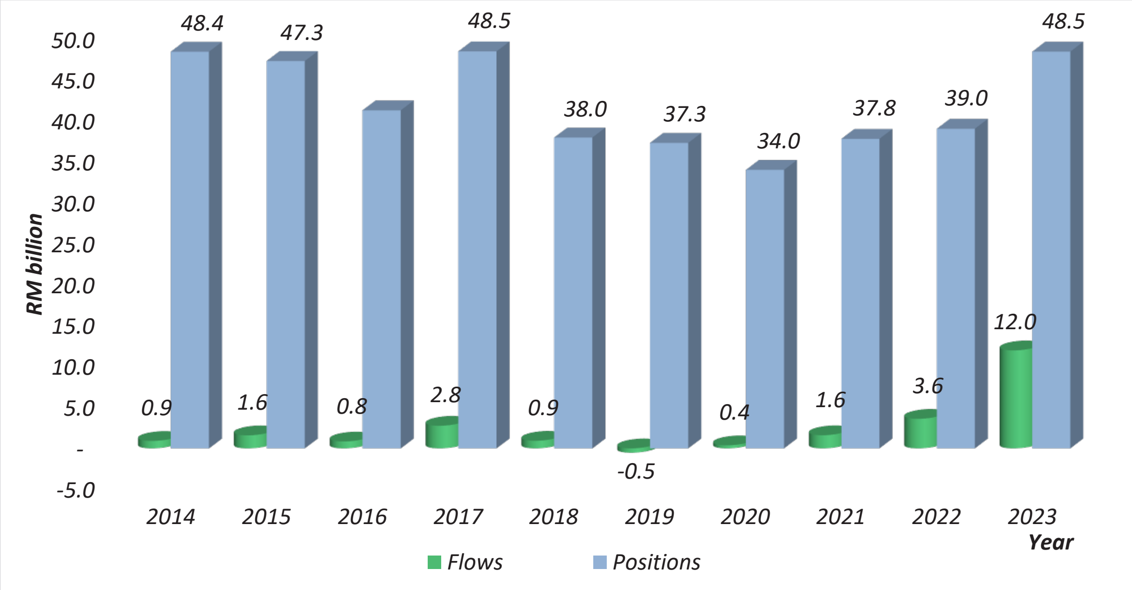
Furthermore, the Kuala Lumpur's Smart City Master Plan (2020-2025) encourages innovation and sustainable infrastructure development, while Malaysia and Singapore recently reached an agreement to build a Special Economic Zone in Johor, which will boost cross-border trade and renewable energy projects. The upcoming Sedenak Tech Park in Johor, which focuses on environmental sustainability and low disaster risk, is projected to attract more data center development, reinforcing Malaysia's position as a major digital hub in Southeast Asia.

Malaysia's thriving ICT sector has also benefited from the growth of e-commerce activity.
E-commerce is corporate tool for businesses that can drive long-term success by enhancing profitability and securing a competitive edge in the market when it effectively leveraged (Jehangir et al., 2011). Platforms like Alibaba, Lazada, and Shopee have expanded as a results of the country's tech-savvy population, connecting local businesses to global markets. The government's 5G push has attracted investments from telecom giants Ericsson and Huawei, positioning Malaysia at the forefront of the next generation of connectivity. With smart cities and the Internet of Things (IoT) gaining traction, the ICT sector is poised for an even greater impact on everyday life.

Additionally, the fusion of ICT and financial technology (fintech) is propelling Malaysia's digital transformation. With initiatives such as Digital Banking Licenses, the country's regulatory framework is fostering a supportive environment for foreign investments in fintech startups, further boosting the sector's momentum.

Trend of FDI in Malaysia's ICT sector

Chart 2: FDI in ICT by Flows and Positions, 2014-2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on the Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia, FDI flows in Malaysia have demonstrated significant volatility over recent years. After reaching net inflows of RM2.8 billion in 2017, FDI flows experienced a sharp decline, with net outflows of RM0.5 billion in 2019. The period from 2018 to 2022 exhibited relatively modest flows and positions, potentially attributable to external shocks such as the US-China trade war, which commenced in 2018, and the global semiconductor shortage beginning in 2020 due to snowball effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In contrast, FDI in 2023 recorded a notable recovery, with inflows rising to RM12.0 billion and positions progressively increasing to RM48.5 billion. This significant upturn may reflect renewed investor interest, likely driven by post-pandemic economic recovery and Malaysia's digital economy initiatives, including MyDIGITAL. Additionally, the increase in FDI could be linked to the growing demand for digital services, ICT infrastructure, and Industry 4.0 technologies.

Opportunities and Challenges of FDI in Malaysia's ICT Sector

The ICT sector in Malaysia holds significant potential for growth through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), but several challenges must be addressed to fully realise this potential. Malaysia's smart city initiatives, driven by urbanization and ICT solutions, create opportunities for foreign investment in technologies such as IoT, big data, and cloud computing. These developments not only enhance public services and resource management but also position Malaysia as a hub for IoT and smart technologies, attracting international firms and solidifying its leadership in ICT innovation.

Another key growth area is the integration of ICT and fintech. The issuance of digital banking licenses by Bank Negara Malaysia has spurred foreign interest, leading to investments in mobile banking, blockchain, and payment solutions. With Malaysia embracing cashless transactions and e-commerce, the demand for innovative fintech solutions continues to rise, further expanding FDI prospects.

The country's 5G rollout also presents significant opportunities for FDI in telecommunications, mobile technology, and digital services. This initiative supports high-speed internet adoption and the digital transformation of sectors such as manufacturing, healthcare, and retail, while encouraging foreign partnerships in 5G infrastructure and emerging technologies like Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and autonomous vehicles. The Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER) projected 5G investment to revolutionise various industries, providing significant socio-economic benefits, with projected returns reaching RM59 billion by 2028 and RM275 billion under a moderate investment scenario. This technology is expected to boost operational efficiency, create up to 68,000 jobs, and drive long-term economic transformation, particularly in the Smart City and tourism sectors.

Despite opportunities, Malaysia faces ongoing challenges, including an aging population, a significant brain drain and a rising demand for digital skills. These issues require substantial investment in upskilling to maintain global competitiveness in a digital economy (Bhandari, 2023). Recently, The Edge reported concerns from technology giants such as Nvidia, Infineon Technologies, Google, and Amazon regarding Malaysia's ability to supply the specialized talent required for their investments in automation and technological innovation. This skills gap in emerging fields like artificial intelligence and automation could hinder the adoption of advanced technologies and discourage foreign investment, as companies may incur higher costs to import expertise. Since human capital positively influences ICT development in Malaysia (Norehan et al., 2022), it is necessary for the government to thoroughly explore ways to enhance the required digital skills in the country.

Concerns over data privacy and security add further complexity. Although Malaysia's data protection laws align with international standards, the rapid pace of technological innovation heightens the risk of cyberattacks. Carvalho et al. (2023) point out that data processing systems are increasingly vulnerable to cyber threats, which may undermine investor confidence. Ensuring robust protection of these systems, the backbone of modern businesses, is crucial to maintaining a secure investment environment.

Furthermore, while Malaysia boasts a robust urban ICT infrastructure, a digital divide persists between urban and rural areas. This gap hinders rural businesses from fully leveraging digital tools, diminishing their competitiveness and capacity to attract foreign investments. The World Economic Forum (2022) noted that countries with inclusive digital ecosystems experience a 20-30 per cent increase in rural employment opportunities through FDI. Thus, bridging this digital divide could unlock similar potential for Malaysia, enabling rural areas to attract investments in transformative sectors like agri-tech and renewable energy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Malaysia's transformation into a digital economy over the past decade marks a significant milestone, underscored by substantial investments and a growing network of data centres. As Malaysia embraces the digital age, FDI is playing a pivotal role in transforming its ICT sector, both technologically and economically. The influx of global capital has significantly enhanced the country's digital infrastructure and positioned Malaysia as an emerging centre for technological innovation in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, Malaysia faces important challenges that need to be addressed to maintain this growth trajectory. Addressing these challenges strategically will enable Malaysia to optimise the benefits of FDI, leading to a sustainable and inclusive digital transformation. As Malaysia continues to integrate international investment with local technological development, the nation is well-positioned to lead Southeast Asia's digital revolution (Lin & Park, 2023). Moving forward, effectively leveraging FDI will be essential for Malaysia's goal of becoming a leader in digital innovation. The integration of international investment with local technological development will guide the nation towards a more interconnected, efficient, and prosperous digital future.

Disclaimer

The view expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of DOSM.

Reference

1. Ang, J. (2008). Determinants of foreign direct investment in Malaysia. Journal of Policy Modeling, 30(2), 185-186.

2. Bhandari, R. (2023, July 3). Bridging the skills gap: Fuelling careers and the economy in Malaysia. Economist Impact, supported by Google. Retrieved from https://impact.economist.com/perspectives/sites/default/files/skilling_in_asia_Malaysia.pdf

3. Business Tips, HSBC. (2024, September 3). The Johor-Singapore special economic zone (JS-SEZ). https://www.businessgo.hsbc.com/en/article/johorsingapore-special-economic-zone-jssez

4. Business Wire. (2024, May 7). Malaysia data center market investment analysis & growth opportunity 2024-2029: Bridge Data Centers, Keppel Data Centres, NTT DATA, Vantage Data Centers, and Open DC are some key colocation investors.

https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20240507117508/en/Malaysia-Data-Center-Market-Investment-Analysis-Growth-Opportunity-2024-2029-Bride-Data-Centers-Keppel-Data-Centres-NTT-DATA-Vantage-Data-Centers-and-Open-DC-are-Some-Key-Colocation-Investors---ResearchAndMarkets.com

5. Cyrill, M. (2024, May 30). Google to invest US$2 billion in Malaysia data center and cloud market. ASEAN Briefing. https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/google-to-invest-us2-billion-in-malaysia-data-center-and-cloud-market/

6. Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2023). Economic census 2023: Information and communication services sector. https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/release-content/economic-census-2023-information-and-communication-services-sector

7. Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2023). ICT use and access by individuals and households survey report 2023. https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/release-content/ict-use-and-access-by-individuals-and-households-survey-report-2023

8. Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2023). Statistics of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Malaysia 2023. https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/release-content/statistics-of-foreign-direct-investment-fdi-in-malaysia-

9. Digital News Asia. (2024, July 16). Malaysia to take lead in data centres: Q3 2024 report by Juwai IQI. https://www.digitalnewsasia.com/business/malaysia-take-lead-data-centres-q3-2024-report-juwai-iqi

10. Duneja, R., Kanakamedala, V., Sethi, R., Sanchez, M., Rajeswaran, A., & Novoa, A. (2021). Attracting foreign direct investment in cultivating digital economy. https://www.adlittle.com/sites/default/files/viewpoints/arthud_d_little_viewpoint_foreign_direct_investment.pdf

11. Ericsson. (2024, May 3). DNB and Ericsson catalyze digitalization for enterprises, leveraging Malaysia's world-leading 5G network. https://www.ericsson.com/en/press-releases/2/2024/5/dnb-and-ericsson-catalyze-digitalization-for-enterprises-leveraging-malaysias-world-leading-5g-network

12. Jehangir, M., Dominic, P. D. D., Naseebullah, & Khan, A. (2011). Towards digital economy: The development of ICT and e-commerce in Malaysia. Modern Applied Science, 5(2), 171-178. https://doi.org/10.5539/mas.v5n2p171

13. Kearney. (2024). Continued optimism in the face of instability: The 2024 FDI Confidence Index®. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index®. https://www.kearney.com/service/global-business-policy-council/foreign-direct-investment-confidence-index/2024-full-report

14. Koty, A. C. (2021, September 15). Digital banking in Malaysia: New opportunities for fintech. ASEAN Briefing. https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/digital-banking-in-malaysia-new-opportunities-for-fintech/

15. Lin, Y. C., & Park, S. D. (2023). Effects of FDI, external trade, and human capital of the ICT industry on sustainable development in Taiwan. Sustainability, 15(11), 11467. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151411467

16. Malaysia Government Portal. (n.d.). Capacities for digital transformation: Malaysia smart city framework (MSCF). https://www.malaysia.gov.my/portal/content/30947

17. Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA). (2023, August 25). Malaysia sees rise in digital investments. https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/malaysia-sees-rise-in-digital-investments/

18. *Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA). (2024, June 20). Benefits of foreign investments should be reflected through initiatives for people – Fahmi. https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/benefits-of-foreign-investments-should-be-reflected-through-initiatives-for-people-fahmi/*

19. *Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA). (n.d.). Boosting Malaysia's regional competitiveness with 5G. Malaysian Investment Development Authority. https://www.mida.gov.my/mida-news/boosting-malaysias-regional-competitiveness-with-5g/*

20. *MIER 2022. Economic Impact Analysis of 5G Technology Implementation in Malaysia. The Malaysian Institute of Economic Research, Kuala Lumpur. https://mier.org.my/economic-impact-analysis-of-5g-technology-implementation-in-malaysia-report/*

21. *Norehan, M. A. H., Ridzuan, A. R., Ismail, S., Razak, M. I. M., & Shaari, M. S. (2022). Dynamic Linkages between Foreign Direct Investment Inflows, Economic Growth and Information and Communication Technology: Evidence from China and Malaysia. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 12(9), 419 – 433.*

22. *Osano, H. M., & Koine, P. W. (2016). Role of foreign direct investment on technology transfer and economic growth in Kenya: A case of the energy sector. Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, 5(1), 31. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-016-0059-3*

23. *Sau-Rong, J., Baharuddin, N. N., Ab-Rahim, R., & Farag, F. S. (2020). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Economic Growth in Malaysia. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 10(10), 237-243.*

24. *The Edge Malaysia. (2024, September 16). The State of the Nation: After a strong start, can Malaysia keep the investment flowing in 2H2024? https://theedgemalaysia.com/node/726028*

25. *Tiong, K. M., Cheng, M. Y., & Choong, C. K. (2022). The roles of ICT telecommunication infrastructure on foreign direct investment in Malaysia.Asian Academy of Management Journal, 27(2), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.21315/aamj2022.27.2.1*

26. *World Economic Forum (2022). Digital Inclusion: A Catalyst for Sustainable Development.*

27. *Zainul, E., & Amin, L. (2024, September 26). Tech MNCs raise concerns about shortage of Malaysian skilled talents, Anwar says. The Edge Malaysia. https://theedgemalaysia.com*

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.

This page is deliberately left blank.

IFATS 2022

STATISTIK PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN ASING (*INWARD FATS*)
STATISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ESTABLISHMENT (INWARD FATS)

JADUAL STATISTIK
STATISTICAL TABLES

Jadual 1 : **Bilangan *Affiliate* Asing mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2013 - 2022**

Sektor / Tahun		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	**Pertanian**	**90**	**90**	**86**	**83**	**81**
2.	**Perlombongan & pengkuarian**	**27**	**32**	**43**	**45**	**46**
3.	**Pembuatan**	**1,652**	**1,655**	**1,688**	**1,693**	**1,699**
3.1	Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	150	151	144	144	143
3.2	Produk tekstil dan kayu	211	206	211	211	211
3.3	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	383	382	398	399	401
3.4	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	284	286	290	294	299
3.5	Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	624	630	645	645	645
4.	**Pembinaan**	**110**	**114**	**119**	**122**	**127**
5.	**Perkhidmatan**	**1,014**	**1,023**	**1,014**	**1,021**	**1,021**
5.1	Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	527	529	501	496	487
5.2	Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	216	218	228	231	230
5.3	Perkhidmatan lain	271	276	285	294	304
Jumlah		**2,893**	**2,914**	**2,950**	**2,964**	**2,974**

Table 1 (cont'd) : ***Number of Foreign Affiliates by Kind of Economic Activity, 2013 - 2022***

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sector / Year
81	**81**	**81**	**76**	**72**	**1. *Agriculture***
46	**46**	**45**	**48**	**46**	**2. *Mining & quarrying***
1,699	**1,702**	**1,701**	**1,684**	**1,634**	**3. *Manufacturing***
143	144	144	146	144	3.1 *Food, beverages and tobacco*
209	208	207	204	191	3.2 *Textiles and wood products*
401	402	402	402	382	3.3 *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*
299	300	300	298	303	3.4 *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*
647	648	648	634	614	3.5 *Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing*
131	**132**	**127**	**133**	**155**	**4. *Construction***
1,025	**1,029**	**1,025**	**1,046**	**1,149**	**5. *Services***
487	484	479	492	537	5.1 *Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation*
232	233	234	232	238	5.2 *Transport & storage and information & communication*
306	312	312	322	374	5.3 *Other services*
2,982	**2,990**	**2,979**	**2,987**	**3,056**	***Total***

Jadual 2 : Nilai Ditambah *Affiliate* Asing mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2013 - 2022 (RM Juta)

Sektor / Tahun	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Pertanian	**430**	**393**	**388**	**407**	**412**
2. Perlombongan & pengkuarian	**67,090**	**69,218**	**62,042**	**61,681**	**62,342**
3. Pembuatan	**84,901**	**92,622**	**99,644**	**105,082**	**110,316**
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	6,906	7,921	7,303	7,742	8,406
3.2 Produk tekstil dan kayu	3,935	4,301	4,372	4,610	4,819
3.3 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	15,263	15,966	17,106	17,143	20,645
3.4 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	6,759	7,160	7,831	8,246	8,565
3.5 Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	52,036	57,274	63,032	67,341	67,881
4. Pembinaan	**1,735**	**1,913**	**2,942**	**3,303**	**3,511**
5. Perkhidmatan	**48,193**	**52,695**	**53,992**	**52,264**	**57,612**
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	23,664	26,662	27,533	25,325	28,348
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	9,479	10,338	10,437	10,291	11,657
5.3 Perkhidmatan lain	15,050	15,695	16,023	16,648	17,607
Jumlah	**202,349**	**216,841**	**219,008**	**222,737**	**234,194**

Table 2 (cont'd) :					*Value Added of Foreign Affiliates by Kind of Economic Activity, 2013 - 2022 (RM Million)*
2018	**2,019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	***Sector / Year***
416	**418**	**418**	**559**	**595**	**1. *Agriculture***
71,019	**69,401**	**56,635**	**68,998**	**81,799**	**2. *Mining & quarrying***
114,412	**119,153**	**115,795**	**133,277**	**157,841**	**3. *Manufacturing***
8,160	8,361	7,648	8,566	11,038	3.1 *Food, beverages and tobacco*
5,050	5,351	4,069	4,457	4,808	3.2 *Textiles and wood products*
22,611	23,265	22,137	28,291	30,680	3.3 *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*
9,071	9,366	7,609	8,090	10,042	3.4 *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*
69,520	72,810	74,330	83,872	101,272	3.5 *Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing*
3,607	**3,764**	**3,021**	**2,934**	**3,148**	**4. *Construction***
62,997	**66,485**	**65,164**	**68,544**	**73,407**	**5. *Services***
31,276	33,117	30,861	32,537	34,974	5.1 *Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation*
12,819	13,632	14,152	14,717	15,643	5.2 *Transport & storage and information & communication*
18,901	19,736	20,150	21,289	22,789	5.3 *Other services*
252,450	**259,220**	**241,033**	**274,312**	**316,790**	***Total***

Jadual 3 : Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar (PMTK) *Affiliate* Asing mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2013 - 2022 (RM Juta)

Sektor / Tahun	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Pertanian	**54**	**50**	**56**	**58**	**61**
2. Perlombongan & pengkuarian	**28,209**	**30,819**	**30,634**	**27,048**	**27,174**
3. Pembuatan	**23,168**	**21,908**	**23,759**	**25,087**	**25,444**
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	1,528	1,980	2,164	2,029	2,124
3.2 Produk tekstil dan kayu	1,127	1,272	1,379	1,456	1,480
3.3 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	2,248	2,663	3,116	3,903	3,939
3.4 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	2,359	1,673	1,833	1,843	1,893
3.5 Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	15,906	14,320	15,266	15,856	16,009
4. Pembinaan	**348**	**315**	**341**	**367**	**396**
5. Perkhidmatan	**10,110**	**10,331**	**10,925**	**11,282**	**11,921**
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	3,241	3,505	3,832	4,077	4,151
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	1,812	1,483	1,465	1,483	1,584
5.3 Perkhidmatan lain	5,058	5,343	5,628	5,722	6,187
Jumlah	**61,889**	**63,423**	**65,716**	**63,842**	**64,996**

Table 3 (cont'd) : ***Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) of Foreign Affiliates by Kind of Economic Activity, 2013 - 2022 (RM Million)***

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sector / Year
59	**61**	**55**	**52**	**52**	**1. *Agriculture***
27,462	**27,401**	**25,605**	**23,561**	**26,454**	**2. *Mining & quarrying***
25,519	**24,835**	**20,500**	**22,681**	**26,563**	**3. *Manufacturing***
2,028	2,302	2,479	2,580	3,051	3.1 *Food, beverages and tobacco*
1,496	1,431	1,148	1,156	1,188	3.2 *Textiles and wood products*
3,982	3,866	3,055	3,348	3,815	3.3 *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*
1,900	1,801	1,458	1,587	1,754	3.4 *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*
16,114	15,435	12,361	14,010	16,755	3.5 *Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing*
402	**405**	**405**	**400**	**412**	**4. *Construction***
12,160	**12,914**	**11,501**	**12,043**	**13,035**	**5. *Services***
4,200	4,222	4,097	4,740	5,434	5.1 *Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation*
1,641	1,823	1,490	1,559	1,622	5.2 *Transport & storage and information & communication*
6,319	6,870	5,913	5,744	5,978	5.3 *Other services*
65,603	**65,615**	**58,066**	**58,737**	**66,516**	***Total***

Jadual 4 : Bilangan Pekerja *Affiliate* Asing mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2013 - 2022

Sektor / Tahun		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Pertanian		**2,980**	**2,804**	**2,862**	**2,891**	**2,885**
2. Perlombongan & pengkuarian		**9,339**	**9,381**	**9,762**	**9,240**	**9,219**
3. Pembuatan		**643,321**	**643,859**	**642,070**	**640,760**	**646,026**
3.1	Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	38,776	39,652	40,579	41,455	41,836
3.2	Produk tekstil dan kayu	78,555	78,831	78,781	79,417	78,517
3.3	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	91,458	91,524	90,609	91,108	93,200
3.4	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	52,874	52,569	53,094	52,032	53,851
3.5	Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	381,658	381,283	379,007	376,748	378,623
4. Pembinaan		**31,769**	**31,359**	**32,373**	**31,019**	**32,113**
5. Perkhidmatan		**153,009**	**158,440**	**162,312**	**163,359**	**163,718**
5.1	Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	92,903	94,910	95,611	96,126	96,528
5.2	Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	35,959	38,537	40,869	40,534	40,402
5.3	Perkhidmatan lain	24,147	24,993	25,832	26,699	26,788
Jumlah		**840,418**	**845,843**	**849,378**	**847,269**	**853,961**

Table 4 (cont'd) : ***Number of Employees of Foreign Affiliates by Kind of Economic Activity, 2013 - 2022***

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sector / Year
2,876	**2,872**	**2,878**	**2,923**	**2,931**	**1. *Agriculture***
9,285	**9,317**	**8,435**	**8,423**	**8,980**	**2. *Mining & quarrying***
649,700	**653,682**	**640,434**	**664,721**	**690,933**	**3. *Manufacturing***
42,010	44,109	43,482	44,318	39,656	3.1 *Food, beverages and tobacco*
78,222	76,376	72,375	74,479	34,446	3.2 *Textiles and wood products*
93,797	98,774	84,553	85,399	105,356	3.3 *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*
53,687	50,673	52,235	52,799	63,241	3.4 *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*
381,984	383,751	387,789	407,726	448,234	3.5 *Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing*
32,123	**31,391**	**31,083**	**30,224**	**32,070**	**4. *Construction***
164,188	**170,478**	**176,710**	**178,552**	**188,501**	**5. *Services***
96,783	99,613	104,282	104,637	109,097	5.1 *Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation*
40,745	42,662	42,844	43,651	45,547	5.2 *Transport & storage and information & communication*
26,660	28,203	29,583	30,264	33,857	5.3 *Other services*
858,172	**867,741**	**859,541**	**884,843**	**923,415**	***Total***

Jadual 5 : **Pampasan Pekerja *Affiliate* Asing mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2013 - 2022 (RM Juta)**

Sektor / Tahun	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Pertanian	**61**	**59**	**66**	**71**	**75**
2. Perlombongan & pengkuarian	**1,886**	**1,927**	**2,035**	**2,112**	**2,482**
3. Pembuatan	**25,759**	**27,088**	**27,996**	**28,739**	**31,274**
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	1,339	1,487	1,583	1,726	1,982
3.2 Produk tekstil dan kayu	2,021	2,241	2,394	2,629	2,887
3.3 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	5,356	5,374	5,565	5,745	6,326
3.4 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	2,257	2,331	2,365	2,560	2,927
3.5 Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	14,786	15,656	16,088	16,079	17,152
4. Pembinaan	**925**	**1,064**	**1,197**	**1,323**	**1,462**
5. Perkhidmatan	**7,449**	**8,321**	**9,090**	**9,708**	**10,577**
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	2,393	2,687	2,941	3,186	3,619
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	2,231	2,465	2,763	2,888	3,067
5.3 Perkhidmatan lain	2,824	3,169	3,386	3,635	3,891
Jumlah	**36,080**	**38,460**	**40,383**	**41,953**	**45,869**

Table 5 (cont'd) : ***Compensation of Employees of Foreign Affiliates by Kind of Economic Activity, 2013 - 2022 (RM Million)***

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sector / Year
80	**81**	**84**	**88**	**99**	**1. *Agriculture***
2,571	**2,623**	**2,246**	**2,540**	**2,594**	**2. *Mining & quarrying***
33,139	**34,372**	**33,265**	**36,082**	**37,818**	**3. *Manufacturing***
2,213	2,283	2,270	2,309	2,320	3.1 *Food, beverages and tobacco*
3,173	3,400	3,199	3,312	1,307	3.2 *Textiles and wood products*
6,524	6,828	7,143	7,758	5,218	3.3 *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*
2,963	3,117	2,984	3,160	3,090	3.4 *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*
18,266	18,744	17,669	19,543	25,883	3.5 *Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing*
1,539	**1,615**	**1,304**	**1,225**	**1,392**	**4. *Construction***
11,110	**11,890**	**11,842**	**12,007**	**14,505**	**5. *Services***
3,758	4,082	3,991	4,022	5,332	5.1 *Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation*
3,265	3,478	3,500	3,442	4,251	5.2 *Transport & storage and information & communication*
4,087	4,330	4,351	4,544	4,922	5.3 *Other services*
48,441	**50,581**	**48,740**	**51,941**	**56,408**	***Total***

Jadual 6 : **Eksport *Affiliate* Asing mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2014 - 2022 (RM Juta)**

Sektor / Sector		2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	**Pertanian**	**1,137**	**1,124**	**1,208**	**1,283**
2.	**Perlombongan & pengkuarian**	**2,376**	**2,138**	**2,300**	**2,335**
3.	**Pembuatan**	**269,687**	**262,972**	**262,155**	**266,321**
3.1	Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	18,714	16,842	17,347	18,283
3.2	Produk tekstil dan kayu	10,657	10,764	11,410	11,239
3.3	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	32,633	24,475	19,580	21,044
3.4	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	18,514	18,884	16,051	16,688
3.5	Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	189,169	192,007	197,767	199,067
4.	**Pembinaan**	**264**	**381**	**386**	**435**
5.	**Perkhidmatan**	**23,300**	**24,547**	**26,732**	**29,280**
5.1	Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	8,841	9,379	10,987	11,968
5.2	Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	13,272	13,909	14,271	15,687
5.3	Perkhidmatan lain	1,186	1,258	1,474	1,625
Jumlah		**296,763**	**291,161**	**292,782**	**299,654**

Table 6 (cont'd) : ***Exports of Foreign Affiliates by Kind of Economic Activity, 2014 - 2022 (RM Million)***

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sector / Year
1,240	**1,287**	**1,224**	**1,664**	**1,897**	**1. *Agriculture***
2,603	**2,306**	**2,033**	**2,760**	**3,291**	**2. *Mining & quarrying***
269,796	**268,718**	**261,884**	**342,248**	**465,189**	**3. *Manufacturing***
18,552	18,073	19,748	22,472	31,044	3.1 *Food, beverages and tobacco*
11,312	10,544	6,866	7,436	9,006	3.2 *Textiles and wood products*
22,322	23,248	20,402	30,909	38,946	3.3 *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*
17,067	17,566	18,259	29,452	44,064	3.4 *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*
200,544	199,287	196,608	251,978	342,129	3.5 *Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing*
490	**505**	**505**	**581**	**653**	**4. *Construction***
32,084	**32,531**	**24,513**	**23,685**	**25,160**	**5. *Services***
12,920	13,110	9,948	10,142	10,947	5.1 *Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation*
17,358	17,516	12,616	11,695	12,162	5.2 *Transport & storage and information & communication*
1,806	1,905	1,948	1,849	2,051	5.3 *Other services*
306,214	**305,348**	**290,160**	**370,937**	**496,190**	***Total***

Jadual 7 : **Import *Affiliate* Asing mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2014 - 2022 (RM Juta)**

Sektor / Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Pertanian	**266**	**295**	**292**	**342**
2. Perlombongan & pengkuarian	**1,112**	**1,006**	**956**	**1,185**
3. Pembuatan	**188,649**	**194,723**	**200,227**	**204,501**
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	8,179	8,996	8,816	9,021
3.2 Produk tekstil dan kayu	5,807	7,549	8,303	8,545
3.3 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	35,810	32,945	30,969	31,797
3.4 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	16,776	16,441	15,619	15,977
3.5 Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	122,078	128,792	136,519	139,160
4. Pembinaan	**668**	**812**	**941**	**1,055**
5. Perkhidmatan	**47,267**	**51,790**	**52,836**	**57,564**
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	43,955	48,470	49,541	53,960
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	2,707	2,653	2,613	2,859
5.3 Perkhidmatan lain	604	667	681	745
Jumlah	**237,962**	**248,626**	**255,250**	**264,647**

Table 7 (cont'd) :	Imports of Foreign Affiliates by Kind of Economic Activity, 2014 - 2022 (RM Million)

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sector / Year
288	**278**	**274**	**341**	**386**	**1. *Agriculture***
1,391	**1,431**	**1,593**	**1,772**	**1,917**	**2. *Mining & quarrying***
207,221	**200,902**	**202,590**	**248,891**	**326,082**	**3. *Manufacturing***
9,241	9,441	9,179	10,166	13,602	3.1 *Food, beverages and tobacco*
8,428	8,108	6,968	7,951	7,735	3.2 *Textiles and wood products*
32,115	31,671	27,078	39,723	40,861	3.3 *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*
16,953	16,862	14,221	17,187	23,519	3.4 *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*
140,485	134,820	145,144	173,864	240,365	3.5 *Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing*
1,183	**1,049**	**1,053**	**1,294**	**1,171**	**4. *Construction***
62,202	**66,210**	**56,563**	**65,185**	**74,554**	**5. *Services***
58,249	61,993	53,134	61,362	70,521	5.1 *Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation*
3,147	3,348	2,751	3,120	3,304	5.2 *Transport & storage and information & communication*
805	869	678	703	729	5.3 *Other services*
272,284	**269,869**	**262,072**	**317,482**	**404,111**	***Total***

Jadual *Table* 8	Bilangan ***Affiliate*** Asing mengikut Rantau, 2013 - 2022 *Number of Foreign Affiliates by Region, 2013 - 2022*

Rantau / *Region*	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Eropah *Europe*	582	589	617	622	623	626	627	625	625	646
Afrika *Africa*	4	4	5	5	7	7	7	7	9	9
Amerika *Americas*	358	371	357	361	397	397	392	392	401	400
Asia	1,889	1,889	1,908	1,914	1,888	1,893	1,906	1,898	1,897	1,947
Oceania	60	61	63	62	59	59	58	57	55	54
Jumlah *Total*	**2,893**	**2,914**	**2,950**	**2,964**	**2,974**	**2,982**	**2,990**	**2,979**	**2,987**	**3,056**

IFATS 2022

STATISTIK PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN ASING (*INWARD FATS*)

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ESTABLISHMENT (INWARD FATS)

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNIAL NOTES

A. OBJEKTIF

i. Untuk menyediakan sebahagian statistik daripada Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa bagi komponen *mode of supply* yang ketiga (*Mod 3*) iaitu perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan melalui kehadiran komersial yang dicerminkan oleh *FATS*.

ii. Untuk mengukur prestasi aktiviti perniagaan yang dijalankan oleh *affiliate* asing di Malaysia.

iii. Untuk menyediakan maklumat jenis aktiviti ekonomi dan negara pelabur *affiliate* asing di Malaysia.

iv. Untuk lebih memahami sumbangan pelabur asing terhadap perkembangan ekonomi Malaysia.

v. Untuk digunakan dalam analisis ekonomi dan penggubalan polisi oleh agensi pusat dalam era globalisasi dan liberalisasi.

B. KONSEP

Konsep yang digunakan dalam laporan ini adalah selaras dengan garis panduan pada MSITS 2010 oleh UNSD.

1. Statistik *Affiliate* Asing di Malaysia (*Inward FATS*)

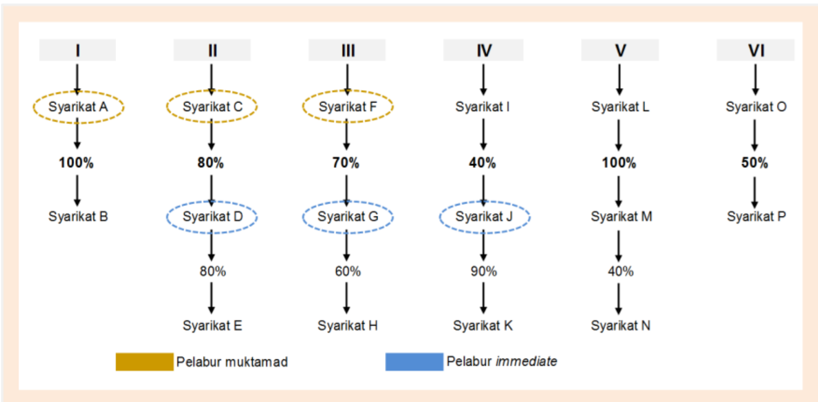
Inward FATS merujuk kepada statistik ekonomi berkaitan *affiliate* asing yang beroperasi di Malaysia pada tahun kewangan tertentu. Pembolehubah yang diukur dalam laporan ini meliputi bilangan *affiliate*, nilai ditambah, pembentukan modal tetap kasar (PMTK), bilangan pekerja, pampasan pekerja, eksport dan import.

2. *Affiliate* Asing

***Affiliate* asing** merujuk kepada syarikat di Malaysia yang dikawal oleh negara pelabur asing muktamad (pegangan ekuiti adalah melebihi 50 peratus). Ia berkemungkinan adalah sebuah cawangan, subsidiari atau syarikat usahasama.

3. Pelabur *Immediate* dan Unit Institusi Kawalan Muktamad (UCI)

Affiliate asing yang beroperasi di Malaysia boleh dimiliki sama ada oleh pelabur asing *immediate* atau/dan UCI. Pelabur asing *immediate* adalah syarikat induk terhampir kepada *affiliate* tersebut sementara UCI adalah syarikat induk teratas dalam struktur kumpulan syarikat. UCI tidak dimiliki secara majoriti oleh sebarang syarikat lain. Sebuah syarikat dianggap sebagai UCI kepada sesebuah *affiliate* jika pemilikan ekuiti di dalam setiap syarikat di bawahnya hingga kepada peringkat *affiliate* tersebut adalah konsisten dan melebihi 50 peratus. Contoh berikut menunjukkan hubungan antara UCI dan *affiliate* dalam kes-kes tertentu.



Kes I
Syarikat A adalah induk asing dan UCI bagi syarikat B.

Kes II
Syarikat D adalah induk asing syarikat E. Oleh kerana syarikat D dimiliki secara majoriti oleh syarikat C, syarikat C adalah UCI bagi syarikat E, negaranya akan dikira sebagai negara pemilikan bagi syarikat E di dalam FATS.

Kes III
Sepertimana penjelasan pada Kes II, syarikat G adalah induk asing bagi syarikat H, manakala syarikat F adalah UCI. Syarikat F adalah UCI bagi Syarikat H dan dianggap mengawal Syarikat H walaupun ianya secara tidak langsung memiliki pemilikan di dalam Syarikat H hanya 42 peratus - hasil daripada 70 peratus pegangan dalam syarikat G dan 60 peratus pegangan oleh syarikat G dalam syarikat H. Walau bagaimanapun, ianya boleh dianggap mengawal syarikat H kerana setiap entiti dalam rantaian pemilikan majoriti boleh mengawal entiti di bawahnya, termasuk tindakan entiti kepada entiti yang bawahnya.

Kes IV
Syarikat J ialah induk asing Syarikat K. Syarikat I bukan UCI bagi syarikat K kerana ia bukan pemilik majoriti syarikat J. Pada peringkat ini, ianya tidak mungkin untuk menentukan siapa UCI bagi syarikat K kerana tidak dinyatakan siapa yang memiliki baki 60 peratus dalam syarikat J. Syarikat J tidak termasuk dalam data utama FATS bagi ekonomi syarikat I kerana syarikat I tidak mengawal syarikat J.

Kes V
Syarikat M adalah induk asing syarikat N. Oleh kerana syarikat M adalah, sebaliknya, dimiliki secara majoriti oleh syarikat L, syarikat L pastinya UCI bagi syarikat M, tetapi ia tidak boleh menyatakan bahawa syarikat L juga UCI bagi syarikat N, kerana tidak mengetahui siapa yang memiliki baki 60 peratus dalam syarikat N. Walau bagaimanapun, syarikat N tidak diliputi oleh FATS kerana ia tidak dikawal oleh induk asing.

Kes VI
Syarikat O ialah induk asing dan berkemungkinan UCI bagi syarikat P jika tiada pelabur asing lain memiliki 50% syarikat P, dalam kes ini kriteria lain untuk mengenal pasti UCI perlu diambil kira. Biasanya, syarikat P tidak diliputi oleh FATS kerana ia tidak dimiliki secara majoriti oleh induk asing tetapi ia tetap merupakan satu kes yang boleh dianggap relevan bagi tujuan GATS atau analisis globalisasi. Oleh itu, negara penyusun mungkin ingin menunjukkan data untuk syarikat P (dan kes-kes lain yang berkepentingan) atas dasar tambahan.

C. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Skop statistik *inward* FATS adalah merujuk kepada semua *affiliate* asing di Malaysia yang beroperasi dalam aktiviti ekonomi pada tahun kewangan tertentu seperti berikut:

i. Pertanian
ii. Perlombongan & pengkuarian
iii. Pembuatan
iv. Pembinaan
v. Perkhidmatan

1. Klasifikasi Sektor

Pengkelasan sektor ekonomi adalah berdasarkan aktiviti utama *affiliate* asing di Malaysia. Sektor tersebut dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 Ver 1.0.

2. Negara Pelabur Asing *Immediate* / UCI

Negara pelabur asing *immediate*/UCI merujuk kepada pusat aktiviti ekonomi dijalankan. Negara-negara pelabur asing *immediate*/UCI yang melabur di Malaysia diklasifikasikan mengikut rantau seperti berikut:

<table>
<tr><th>Rantau</th><th colspan="2">Negara</th></tr>
<tr><td>Asia</td><td>Bahrain
Bangladesh
Brunei Darussalam
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Oman
Pakistan
China</td><td>Philippines
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Taiwan
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Vietnam
Yemen</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eropah</td><td>Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Ireland
Italy</td><td>Jersey
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Russian Federation
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom</td></tr>
<tr><td>Amerika</td><td>Bahamas
Bermuda
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Canada</td><td>Mexico
Panama
United States of America
Venezuela</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oceania</td><td>Australia</td><td>New Zealand</td></tr>
<tr><td>Afrika</td><td>Mauritius</td><td>South Africa</td></tr>
</table>

D. DEFINISI

Definisi yang digunakan dalam laporan ini adalah selaras dengan garis panduan pada MSITS 2010. Manual tersebut menyarankan bahawa pengukuran FATS meliputi pembolehubah asas *affiliate* asing di Malaysia.

1. Bilangan *Affiliate*

Bilangan *affiliate* adalah mengikut kriteria liputan FATS (pegangan ekuiti melebihi 50 peratus).

2. Nilai Ditambah

Amaun di mana nilai output yang dihasilkan melebihi nilai input perantaraan yang digunakan.

3. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar

Dikira dengan jumlah nilai perolehan pengeluar, tolak pelupusan aset tetap semasa tempoh perakaunan, ditambah penambahan tertentu kepada nilai aset bukan pengeluaran yang direalisasikan oleh aktiviti produktif.

4. Bilangan Pekerja

Diukur dengan bilangan pekerja berdasarkan *payroll affiliate* asing.

5. Pampasan Pekerja

Jumlah ganjaran dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan yang dibayar oleh enterpris kepada pekerja sebagai pulangan bagi kerja yang dilakukan oleh pekerja semasa tempoh perakaunan.

6. Eksport dan Import

Eksport merujuk kepada transaksi barangan & perkhidmatan apabila ianya dibawa keluar dari negara manakala Import pula meliputi transaksi tersebut apabila ianya dibawa masuk ke dalam negara.

E. SUMBER DATA

Sumber data untuk statistik *affiliate* asing *inward* diperoleh daripada Banci dan Survei Ekonomi yang dijalankan oleh DOSM serta data perdagangan dari Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia (JKDM) dan Pihak Berkuasa Zon Bebas. Banci dan Survei tersebut mengandungi soalan berkaitan pemilikan ekuiti oleh residen atau bukan residen di Malaysia. Pertubuhan yang melapor pemilikan ekuiti oleh bukan residen melebihi 50 peratus dikelaskan sebagai *affiliate* asing.

F. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

Data yang diterbitkan sebelum ini berkemungkinan disemak semula selari dengan maklumat baru yang diperoleh.

G. PEMBUNDARAN

Perbezaan mungkin berlaku pada jumlah subkomponen dan jumlah besar disebabkan pembundaran angka.

H. SINGKATAN

BPM6	Manual Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Edisi Keenam
DOSM	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
FATS	Statistik *Affiliate* Asing
GATS	*General Agreement on Trade in Services*
JKDM	Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia
MSIC	Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia
MSITS	Manual Statistik Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa
PMTK	Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
UNSD	*United Nation Statistics Division*
UCI	*Ultimate Controlling Institutional Unit*

TECHNICAL NOTES

A. OBJECTIVE

i. *To provide part of International Trade in Services statistics for mode of supply number three (Mode 3) that is services delivered through commercial presence, which is reflected by FATS.*

ii. *To measure the performance of business activities undertaken by the foreign affiliates operating in Malaysia.*

iii. *To provide information on the kind of economic activities and the countries of foreign affiliates in Malaysia.*

iv. *To understand further on the contribution of foreign investor to the development of Malaysia's economy.*

v. *To be used in economic analysis and policy formulation by central planning agencies in the era of globalisation and liberalization.*

B. CONCEPTS

Concepts used in this publication are in accordance with the recommendations of the MSITS 2010 by UNSD.

1. Inward Foreign Affiliates Statistics (Inward FATS)

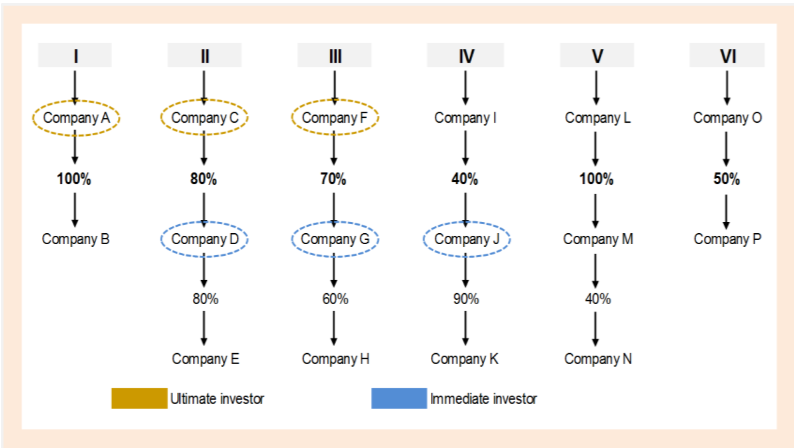
Inward FATS *refers to economic statistics related to the operation of foreign affiliates in Malaysia in a certain financial year. The variables measured in this report including number of affiliates, value added, gross capital fixed formation (GFCF), number of employees, compensation of employees, exports and imports.*

2. Foreign Affiliates

Foreign affiliates *refer to the companies operating in Malaysia that are controlled by country of ultimate foreign investor (the holding of equity interest is more than 50 per cent). It could be branches, subsidiaries or joint ventures companies.*

3. Immediate Investor and Ultimate Controlling Institutional Unit (UCI)

Foreign affiliates in Malaysia could be owned by immediate foreign investor or/and the UCI. The immediate foreign investor is the immediate parent company of affiliate while the UCI is the top parent company in the company's group structure. The UCI is not majority owned by any other company. A company considered to be the UCI to an affiliate if the equity ownership in each company under it until the said affiliate is consistently greater than 50 per cent. The following examples identify the link between UCI and affiliates in particular cases.



Case I
Company A is both the foreign parent and UCI of company B.

Case II
Company D is the foreign parent of company E. As because company D is, in turn, majority owned by company C, company C is the UCI of company E; its country would be considered the country of ownership of company E in FATS.

Case III
Following the same reasoning as in Case II, company G is the foreign parent of company H, while company F is its UCI. Company F is the UCI of Company H and is deemed to control Company H even though its indirectly held ownership in company H is only 42 per cent - the product of its 70 per cent share of company G and company G's 60 per cent share in company H. However, it can be presumed to control company H because each entity in a chain of majority ownerships can control the entity below it, including that entity's actions with respect to the entities that are, in turn, below it.

Case IV
Company J is the foreign parent of company K. Company I is not UCI of company K because it is not the majority owner of company J. At this stage, it is not possible to define who the UCI of company K is, as it is not specified who owns the remaining 60 per cent of company J. Also, company J is not included in the core FATS data for the economy of company I, because company I does not control company J.

Case V
Company M is the foreign parent company N. As because company M is, in turn, majority owned by company L, company L is definitely the UCI of company M, but it cannot be stated that company L is also the UCI of company N, not knowing who owns the remaining 60 per cent of company N. However, company N is not covered by FATS because it is not controlled by its foreign parent.

Case VI
Company O is the foreign parent and could be the UCI of company P if no other foreign investor also owns 50 per cent of company P, in that case other criteria to identify the UCI would have to be taken into account. Usually, company P is not covered by FATS because it is not majority owned by its foreign parent, but it nonetheless represents a case that may be deemed relevant for the purposes of GATS or globalization analysis. Thus, the compiling country may wish to show data for company P (and other cases of interest) on a supplemental basis.

C. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The scope of inward FATS statistics refer to all foreign affiliates in Malaysia operating in the following economic activities at a certain financial year:

i. Agriculture
ii. Mining & quarrying
iii. Manufacturing
iv. Construction
v. Services

1. ***Sector Classification***

The classifications of economic sector are based on the principal activities of foreign affiliates in Malaysia. The sectors are classified according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 Ver. 1.0.

2. ***Country of Immediate Foreign Investor / UCI***

The country of immediate foreign investor/UCI refers to the predominant centre of economic activities undertaken. The countries of immediate foreign investor/UCI that invest in Malaysia are classified by region are as follows:

Region	***Country***	
Asia	*Bahrain* *Bangladesh* *Brunei Darussalam* *Hong Kong* *India* *Indonesia* *Iran* *Japan* *Oman* *Pakistan* *China*	*Philippines* *Qatar* *Republic of Korea* *Saudi Arabia* *Singapore* *Taiwan* *Thailand* *Turkey* *United Arab Emirates* *Vietnam* *Yemen*
Europe	*Austria* *Belgium* *Bulgaria* *Cyprus* *Denmark* *Finland* *France* *Germany* *Greece* *Ireland* *Italy*	*Jersey* *Liechtenstein* *Luxembourg* *Netherlands* *Norway* *Russian Federation* *Spain* *Sweden* *Switzerland* *United Kingdom*
Americas	*Bahamas* *Bermuda* *Brazil* *British Virgin Islands* *Canada*	*Mexico* *Panama* *United States of America* *Venezuela*
Oceania	*Australia*	*New Zealand*
Africa	*Mauritius*	*South Africa*

D. DEFINITIONS

Definitions used in this publication are in accordance with the recommendations of the MSITS 2010. The manual recommends that the FATS variables to be compiled include the following basic measures of foreign affiliates activity.

1. Number of Affiliates — *The number of affiliates meets the criteria for coverage by FATS (holding of equity interest is more than 50 per cent).*

2. Value Added — *The amount by which the value of the outputs produced exceeds the value of the intermediate inputs consumed.*

3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation — *Measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition, less disposal of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by productive activity.*

4. Number of Employees — *Measured the number of person on the payroll of foreign affiliates.*

5. Compensation of Employees — *The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the employee during the accounting period.*

6. Exports and Imports — *Exports refers to transactions in goods & services when they are taken out of the country, while Imports consists of that transactions when they are brought into the country.*

E. DATA SOURCE

The data source for inward foreign affiliates statistics were obtained from Economics Census and Surveys conducted by DOSM as well as trade data from Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) and Free Zone Authorities. The Economic Census and Survey questionnaires contain question on equity ownership by resident or non-resident in Malaysia. Those establishments which reported on equity ownership by non-resident of more than 50 per cent are classified as foreign affiliates.

F. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTICE

Previously published data may be revised as new information is available.

G. ROUNDING

Differences may occur between the sum of subcomponents and the totals due to rounding figures.

H. ABBREVIATIONS

BPM6	*Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual Sixth Edition*
DOSM	*Department of Statistics Malaysia*
FATS	*Foreign Affiliates Statistics*
GATS	*General Agreement on Trade in Services*
GFCF	*Gross Fixed Capital Formation*
MSIC	*Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification*
MSITS	*Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services*
UNSD	*United Nation Statistics Division*
UCI	*Ultimate Controlling Institutional Unit*
RM	*Ringgit Malaysia*
RMCD	*Royal Malaysian Customs Department*

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.

This page is deliberately left blank.

IFATS 2022

STATISTIK PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN ASING (*INWARD FATS*)

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ESTABLISHMENT (INWARD FATS)

KOD DAN KLASIFIKASI

CODE AND CLASSIFICATION

Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 Ver. 1.0

Sektor	Subsektor	Keterangan
Pertanian		01 Pengeluaran tanaman dan ternakan, pemburuan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan berkaitan 02 Perhutanan dan pembalakan 03 Perikanan dan akuakultur
Perlombongan & pengkuarian		05 Perlombongan batu arang dan lignit 06 Pengekstrakan petroleum mentah dan gas asli 07 Perlombongan bijih besi 08 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian lain 09 Aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan perlombongan
Pembuatan	Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	10 Pembuatan produk makanan 11 Pembuatan minuman 12 Pembuatan produk tembakau
	Produk tekstil dan kayu	13 Pembuatan tekstil 14 Pembuatan pakaian 15 Pembuatan produk kulit dan barangan berkaitan 16 Pembuatan kayu dan produk kayu dan gabus, kecuali perabot; pembuatan bagi artikel jerami dan bahan-bahan anyaman 17 Pembuatan kertas dan produk kertas 18 Percetakan dan penerbitan semula media rakaman
	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	19 Pembuatan kok dan produk petroleum bertapis 20 Pembuatan kimia dan produk kimia 21 Pembuatan produk farmaseutikal asas, kimia perubatan dan botani 22 Pembuatan produk getah dan plastik
	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam direka	23 Pembuatan produk galian bukan logam lain 24 Pembuatan logam asas 25 Pembuatan produk logam, kecuali mesin dan kelengkapan
	Elektrik, peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	26 Pembuatan komputer, produk elektronik dan optikal 27 Pembuatan kelengkapan elektrik 28 Pembuatan jentera dan peralatan t.t.t.l. 29 Pembuatan kenderaan bermotor, treler dan semi treler 30 Pembuatan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain 31 Pembuatan perabot 32 Pembuatan lain 33 Pembaikan dan pemasangan mesin dan kelengkapan
Pembinaan		41 Pembinaan bangunan 42 Kejuruteraan awam 43 Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas

Sektor	Subsektor	Keterangan
Perkhidmatan	Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan	45 Perdagangan borong dan runcit dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal 46 Perdagangan borong kecuali kenderaan bermotor dan Motosikal 47 Perdagangan runcit kecuali kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal 55 Penginapan 56 Aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman
	Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi	49 Pengangkutan darat dan pengangkutan melalui saliran paip 50 Pengangkutan air 51 Pengangkutan udara 52 Penggudangan dan aktiviti sokongan untuk pengangkutan 53 Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier 58 Aktivit penerbitan 59 Aktiviti penerbitan wayang gambar, video dan program televisyen, rakaman bunyi dan penerbitan muzik 60 Aktiviti pemprograman dan penyiaran 61 Telekomunikasi 62 Pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan dan aktiviti yang berkaitan 63 Aktiviti perkhidmatan maklumat
	Perkhidmatan lain	35 Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara 36 Penakungan, perawatan dan bekalan air 37 Pembetungan 38 Aktiviti pengumpulan, rawatan dan pelupusan sisa; pemulihan semula bahan 39 Aktiviti pemulihan dan lain-lain perkhidmatan pengurusan sisa 64 Aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan, kecuali insurans/takaful dan tabungan pencen 65 Insurans/takaful, insurans/takaful semula dan tabungan pencen, kecuali keselamatan sosial berwajib 66 Aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan dan aktiviti insurans/takaful 68 Aktiviti hartanah 69 Aktiviti guaman dan perakaunan 70 Aktiviti ibu pejabat; aktiviti perundingan pengurusan 71 Aktiviti arkitek dan kejuruteraan; ujian teknikal dan analisis 72 Penyelidikan dan pembangunan saintifik 73 Pengiklanan dan penyelidikan pasaran 74 Perkhidmatan profesional, saintifik dan teknikal lain 75 Aktiviti veterinar

Sektor	Subsektor	Keterangan
		77 Aktiviti sewaan dan pajakan 78 Aktiviti pekerjaan 79 Agensi pengembaraan, operator pelancongan, khidmat penempahan dan aktiviti berkaitan 80 Aktiviti keselamatan dan penyiasatan 81 Aktiviti perkhidmatan bangunan dan landskap 82 Aktiviti pengurusan pejabat, sokongan pejabat dan sokongan perniagaan lain 84 Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; keselamatan sosial wajib 85 Pendidikan 86 Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan 87 Aktiviti rumah penjagaan 88 Aktiviti kerja sosial tanpa penginapan 90 Aktiviti kesenian, hiburan dan kreatif 91 Aktiviti perpustakaan, arkib, muzium dan kebudayaan lain 92 Aktiviti perjudian dan pertaruhan 93 Aktiviti sukan dan aktiviti hiburan dan rekreasi 94 Aktiviti keahlian organisasi 95 Pembaikan komputer dan barangan persendirian dan isi rumah 96 Aktiviti perkhidmatan persendirian lain 97 Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan bagi personel domestik 98 Aktiviti mengeluarkan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah persendirian untuk kegunaan sendiri 99 Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah

Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification 2008 Ver. 1.0

Sector	Sub-sector	Description
Agriculture		01 Crops and animal production, hunting and related service activities
		02 Forestry and logging
		03 Fishing and aquaculture
Mining & quarrying		05 Mining of coal and lignite
		06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
		07 Mining of metal ores
		08 Other mining and quarrying
		09 Mining support service activities
Manufacturing	Food, beverages and tobacco	10 Manufacture of food products
		11 Manufacture of beverages
		12 Manufacture of tobacco products
	Textiles and wood products	13 Manufacture of textiles
		14 Manufacture of wearing apparel
		15 Manufacture of leather and related products
		16 Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
		17 Manufacture of paper and paper products
		18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media
	Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
		20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
		21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
		22 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
	Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
		24 Manufacture of basic metals
		25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
	Electrical, transport equipment and other manufacturing	26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
		27 Manufacture of electrical equipment
		28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
		29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers
		30 Manufacture of other transport equipment
		31 Manufacture of furniture
		32 Other manufacturing
		33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

Sector	Sub-sector	Description
Construction		41 Construction of buildings 42 Civil engineering 43 Specialized construction activities
Services	Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation	45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and Motorcycles 47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles 55 Accommodation 56 Food and beverage service activities
	Transport & storage and information & communication	49 Land transport and transport via pipelines 50 Water transport 51 Air transport 52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation 53 Postal and courier activities 58 Publishing activities 59 Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities 60 Programming and broadcasting activities 61 Telecommunications 62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities 63 Information service activities
	Other Services	35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 36 Water collection, treatment and supply 37 Sewerage 38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery 39 Remediation activities and other waste management services 64 Financial service activities, except insurance/takaful and pension funding 65 Insurance/takaful, reinsurance/retakaful and pension funding, except compulsory social security 66 Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance/ takaful activities 68 Real estate activities 69 Legal and accounting activities 70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities 71 Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

Sector	Sub-sector	Description
		72 Scientific research and development
		73 Advertising and market research
		74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities
		75 Veterinary activities
		77 Rental and leasing activities
		78 Employment activities
		79 Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
		80 Security and investigation activities
		81 Services to buildings and landscape activities
		82 Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
		84 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
		85 Education
		86 Human health activities
		87 Residential care activities
		88 Social work activities without accommodation
		90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities
		91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
		92 Gambling and betting activities
		93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
		94 Activities of membership organizations
		95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods
		96 Other personal service activities
		97 Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
		98 Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
		99 Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

ISBN 978-967-253-894-3

9 789672 538943

www.dosm.gov.my

@StatsMalaysia

AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2024
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PSSN

MALAYSIA MADANI

1949-2024 DOSM 75 Ulang Tahun Jubli Intan JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA STATISTIK NADI KEMENIAN

20 OCT

2016-2030