**Malaysia is laying a strong foundation for open government data availability and reuse**

With 0.67/1, Malaysia has the second-highest score in SEA on the OURdata Index, which measures the openness, usefulness and re-usability of public sector data. It is one of the only countries in the region with initiatives to promote open government data reuse and to assess the main barriers to businesses and civil society reusing open government data.

> Chapter 6. Digital and open government
> Open-Useful-Reusable Government Data (OURdata) Index, 2018: Data availability (Pillar 1), 2018

**Malaysia makes serious efforts to measure the financial benefits of public sector ICT projects for all concerned**

Malaysia is one of the only countries to establish methodologies for consistently measuring the financial benefits of information and communication technology (ICT) projects for central government, citizens and businesses. It also strives to use this information to inform policies and practices for ICT investments.

> Chapter 6. Digital and open government
> Measurement of direct financial benefits of ICT projects for central government, businesses and citizens, 2018

**In Malaysia, women are less represented in political positions than in other SEA countries**

In 2017, only one-tenth (10.4%) of Malaysian parliamentarians were women. This figure has not moved in the past decade, and remains below the SEA average of 20.2%. Women’s representation in political leadership positions is even rarer, with the share of women ministers at only 8.3%, slightly below the SEA average of 10.1% and significantly below the OECD average of 27.9%.

> Chapter 3. Public employment
> Share of women parliamentarians, 2008, 2014 and 2018 (lower or single house of parliament)
> Share of women ministers, 2008, 2014 and 2017
Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance (2016) % of GDP
- Malaysia
  -30% -20% -10% 0% +10%

Government expenditures (2016) % of GDP
- Malaysia
  10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

Government revenues (2016) % of GDP
- Malaysia
  10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

Government investment* (2016) % of GDP
- Malaysia
  0% 2% 4% 6% 8%

How to read the figures:
Country value in blue (not represented if not available)
Average of SEA countries in purple
Range of SEA country values in grey
OECD average or value in green
Values have been rounded.
N.A. = not applicable or data not available

Public Employment and Women’s Representation

Employment in public sector (2016)* % of total employment
- Malaysia
  0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

Share of public sector employment filled by women (2016)*
- Malaysia
  35% 40% 45% 50% 55% 60%

Share of women parliamentarians (2018)*
- Malaysia
  0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

Share of women ministers (2017)
- Malaysia
  0% 10% 20% 30%

Budget

Fiscal rules: Types and legal foundation (2017)*
- Malaysia
  Do these types of rules exist?
  Budget balance (deficit/surplus) YES 7 33
  Debt YES 6 29
  Expenditure NO 4 27
  Revenue NO 2 15

Legal foundations:
C = Constitution
I = International Treaty
P = Primary and/or Secondary Legislation
R = Internal Rules/Policy
F = Political commitment
O = Other

Who provides specialised budget analysis to the legislature? (2017)*
- Malaysia
  In how many countries do these types of support exist?
  Specialised staff of Budget/Finance Committee NO 5 19
  Parliamentary Budget Office or specialised research unit NO 4 22
  Individual member’s staff NO 3 15
  Specialised staff in political party secretariats NO 1 20

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures for Asian Countries, updated in 2018
Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices, updated in 2018
* See notes
Budget

Budgetary information made publicly available (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methodology and economic assumptions for establishing fiscal projections</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-budget report</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity analyses of fiscal and/or macroeconomic models</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent reviews/analyses of macroeconomic and/or fiscal assumptions</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term perspective on total revenue and expenditure</td>
<td>NO 1 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures for Asian Countries, updated in 2018

Dedicated PPP units and value for money assessments of PPPs and TIPs (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of public private partnerships</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated PPP unit reporting to Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>NO 4 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No dedicated PPP unit exists in central/federal government</td>
<td>NO 3 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated PPP units reporting to line ministries</td>
<td>NO 2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other PPP unit</td>
<td>YES 1 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures for Asian Countries, updated in 2018

Strategic Human Resources Management

Type of recruitment system used in central government (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey * See Notes

Extent of delegation of HRM practices in line ministries in central government (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey * See Notes

Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions in central government (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey * See Notes

Collection and availability of administrative HR data in central government (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey * See Notes

Extent of the use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants in central government (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Strategic Human Resources Management Survey * See Notes

Open Government

Top five national policy objectives of open government initiatives (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malaysia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEA 0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Existence of a single national open government strategy (2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Yes
2. No, but open government initiatives are integrated in other strategies
3. No, there is no single strategic document including open government initiatives, nor are they integrated in other strategies


* See Notes
**Open Government Data**

**OURdata Index:** Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017)*

Composite index: from 0 lowest to 1 highest

- **Malaysia:** 0.66
- **SEA:** 0.54

* See notes

Source: OECD Survey on Open Government Data

**Digital Government**

**Existence of a main national citizens portal for government services and of a legally recognised digital identification (e.g. digital signature) mechanism (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of countries where it exists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD survey on digital government performance 2018

**Serving Citizens**

**Measurement of direct financial benefits of ICT projects for central government, businesses and citizens (2018)**

- **Malaysia:**
  - Measure the direct financial benefits of ICT projects in the central government: YES
  - Measure the financial benefits for businesses of public ICT projects: YES
  - Measure the financial benefits for citizens of public ICT projects: YES

In how many countries are these measurements used?

- **SEA:** 3

Source: OECD survey on digital government performance

**Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>79% 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial system</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>69% 56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational system</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>83% 68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Notes

Source: Source: Gallup World Poll (database)

**Notes**

- Government investment data for Viet Nam is for 2013. Data is recorded on a cash basis and refer to the government sector of budgetary central government.
- Types and legal foundation of fiscal rules - Viet Nam’s revenue rules are referring to National Assembly’s resolutions for a 10-year financial strategy and a 5-year socioeconomic development plan.
- Top five national policy objectives of open government initiatives - Countries selected the top five national policy objectives out of nine.
- Satisfaction and confidence across public services - Health care and education data for Viet Nam are for 2016. Due to missing data, the SEA average does not include the countries listed for the following charts:
  - Government investment - Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Viet Nam.
  - Employment in public sector - Cambodia.
  - Share of public sector employment filled by women - Cambodia.
  - Share of women parliamentarians - Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar.
  - Strategic HRM - Myanmar.
  - Top five national policy objectives of open government initiatives - Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar.
  - Existence of a single national open government strategy - Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar.
  - OURdata index - Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar.
  - Satisfaction and confidence across public services - Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Viet Nam (for judicial system).

**Government at a Glance Southeast Asia 2019**

This first edition of Government at a Glance Southeast Asia 2019 draws on data collections from 10 Southeast Asian countries to better inform public sector reforms and evidence-based policy making in the region, with a key focus on a citizen-centric public service. The comparable data presented here also supports peer-to-peer learning between countries. This dashboard of key indicators aims to help policy makers and citizens analyse the relative performance of governments in this highly diverse and fast-developing region. Comparisons are also made against OECD countries in the region such as Australia, Korea, Japan and New Zealand. The 34 indicators cover key aspects of public management, including public finance and economics, public employment, budgeting practices and procedures, strategic human resources management, digital and open government, and citizen-centric services.

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The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance Southeast Asia 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264305915-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: [http://oe.cd/gov-data-sea](http://oe.cd/gov-data-sea)