



MALAYSIA COMPANY REPORTS

Detailed Summary of Data, Sources & FAQs



CONTENTS

This document includes summaries for:

- Data Sources
- Negative Data
- Credit Scores & Limits
- Local Activity Codes & VAT Numbers
- Local Business Classification
- Financial Data & Filing Requirements
- FAQs regarding data availability
- Country Population & Trade Information



OUR DATA SOURCES

Please find below the main original sources of information (e.g., Chambers of commerce, local courts, etc). This should apply to registered companies and sole traders/non-registered companies.

Financial data: Private Company data is sourced from government regulatory agencies (registrars, tax authorities, licencing agencies) depending on the country.

Negative data:

Demographic data: Annual reports collected by supplier.

Payment Data:

Collection data:

Shareholder's data: Data is sourced and cross referenced from various sources, both government and private actors.

Group Structure/Corporate hierarchy: Yes, internally cross referenced.

Other key information: ESG data, Directors, Boards and are internally cross referenced and cleaned.

How often the above data is updated e.g., daily, weekly etc.? Quarterly, Interim, and Annually.

Do you contact companies via a telephone interview or site visits at regular intervals e.g., once a year?
Not normally.

NEGATIVE DATA

What type of negative data is available?

Bankruptcies/Insolvencies: Yes, flagged but with delays.

Court Cases/ Actions: No access generally available.

Debt Collection cases: No access generally available.

How often is this negative data updated?



CREDIT SCORES & LIMITS

Do you give a credit score & limit on all companies?

All companies where we have the minimum amount of data to use in our model.

Are there any exceptions?

If we do not have enough data and companies that have not been in existence for more than 3 years.

What is the credit score intended to predict?

It measures the likelihood of a company becoming insolvent within the next 12 months.

Is payment data included in your credit scoring model?

No.

What does the credit limit represent?

It is our recommendation of the total amount of credit that should be outstanding at one time.

How is the credit limit calculated?

It is calculated using the credit score and key figures from the company's financial statements.

What other company ratings are available?



LOCAL ACTIVITY CODES & VAT NUMBERS

What version of activity codes are used in the reports?

We provide SIC codes and descriptions.

What company ID numbers are available? (e.g., the local registration number, VAT number, etc.)

When available we provide ISIN, Company Local Registration number, and / or Taxpayer ID. In most ASEAN countries VAT is not present.

How are the company ID numbers formatted?

Our number is a unique identifier 12 places long. The first 3 places are letters identifying country of incorporation and the remaining 9 places are numeric.

Our company perm ID is a unique 9 place numeric field.

Are companies obliged to file a VAT number?

No as this is currently, despite Western pressures, in place for most countries in ASEAN.

How is the VAT Number derived?

If they are not obliged to file and you have this data where has this data come from?

How often is the VAT number updated?

LOCAL BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS



FINANCIAL DATA & FILING REQUIREMENTS

Which types of company must file financial data?

Most countries require companies to file taxes and report data to a central registrar.

Are there any filing exemptions and thresholds?

No, all-active companies are generally required to file.

How long after the financial year end do companies have to file financials?

Most are within 4 to 9 months after year end.

What is the penalty for not filing the financial data, and is it likely a company would prefer the penalty rather than filing them?

Generally, the fines are low, but there are other consequences of not filing like delays in renewing licences, hiring foreign labour, tax clearance and financing.

How did you collect the accounts?

We collect financial data from various sources, but mainly company registrars, tax authorities, regulatory bodies.

What is the number of companies that must publish accounts?

Varies from country to country.

What is the number of companies that can decide to publish or not publish accounts?

No stated requirements not to file.

Are the accounts free in this country?

None of this data is free and in most ASEAN countries cost is fixed in law.



REGISTERED & LAW INFORMATION

A company must have a minimum of two directors, being natural persons of full age and having their principal or only place of residence in Malaysia and not under bankruptcy. Directors need not be shareholders of the company.

Source: <https://www.registercompany.com.my/resources/companies-act/company-law-in-malaysia/#:~:text=BASIC%20INFORMATION%20ABOUT%20COMPANY%20LAW,be%20shareholders%20of%20the%20company.>

FAQS REGARDING UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION

Why does the local score show as inactive, however the report status shows as active?

We only make a company inactive when we receive official confirmation that the company has expired.

Why are the headquarters of companies not rated?

Why is there no shareholders information?

Shareholders are not legally required to be disclosed in certain countries.

Why are some reports not available instantly on-line?



COUNTRY POPULATION & TRADE DATA

Population

32,912,136

Source - <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/malaysia-population/>

GDP

Malaysia is holding the 40 positions by nominal GDP. Its national debt in 2020 was (227,768 million of dollars), (67.43% debt-to-GDP ratio) and its public debt per capita is 6,915\$ dollars per inhabitant. In terms of the human development index (HDI) of Malaysia, which is the index used by the United Nations to measure the progress of a country, was 0.81 points in 2019, leaving it in 63rd place in the table of 189 countries published.

Source - <https://countryeconomy.com/countries/malaysia>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Malaysia was worth 336.66 billion US dollars in 2020, according to official data from the World Bank. The GDP value of Malaysia represents 0.30 percent of the world economy.

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/malaysia/gdp>

Import / Export

Export goods	Semiconductor & electronic products, palm oil, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, optical & scientific equipment, manufactures of metal, rubber, wood and wood products	Import goods	Electrical & electronic products, machinery, chemicals, petroleum, plastics, vehicles, manufactures of metal, iron and steel products
Main export partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China(+) 15% Singapore(+) 13% United States(+) 12% Japan(+) 5.6% Bangladesh(+) 5.4% Hong Kong(+) 4.1% Thailand(+) 4.1% India(+) 3.2% (2017) ^[17]	Main import partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China(+) 19% Singapore(+) 14% United States(+) 7.4% Japan(+) 6.8% Thailand(+) 5.5% Indonesia(+) 4.4% South Korea(+) 4.1% (2017) ^[17]

Source - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Malaysia

IMF Economy and Response to COVID-19

Source - <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#Malaysia>