

Doing Business in Malaysia 2020

Comparing Business
Regulation in **6 Cities**
and **4 Maritime Ports**
with **189 Other Economies**

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- I. **Main findings of *Doing Business in Malaysia 2020***
 - II. Registering Property in Malaysia
 - III. Dealing with Construction Permits in Malaysia
 - IV. Trading across Borders in Malaysia

“Global” and “Subnational” *Doing Business*: what are the differences?

- Demand driven
- Go beyond the largest city
- Selected DB indicators relevant at subnational level
- Replicable local good practices
- Tailored reform recommendations
- City stories
- 500+ cities in 78 economies

Subnational Doing Business



Global Doing Business

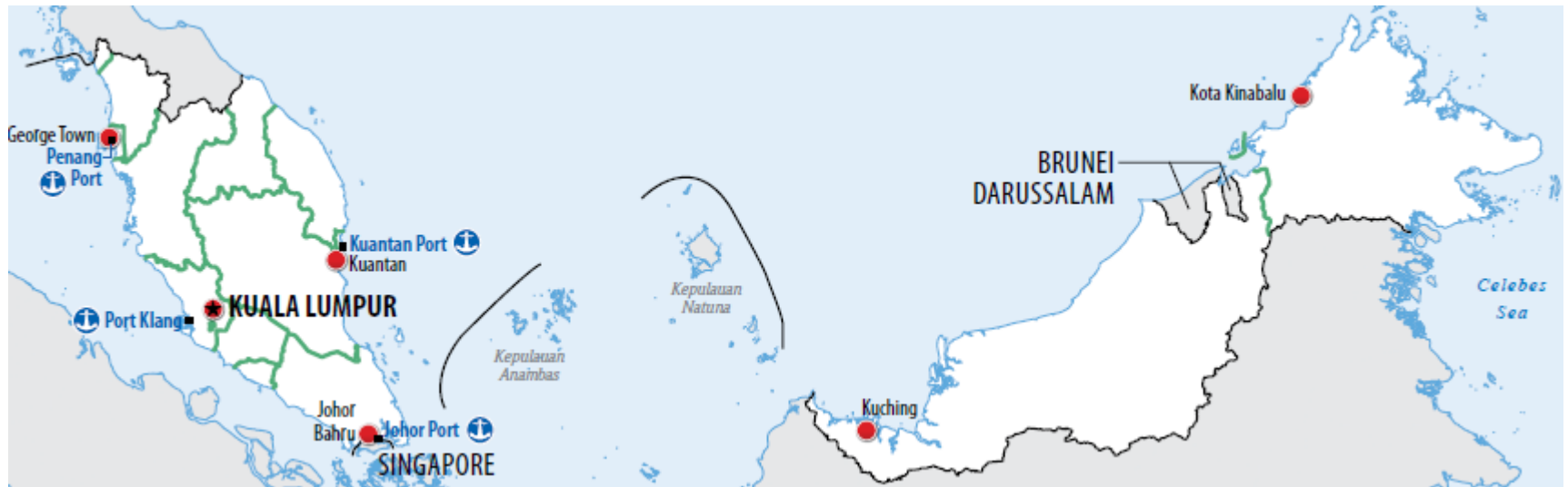
- WBG annual flagship
- Largest business city used as proxy
- 11 indicators
- International good practices
- 190 economies
- More than 3,000 recorded reforms
- Country stories

Which cities and indicators are benchmarked in Malaysia?

6 cities and 4 seaports

3 *Doing Business* indicator areas:

- Dealing with construction permits
- Registering property
- Trading across borders



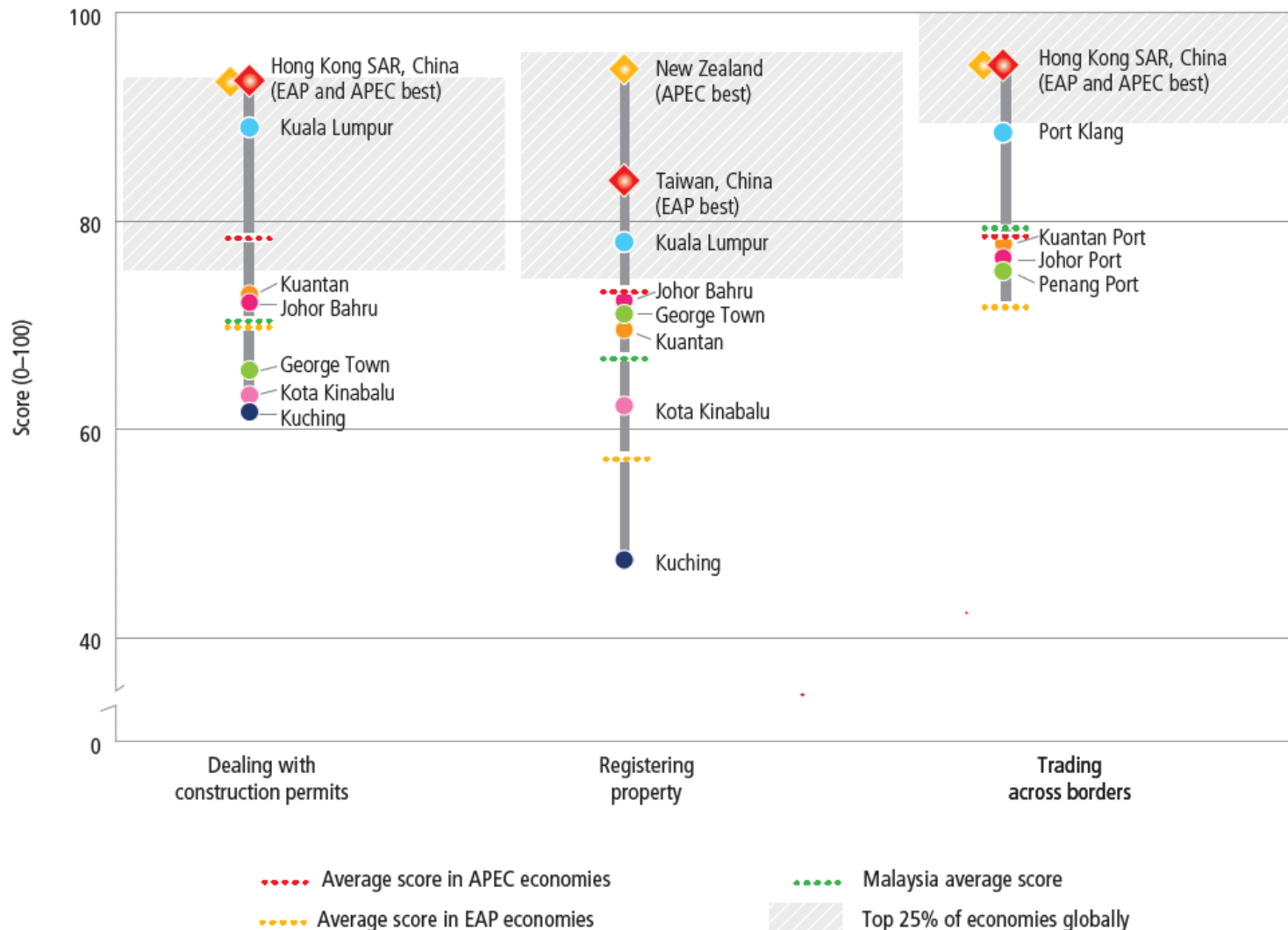
The data in the study is as of November 1, 2019.

Kuala Lumpur stands out as a top performer across all areas

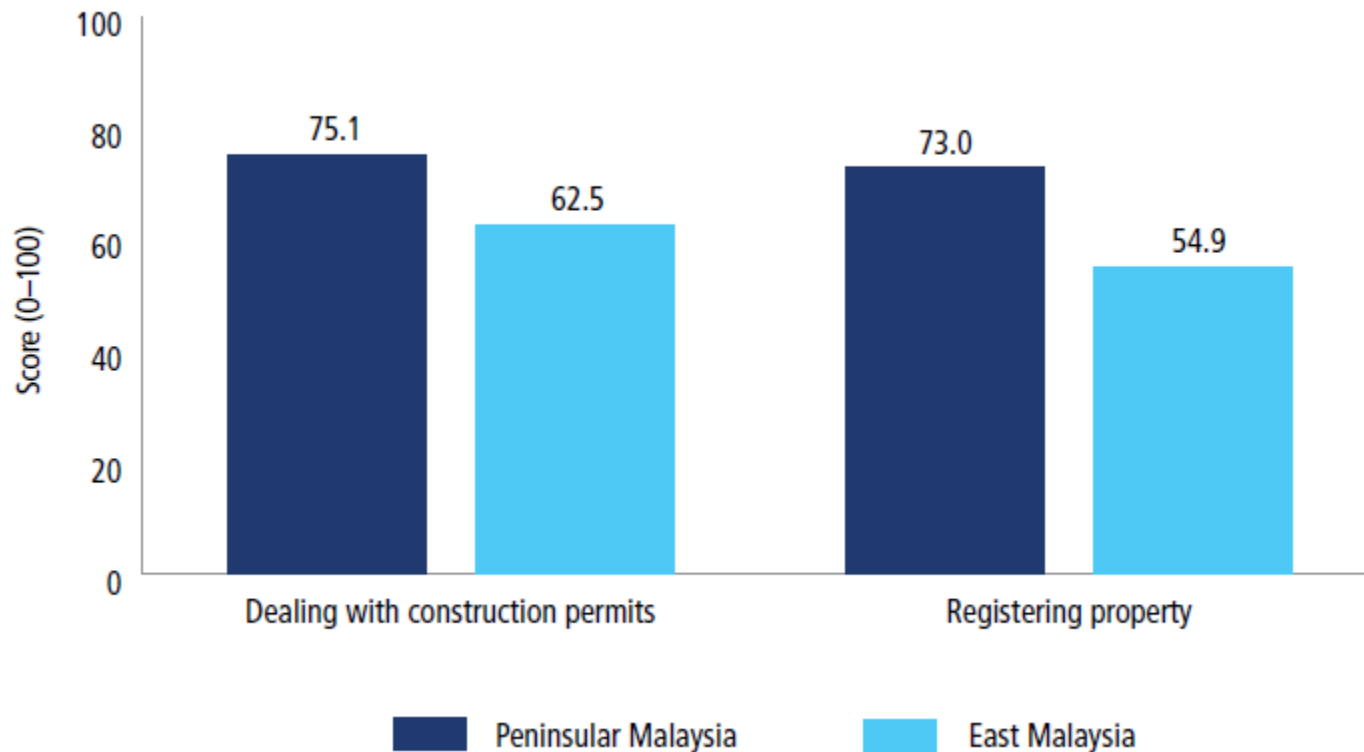
City (State)	Dealing with construction permits		Registering property	
	Rank (1–6)	Score (0–100)	Rank (1–6)	Score (0–100)
George Town (Penang)	4	66.1	3	71.1
Johor Bahru (Johor)	3	72.2	2	72.4
Kota Kinabalu (Sabah)	5	63.3	5	62.3
Kuala Lumpur	1	89.0	1	78.0
Kuantan (Pahang)	2	73.0	4	70.4
Kuching (Sarawak)	6	61.7	6	47.5

Location	Trading across borders score (0–100)
Johor Port	76.5
Port Klang	88.5
Kuantan Port	78.5
Penang Port	75.2

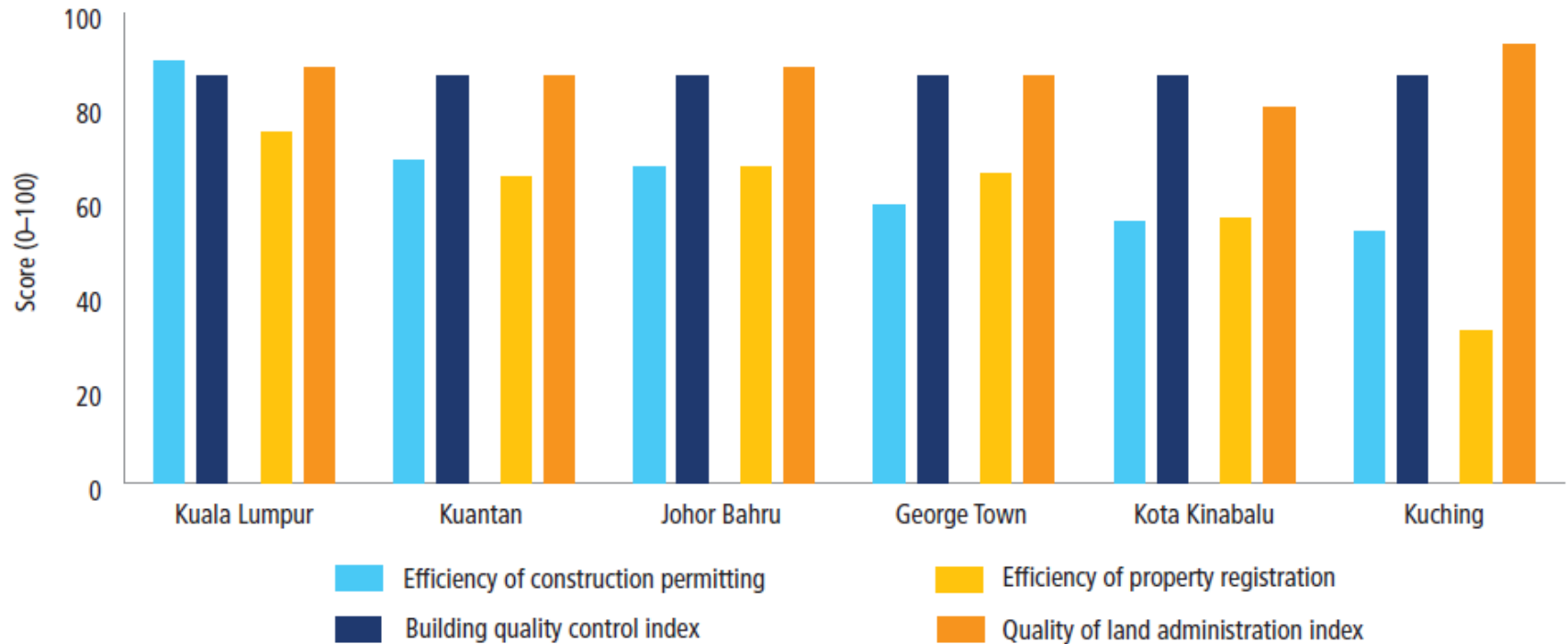
Malaysian cities outperform their EAP regional peers on average across all three indicators



Cities in Peninsular Malaysia outperform those in East Malaysia



Malaysian cities score higher on regulatory quality than procedural efficiency



What can be improved upon going forward?

- ◆ Focus reform efforts on **cities beyond Kuala Lumpur**
- ◆ **Improve coordination** between agencies
- ◆ Introduce or improve **electronic platforms** throughout the country
- ◆ Ensure **consistent implementation** of requirements and documentation

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Where is it easier to transfer a commercial warehouse in Malaysia?

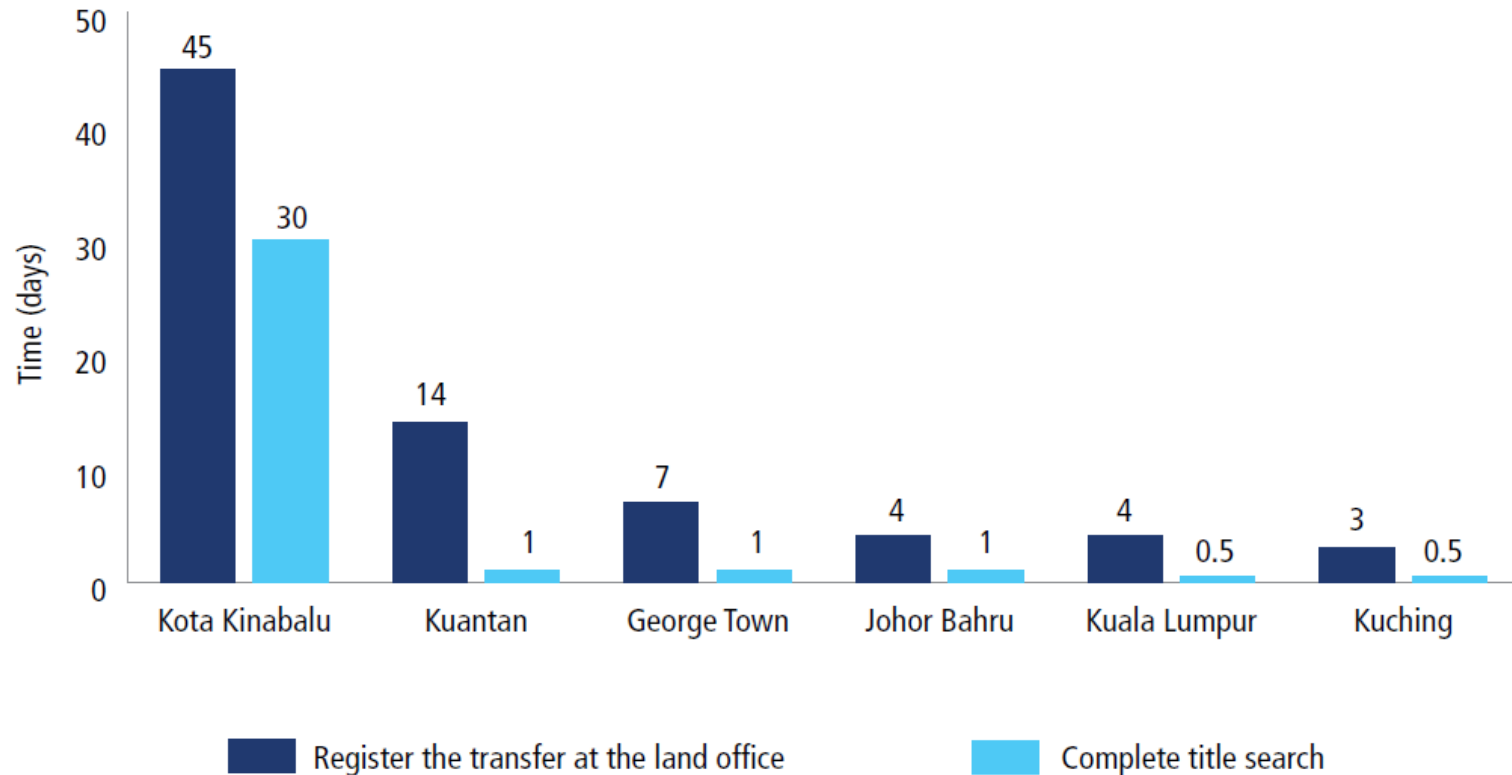
City (State)	Rank	Score (0–100)	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)	Quality of land administration index (0–30)
Kuala Lumpur	1	78.0	6	16.5	4.1	26.5
Johor Bahru (Johor)	2	72.4	8	25	4.3	26.5
George Town (Penang)	3	71.1	8	32	4.4	26
Kuantan (Pahang)	4	70.4	8	39	4.3	26
Kota Kinabalu (Sabah)	5	62.3	8	99	3.9	24
Kuching (Sarawak)	6	47.5	10	304.5	4.2	28

Source: *Doing Business* database.

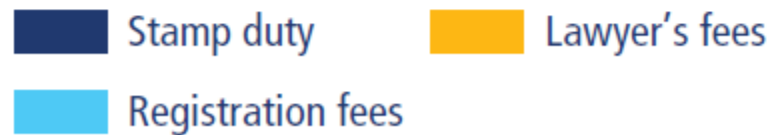
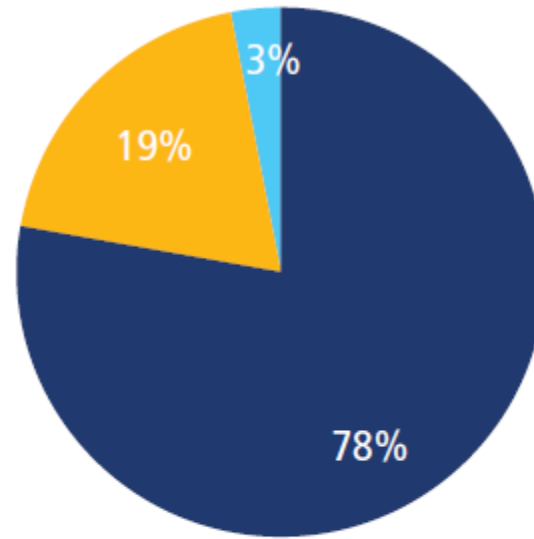
The process to register property in Malaysia follows a similar pattern, with variation mostly found in the preregistration phase

Procedure	Agency	Local or regional authority requirement	Takes place in all cities
Preregistration			
Obtain consent to transfer the warehouse	Land and Survey Department of Sarawak, Kuching Division	x	
Lawyer conducts a land title search ^a	Land Office		x
Lawyer conducts a company search ^a	Companies Commission of Malaysia (online)		x
Lawyer conducts a bankruptcy search ^a	E-Insolvency portal (online)		x
Obtain certificate of indebtedness	Council of the City of Kuching South or Kuching North City Hall or Padawan Municipal Council	x	
Registration			
Buyer and seller sign sales-purchase agreement	Lawyer's office		x
Memorandum of transfer sent to Stamp Duty Office for adjudication of stamp duty and valuation	Inland Board of Revenue		x
Obtain certificate of payment of assessment rates and update buyer's name ^b	Kota Kinabalu City Hall	x	
Transfer is registered at the Land Office	Land Office		x
Postregistration			
Update name of the buyer at the municipality	City Hall		x

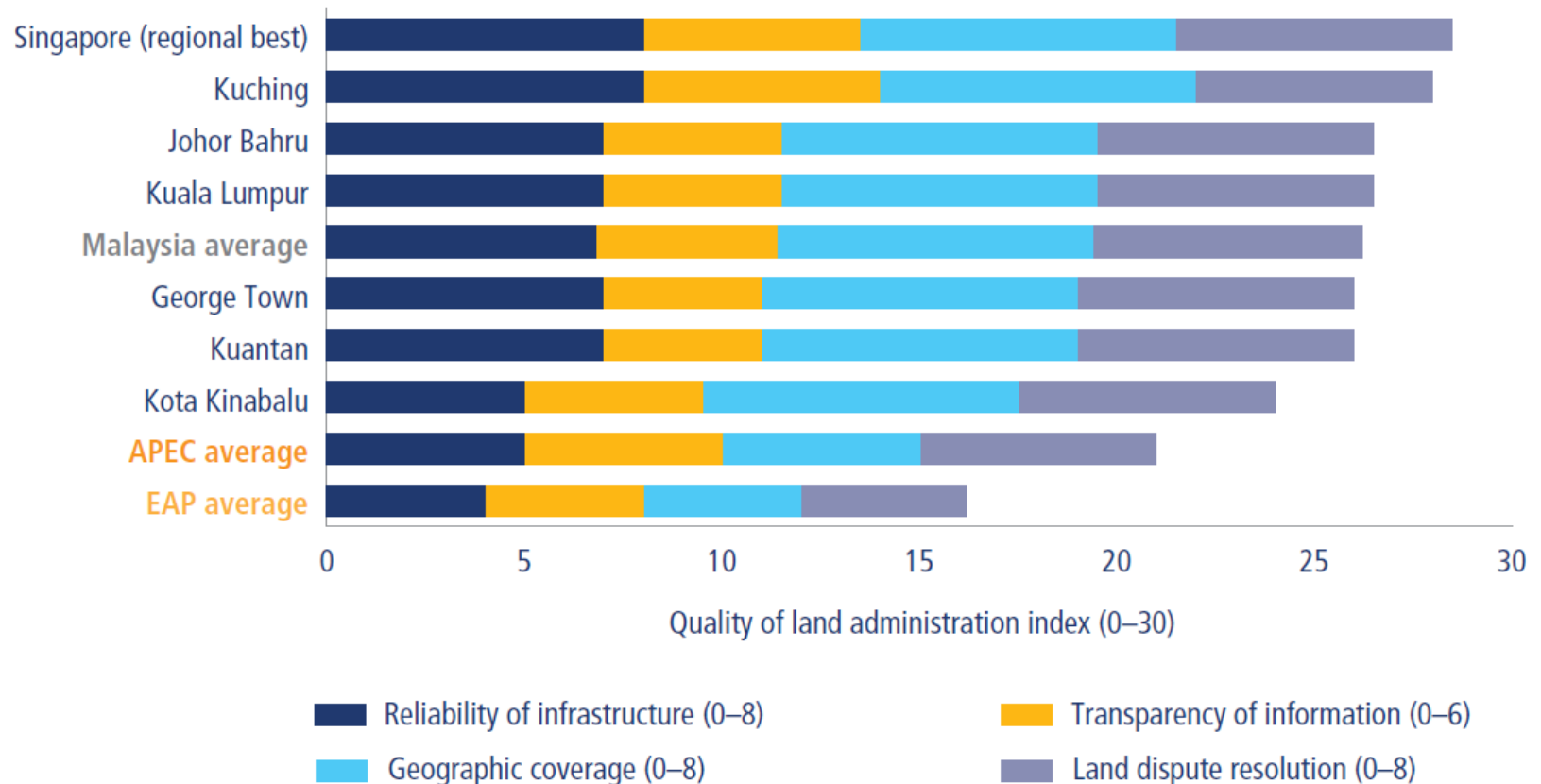
The time to transfer property and complete procedures at the Land Office varies widely



Stamp duties account for the majority of the cost across cities



Malaysian cities score high on the quality of land administration index



Registering Property: what can be improved?

Registering property

Continue the digitalization process and implement e-Tanah in other Malaysian cities

Improve stakeholder coordination throughout the property registration process

Implement a unified or linked database between the Land Office and cadastre

Improve transparency by expanding access to information on land ownership

Consider streamlining the consent process in Kuching and making it transparent

National

- Inland Revenue Board
- Valuation and Property Services Department (JPPH)
- Department of Land and Mines

Local

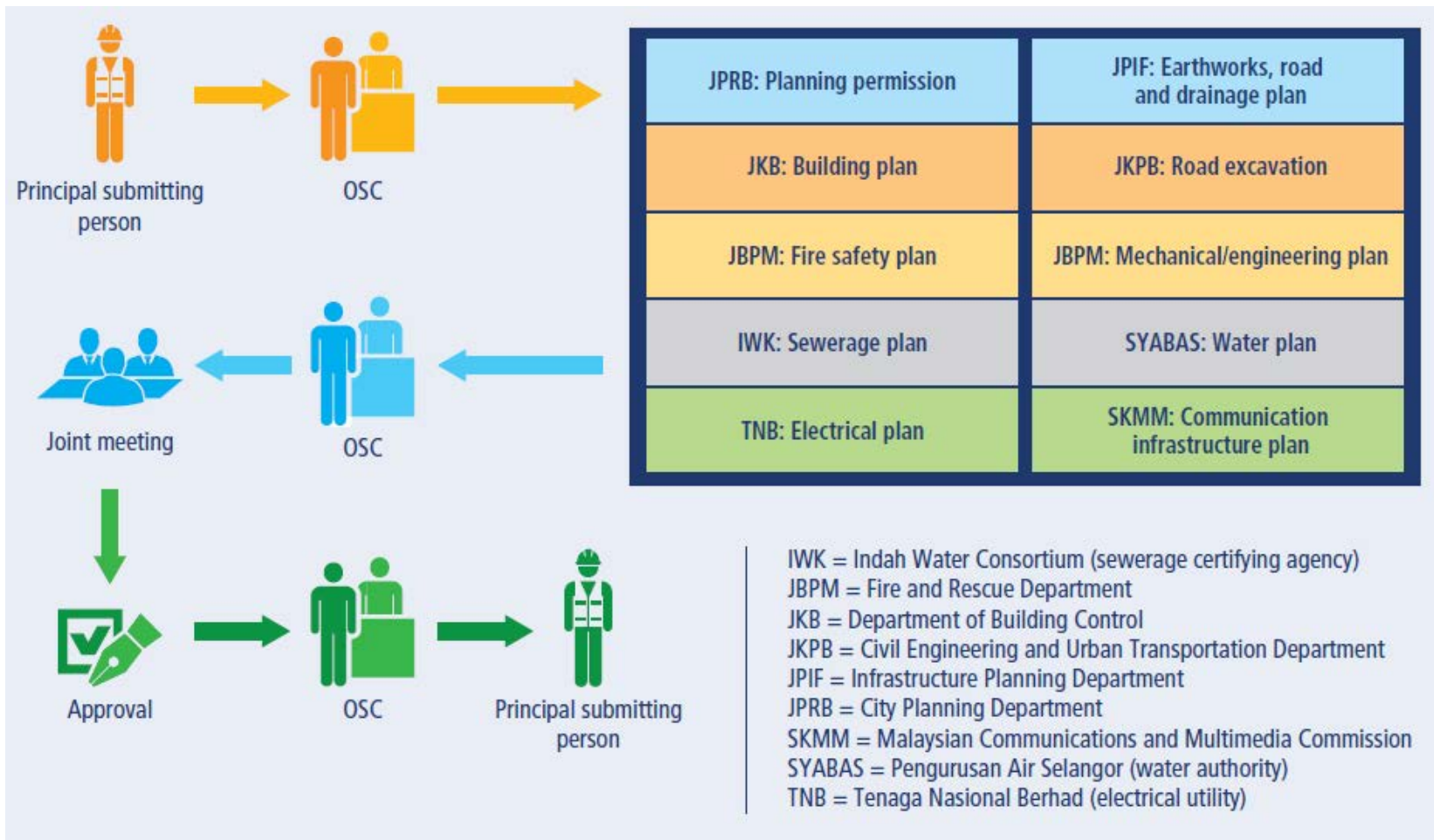
- Land and Survey Department of Sarawak
- Land Offices
- Valuation and Property Management Department at City Hall

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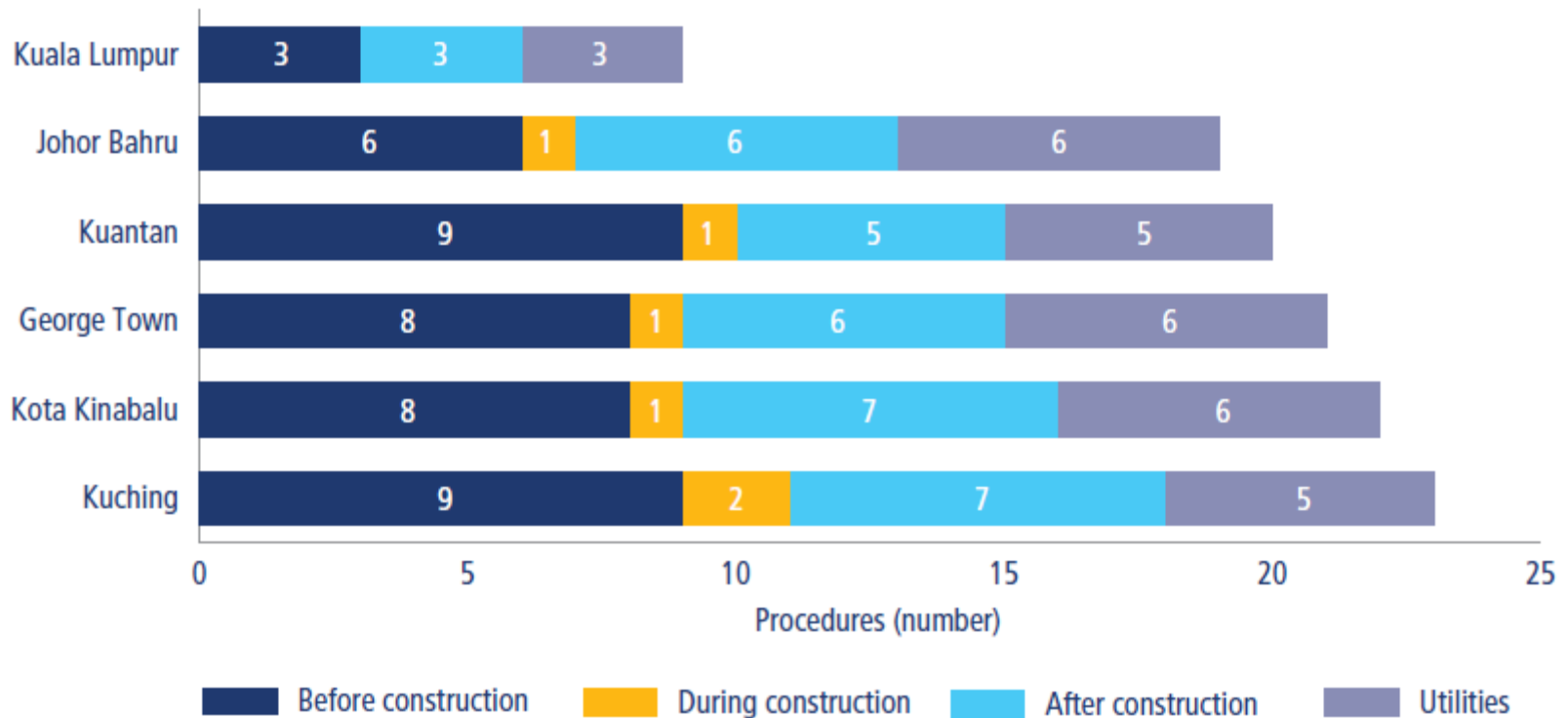
Where is it easier to deal with construction permits in Malaysia?

City (State)	Rank	Score (0–100)	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of warehouse value)	Building quality control index (0–15)
Kuala Lumpur	1	89.0	9	53	1.3	13
Kuantan (Pahang)	2	73.0	20	118	1.6	13
Johor Bahru (Johor)	3	72.2	19	136	2.0	13
George Town (Penang)	4	66.1	21	141	5.0	13
Kota Kinabalu (Sabah)	5	63.3	22	212	2.3	13
Kuching (Sarawak)	6	61.7	23	231	1.7	13

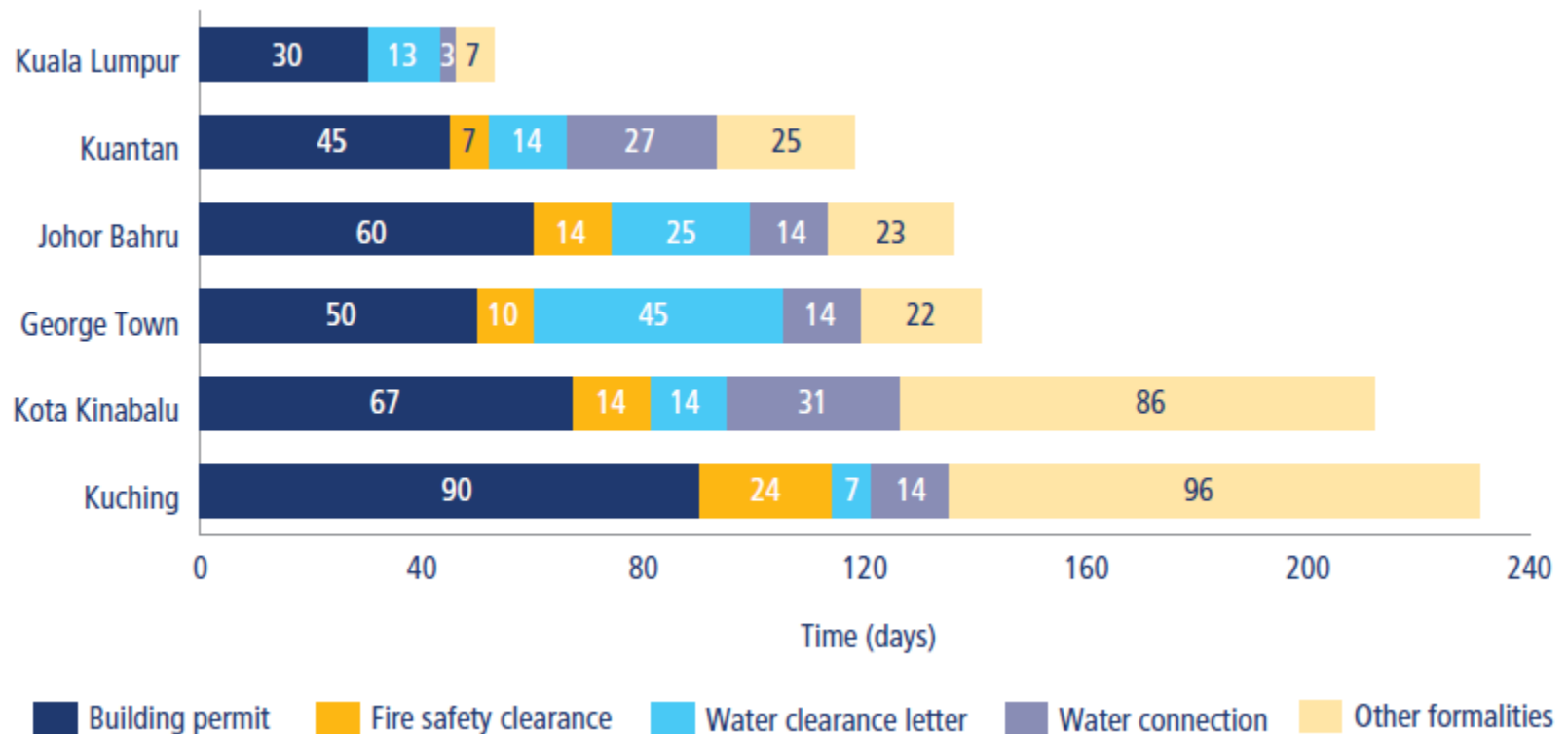
Kuala Lumpur's One Stop Center: a good practice to adopt



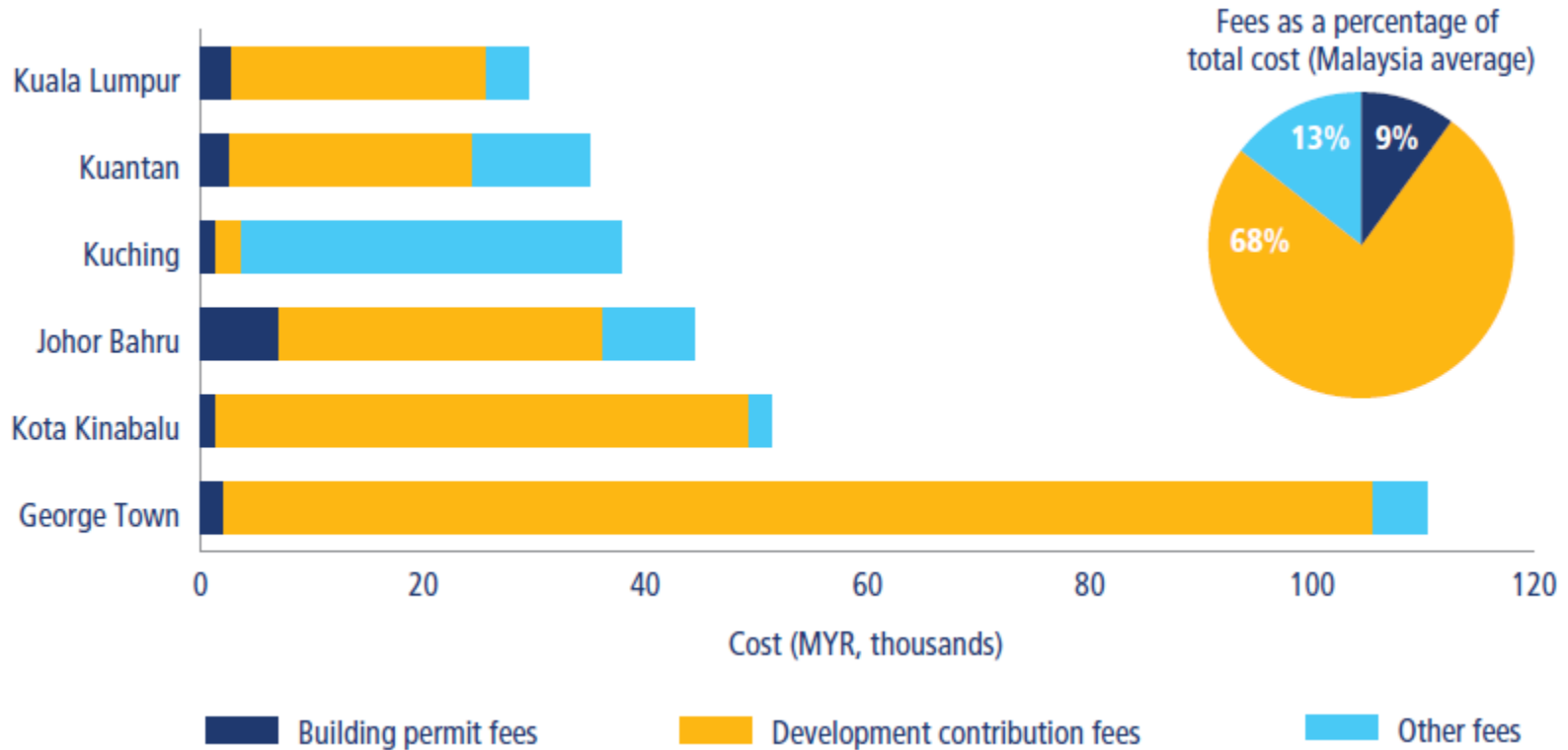
The majority of approvals are required before construction



The time to obtain a building permit varies widely




Development contribution fees account for the majority of the cost across most cities



Malaysian cities have strong quality control mechanisms

		All cities
Building quality control index (0–15)		13
Quality of building regulations (0–2)	Are building regulations easily accessible?	1
	Are the requirements for obtaining a building permit clearly specified?	1
Quality control before construction (0–1)	Is a licensed architect or licensed engineer part of the committee or team that reviews and approves building permit applications?	1
Quality control during construction (0–3)	Are inspections mandated by law during the construction process?	1
	Are inspections during construction implemented in practice?	1
Quality control after construction (0–3)	Is a final inspection mandated by law?	2
	Is a final inspection implemented in practice?	1
Liability and insurance regimes (0–2)	Is any party involved in the construction process held legally liable for latent defects once the building is in use?	1
	Is any party involved in the construction process legally required to obtain a latent defect liability—or decennial (10-year) liability—insurance policy to cover possible structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use?	0
Professional certifications (0–4)	Are there qualification requirements for the professional responsible for verifying that the architectural plans or drawings are in compliance with the building regulations?	2
	Are there qualification requirements for the professional who conducts the technical inspections during construction?	2

 Indicates maximum points obtained.

Dealing with construction permits: what can be improved?

Dealing with construction permits

Ensure that existing one stop centers are fully functional

Expand the data available to construction professionals to facilitate information-gathering

Introduce new or enhance existing online platforms

Ensure consistency and transparency across all cities when evaluating new construction projects

Enforce self-regulation by qualified professionals and clarify the scope of inspections conducted by the authorities

Consider reducing the burden on entrepreneurs for infrastructure development

Accelerate the approval of zoning plans

Enhance the risk-based classification system and fast-track approval options

National

- Building Associations (Institute of Architects and Institute of Engineers)

Local

- One Stop Center Counters at Local Councils
- Building Departments
- City Planning Departments
- Engineering Departments
- Public Works Departments
- Fire and Rescue Departments
- Water Authorities
- Sewerage Authorities
- Utility Corridor Authorities

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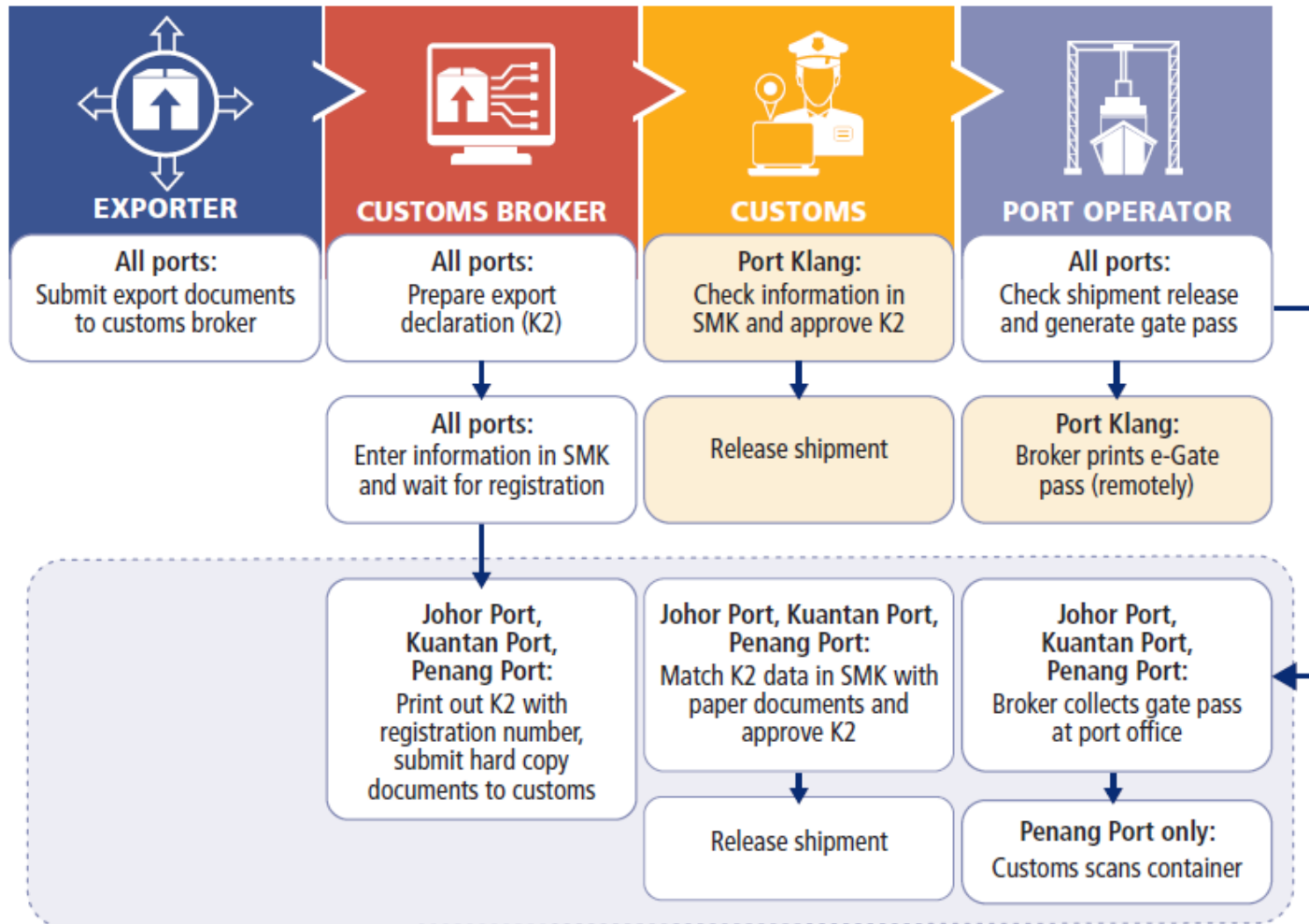
What was measured in the trading across borders indicator for each port?

	Johor Port (Johor Bahru)	Port Klang (Kuala Lumpur)	Kuantan Port (Kuantan)	Penang Port (George Town)
Export				
Product	HS 15 – Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	HS 85 – Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	HS 39 – Plastics and articles thereof	HS 85 – Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles
Trade partner	Turkey	China	Korea, Rep.	United States
Import				
Product	HS 8708 – Parts and accessories of motor vehicles (auto parts)			
Trade partner	China	Thailand	Thailand	China

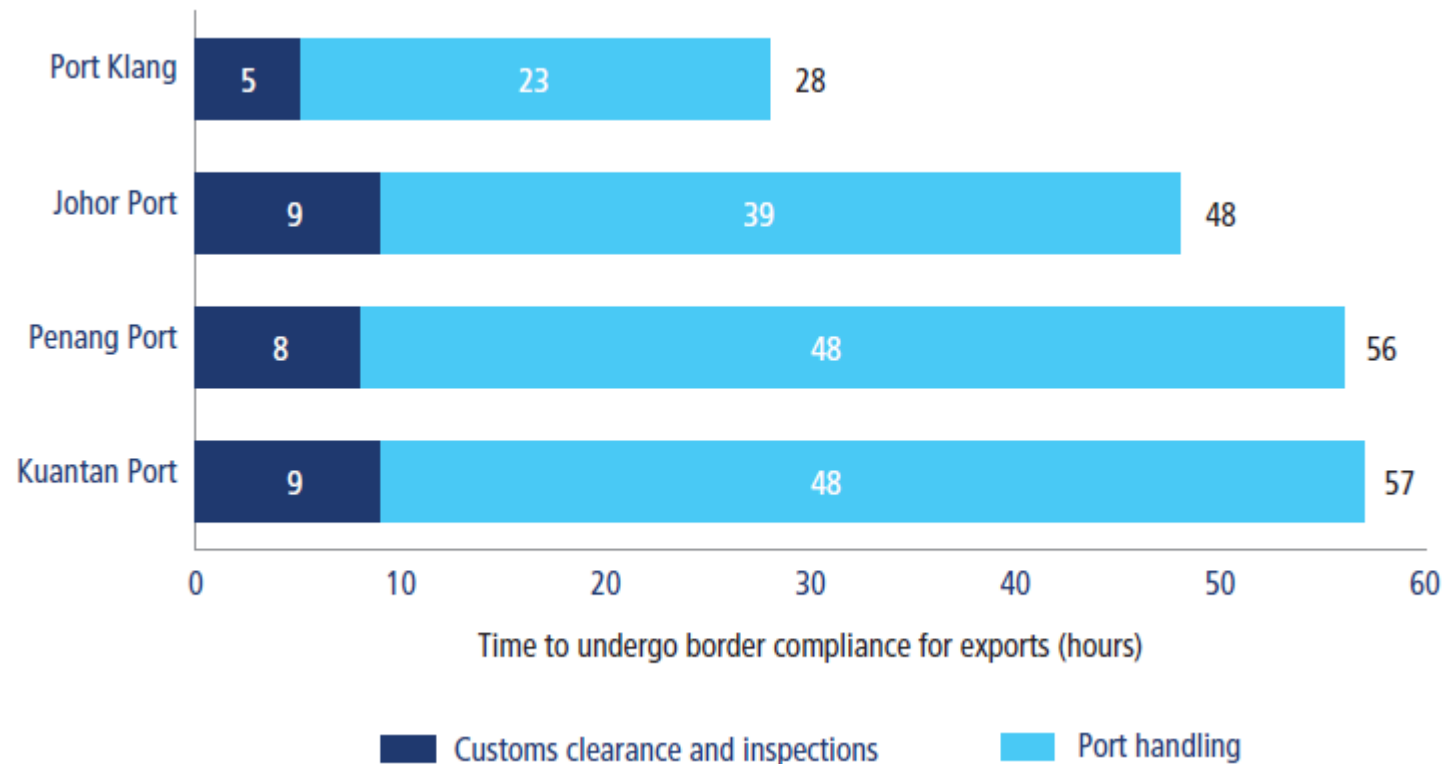
Where is it easier to trade across borders in Malaysia?

	Score (0–100)	Export				Import			
		Border compliance		Documentary compliance		Border compliance		Documentary compliance	
		Time (hours)	Cost (US\$)	Time (hours)	Cost (US\$)	Time (hours)	Cost (US\$)	Time (hours)	Cost (US\$)
Port Klang	88.5	28	213	10	35	36	213	7	60
Kuantan Port	78.5	57	138	74	53	54	136	74	48
Johor Port	76.5	48	144	74	53	48	181	120	48
Penang Port	75.2	56	150	50	123	72	201	98	48

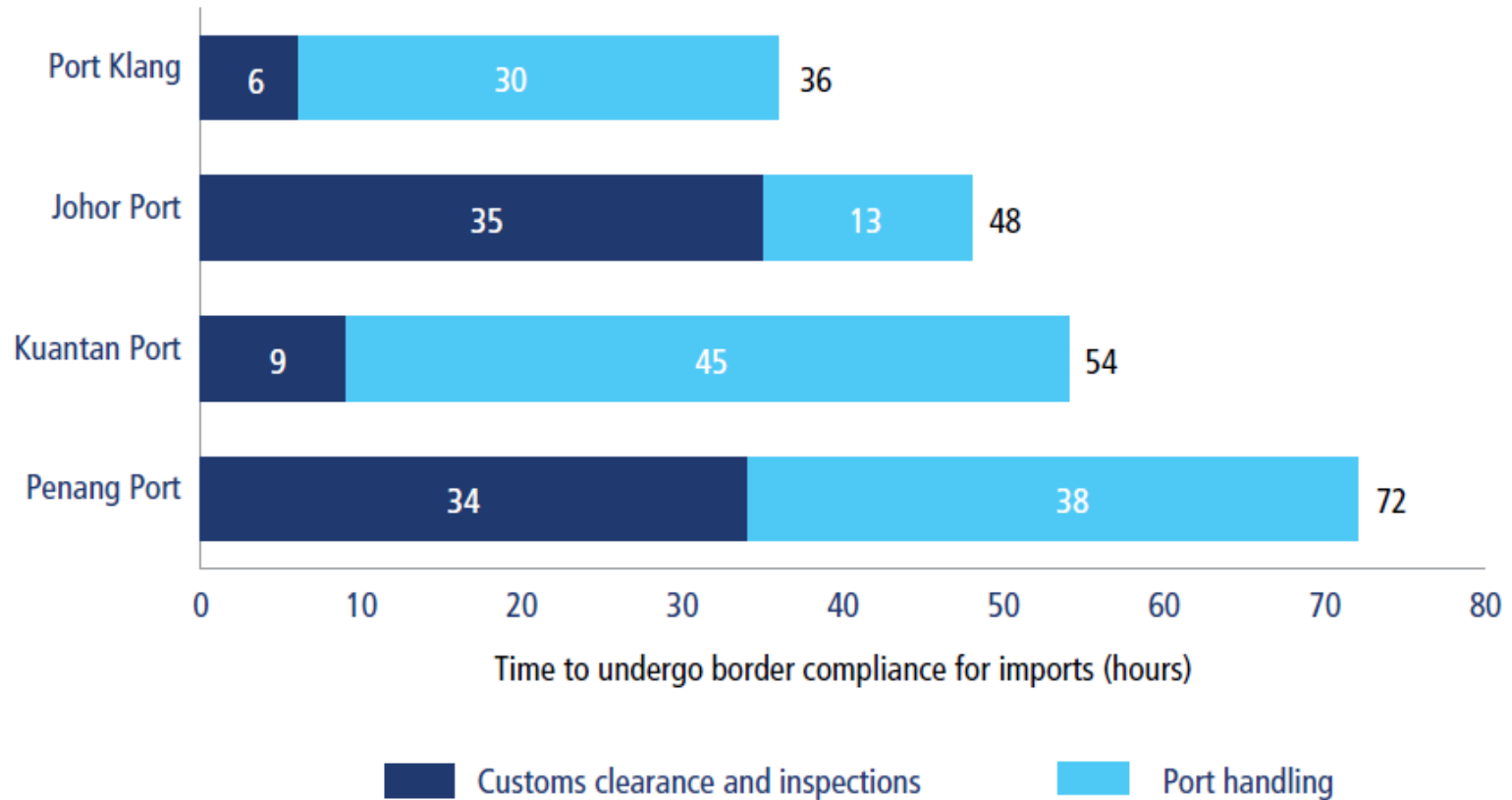
Port Klang's electronic system: a good practice to adopt



Port handling comprises the majority of border compliance time for exports



Port Klang has the lowest border compliance time for imports



Trading across borders: what can be improved?

Trading across borders

Improve the transparency and accessibility of information on customs and port procedures

Improve coordination of agencies involved in export and import processes to streamline procedures and increase awareness on government initiatives

Introduce an electronic single window for trade

Enhance the functionality of the customs information system

National

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of International Trade and Industry
- Royal Malaysian Customs Department
- Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
- Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (Department of Environment)
- Ministry of Transport

Local

- Port authorities

Private Sector

- Port operators (Johor Port Bhd., Westports Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Kuantan Port Consortium Sdn. Bhd., Penang Port Sdn. Bhd.)
- Customs brokers, freight forwarding agents
- Carriers (shipping lines, trucking companies)
- Dagang Net Technologies Sdn. Bhd.



THANK YOU!

We invite you to access the database and
download the report at:

www.doingbusiness.org/malaysia