

MALAYSIA

Malaysia is a Southeast Asian country occupying parts of the Malay Peninsula and the island of Borneo. Malaysia is a beautiful and diverse country with many highlights. It's known for its beaches, rainforests and mix of Malay, Chinese, Indian and European cultural influences. The capital, Kuala Lumpur, is home to colonial buildings,

Capital: Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur is the capital of Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur, is home to colonial buildings, its modern skyline is dominated by the 451m-tall Petronas Twin Towers, a pair of glass-and-steel-clad skyscrapers with Islamic motifs. The towers also offer a public sky bridge and observation deck

Currency: Malaysian ringgit

Official language: Malaysian

Malaysian Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Kaula Lumpur

Bi-lateral trade

The bilateral trade between India and Malaysia in 2014 was US\$ 13.84 billion (US\$ 9.77 billion for Malaysian exports and US\$ 4.07 billion for Indian exports).

The highest investment proposals have been Telecommunications, Power Sectors, Oil Refining and Roads & Highways. Investments by companies like Maxis Communications in Aircel, Axiata in IDEA Cellular Ltd, Khazanah in IDFC and Apollo Hospitals, AirAsia in civil aviation and several other investments. Malaysian construction companies' largest presence outside Malaysia is in India.

The areas of operation are manufacture of Textiles and Yarn, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Glass Containers, Automobile associated activities, Specialty Chemicals, Steel Furniture, Rubber Products, Services in Information Technologies, Education, Biotechnology, Healthcare, etc.

Year	India's Exports (US\$ mn)	Growth rate (%)	India's Imports (US\$ mn)	Growth rate (%)	Balance of Trade (US\$ mn)	Total Trade (US\$ mn)	Growth rate (%)
1998	481.3		1774.4		-1293.1	2255.7	
1999	529.0	9.91	2038.0	14.86	-1509.0	2567.0	13.80
2000	725.0	37.05	1925.0	-5.54	-1200.0	2650.0	3.23

2001	772.42	6.54	1577.03	-18.08	-804.61	2349.45	-11.34
2002	643.37	-16.71	1760.96	11.66	-1117.59	2404.33	2.34
2003	672.53	4.53	2510.93	42.59	-1838.4	3183.46	32.41
2004	1288.79	91.63	3002.75	19.59	-1713.96	4291.54	34.81
2005	1104.46	-14.30	3971.31	32.26	-2866.85	5075.77	18.27
2006	1356.69	22.84	5217.56	31.38	-3860.87	6574.25	29.52
2007	2108.54	55.42	6031.13	15.59	-3922.59	8139.67	23.81
2008	3105.95	47.30	7412.61	22.91	-4306.66	10518.56	29.23
2009	2245.67	-27.70	4826.19	-34.89	-2580.52	7071.86	-32.77
2010	2477.60	10.06	6501.10	34.16	-4023.50	8978.70	26.51
2011	3327.80	34.6	9208.80	34.60	-5881.0	12536.60	32.7
2012	3825.24	4.2	9491.91	3.09	5669.90	13317.15	7.3
Jan-Oct. 2013	4543.8	38.59	6744.2	(-)12.92	2200.4	11288.00	2.40

(Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

Imports :

Mineral fuels
Manufacturing goods
Food Chemical
Crude Minerals, Tobacco
Animal and Vegetable oil

Exports :

Food, Tobacco

Clusters :

Malaysia is a net importer of food, there exists an active agriculture sector. The phenomenal growth of the manufacturing sector over the past three decades has led SMEs into occupying an important position in the Malaysian economy. The SMEs assume

such critical role through the strengthening of both forward and backward industrial linkages with the Second Industrial Master Plan (IMP2) providing the basis for the achievement of a broad based, resilient and internationally competitive industrial sector, with various policies and programmes in place.