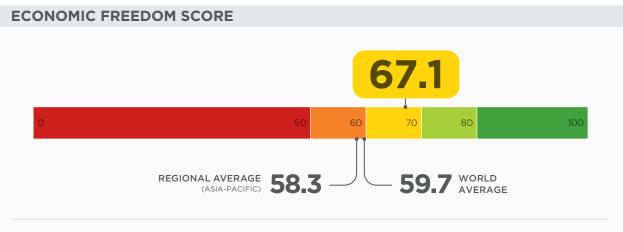


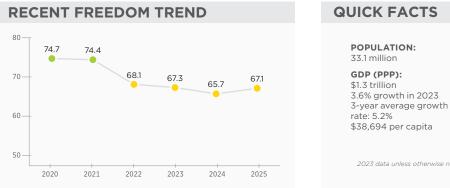
## MALAYSIA

alaysia's economic freedom score is 67.1, making its economy the 44th freest in the 2025 Index of Economic Freedom. Its rating has increased by 1.4 points from last year, and Malaysia is ranked 7th out of 39 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The country's economic freedom score is higher than the world and regional averages. Malaysia's economy is considered "moderately free" according to the 2025 Index.

The Malaysian economy has shown notable resilience. Implementation of policies to support open markets and encourage a vibrant private sector has enhanced investment flows and entrepreneurial vitality. Regulatory efficiency has gradually been improved, and licensing requirements are now less time-consuming and bureaucratic. Better management of public finance needs to be a policy priority. The judicial system's vulnerability to political influence is a significant challenge to the effective and even-handed rule of law and undermines government integrity. Monetary stability is relatively well maintained.







UNEMPLOYMENT: 3.9%

INFLATION (CPI): 2.5%

FDI INFLOW: \$16.9 billion

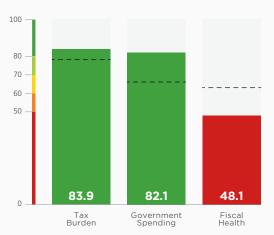
PUBLIC DEBT: 69.8% of GDP

2023 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of November 2024.

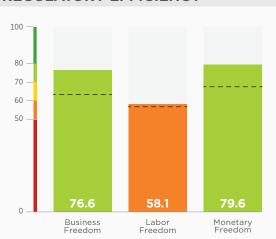
## 12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | MALAYSIA



**GOVERNMENT SIZE** 

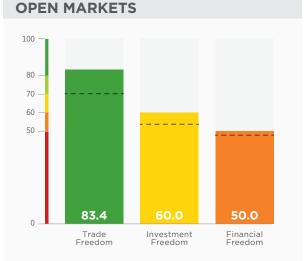


The overall rule of law is relatively well respected in Malaysia. The country's property rights score is above the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is above the world average; and its government integrity score is above the world average.



Malaysia's overall regulatory environment is well institutionalized and relatively efficient. The country's business freedom score is far above the world average; its labor freedom score is above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is well above the world average.

The top individual income tax rate is 30 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 24 percent. The tax burden equals 11.7 percent of GDP. Threeyear government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 24.4 percent and -5.1 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 69.8 percent of GDP.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 3.3 percent. The government has taken steps to liberalize foreign investment policies, but restrictions are still in place in some sectors. Regulatory adjustments in the financial sector include the easing of limits on foreign ownership.

**REGULATORY EFFICIENCY**