PERSOLKELLY

GFR_NEG QR_Non-confidential_Appendix F.1.1.7_Labour

Banking & Financial Services

Engineering

Finance & Accounting Human Resources & Administrative Information Technology Property & Construction Sales & Marketing Supply Chain & Logistics



Salary Guide 2020/21





F.1.1.7_Labour



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Methodology:

Salary figures included in the 2020/21 Malaysia Salary Guide are derived by combining the expert market knowledge of senior recruitment professionals within the Kelly and Capita Global network, as well as the latest job placement data recorded on the database.

Executive Overview



In the wake of the Movement Control Order (MCO), Malaysia's economy is making a gradual but steady recovery from the impact of COVID-19. While growth may dip in the near term,¹ Malaysia is expected to return to growth at 6.9% in 2021.²

s Malaysia grapples with the pandemic, the government has introduced support measures to buffer against COVID-19's impact. By October 2020, four economic stimulus packages totalling RM295 billion had been unveiled to help cushion the blow.³

While debate over the sustainability and accessibility to these measures is ongoing, there is no doubt that they will spur the economy towards recovery, and stimulate increased economic activity. In the longer term, further support may be necessary to ensure the survival of businesses.

Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are especially vulnerable in this current situation. According to a survey by SME Association of Malaysia, around 20% of SMEs run the risk of closing down without support.⁴ Looking ahead, this is a key challenge that the government must address to avoid mass unemployment.

Sector-wise, tourism has borne the brunt of COVID-19's impact. In the first half of 2020, Malaysia's tourism industry suffered losses of about RM45 billion in tourist expenditure.⁵ The Visit Malaysia 2020 campaign had also been shelved due to the pandemic.

> ¹ The Business Times ² World Bank ³ Bernama ⁴ HRM Asia ⁵ New Straits Times

Executive Overview



The resumption of domestic tourism was hence a heartening development. While businesses heavily dependent on international tourism may continue to experience losses, and the conditional MCO may dampen demand in certain states, domestic tourism activity post-MCO is expected to grow 30% until 2021.⁶

Ever since COVID-19 restrictions were relaxed, manufacturers have also experienced a boost to their recovery. Still, full recovery may take a gradual pace, due to COVID-19's prolonged impact on the sector.

To return to growth, it will be imperative for the government to focus on supporting relief and recovery efforts – by providing greater social assistance for lower income groups, improving delivery of social protection programs, promoting job recovery, and advancing human capital development. At Kelly Services Malaysia, we are committed to help rebuild the nation's workforce under the PENJANA HRDF (Human Resources Development Fund) initiative. We remain optimistic that the combined and concerted efforts of government agencies, industry associations, and businesses will create significant opportunities for jobseekers, and lower the country's unemployment rate. Under the Place & Train scheme, Kelly Services Malaysia and Capita Global support candidates with job searching and placement, identifying suitable fulltime roles for candidates to consider. Once hired, the candidates are then trained by PERSOLKELLY Consulting, preparing them for their new role within 12 months of placement. This training is designed to enhance a candidate's job success skills and equip them with the latest skillset required to thrive in today's workforce.

Kelly Services is also participating in the SME Development and B40 Development schemes, providing entrepreneurship skills training for candidates from the SME and B40 communities.

Our 2021 Malaysia Salary Guide is a comprehensive point of reference on the latest average salaries for professional and technical positions across key industries. We hope this guide will offer HR and business leaders useful insights into the challenges, complexities, as well as trends and emerging opportunities in today's economy and labour market, and serve as a resource to support businesses in fulfilling their evolving talent and business needs.



Brian Sim Managing Director, Malaysia

6 Bernama

Skilled Talent Trends in Malaysia



Malaysia has made a huge leap in the Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI) 2020, which examines countries' abilities to attract skilled talent versus global competition.

The top scoring upper-middle income country at 26th in the world, Malaysia stands out as the only nation in the index's top 25% that is not classified high-income.¹ The country's rise to its highest ever ranking has been attributed to its efforts to drive digital talent development and workforce upskilling.

However, in an uncertain economic landscape, it may not be a smooth road ahead for human capital development. Continued focus on talent development and retention will be necessary for Malaysia to solidify its talent competitiveness in the digital age. The country also faces a persistent and underlying problem – skills mismatch. An estimated 21% of Malaysia's GDP will be digitalised by 2022, according to the International Data Corporation.² If skills mismatch persists, there may be great implications for social mobility across Malaysia.

With digitalisation now in full throttle, it has become necessary for jobseekers to be highly skilled, adaptive and resilient, with a good command of English. Fulfilling these requirements is a key challenge for Malaysia, which faces the challenge of brain drain, and an 11% graduate unemployability rate.³

Graduate unemployment is further worsened by COVID-19; in 2020, the country is expected to hit an overall unemployment rate of 5.5%.⁴

Over the course of the pandemic, the government has unveiled various stimulus packages to tackle unemployment, including extending wage subsidies to help 300,000 workers find new jobs, as well as funding reskilling and upskilling for the jobless and young.⁵ These are expected to benefit 200,000 Malaysians.⁶

While these measures will cushion the economic blow in the interim, improvements in the higher education sector are necessary to create lasting change.

Capitalising on new collar job opportunities may also be a way forward. New collar workers are defined as individuals who develop the technical and soft skills needed to work in technology jobs through non-traditional education paths. New collar jobs hold huge potential for high income and long-term prospects, and Malaysians are being urged to seize opportunities offered by these vocations.

With various new types of technical jobs emphasising skills rather than degrees, academic qualifications may become less important. Besides hard technical skills, employers will also focus more on soft skills.

Holistic skills encompassing emotional intelligence, analytical thinking, creativity and effective communication abilities will be vital for candidates to gain advantages in today's market, and deliver greater value to businesses.



OpenGov Asia
Malay Mail
The Star

4 Malay Mail 5.6 Straits Times

Banking & Financial Services

37.2 35.50 41.25 44.75 10.80 11.10 113 11

Malaysia's banking sector has remained largely resilient.

The insurance sector is expected to recover quickly from the pandemic with a projected growth of 5.8% annually over the next decade.¹ Premiums are only projected to grow 0.9% this year, but the sector will recover by 7% in 2021 with expected steady growth until 2030.²

Merger and acquisition (M&A) activities unsurprisingly declined in the first half of 2020 due to the pandemic, although signs of recovery have recently emerged. In the second half of 2020, M&As are expected to be domesticdriven, and mainly in the consumer sector, propped up by underlying future domestic economic growth. Meanwhile, the pandemic has given impetus to the banking sector to reset and reprioritise resources to encourage financial systems to become more inclusive and sustainable. Currently, Malaysia is at the forefront of green sukuk, which caters to the needs of investors who prefer investments with a positive environmental impact.

In addition, the development of Islamic finance instruments could help lessen the financial impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups. Malaysia is in a strong position to become a pioneer in Islamic fintech, given the country's status as a global leader in the Islamic finance sector.

Although the fintech scene is still in its nascent stages, it is generating both new opportunities and challenges for the financial sector. The ecosystem's fast-growing development is supported by progressive regulations and policies, alongside active market participation from diverse global and local fintech companies across payments, e-wallets, peer-to-peer (P2P) lending, and micro-insurance.

Fintech companies offer consumers greater convenience than traditional bank services – a benefit customers are now recognising. The lockdown imposed under the Movement Control Order (MCO) proved to be a boon for fintech players, as consumers had to adapt and consider alternative digital investment solutions.

The banking sector could face further disruption if banks fail to innovate and evolve their services and counter challenges posed by new entrants. With the arrival of digital banks, tech and telecom groups could potentially compete head on with traditional banks. The situation may be especially challenging for smaller lenders, as fintech competition may trigger sector consolidation.

Arguably, cyber and data breaches pose the most significant challenge for banks. During the MCO, there was a staggering 82.5% increase in online incidents from the year before.³ As banks' customer data becomes more easily accessible to third parties, cybersecurity risks are amplified. Financial institutions will be expected to strengthen their cyber defences and mitigate risks.

In an age where digital readiness has become an imperative, banks will focus on increasing employees' productivity, particularly since reliance on technologies and automation in financial institutions is increasing. As a safeguard against redundancy, banking professionals would do well to acquire other skill sets.

Agile banking talents that can adapt and stay ahead of evolving digital trends will be key to banks' transformation success. Integrity and ethical professionalism will be sought after personality traits in a digital banking future.

^{1,2} Insurance Asia³ Tech Wire Asia

Banking & Financial Services

			Salary	Range (per month) Unit: MYR
	GRADE	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
Relationship Manager	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
(Corporate Banking/Global Wholesale Banking/Investment Banking)	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
Banking, investment Banking,	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
Relationship Manager	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
(Commercial Banking/ Mid Corp)	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
Relationship Manager	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
(Private Investment Banking/ Premier/Preferred/Priority Banking)	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Debt Capital Markets	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Equity Capital Markets	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Treasury Markets	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Fund Management	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500

Banking & Financial Services

				Salary F	Range (per month) Unit: MYR
		GRADE	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
Maushant Calas (Datail Danking)		VP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Merchant Sales (Retail Banking)		AVP	8-12	16,000	20,000
Branch Manager (Retail Banking)		AVP/VP	>8	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Strategic Planning & Financial Analysis		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Fund Accounting (Shared Services Centre)	ដា	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Product Development (Retail Banking)		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
MIS Reporting	ដា	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
Credit Analyst (Corporate Banking/		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Global Wholesale Banking/ Investment Banking)		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
Credit Risk (Corporate Banking/		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Global Wholesale Banking/ Investment Banking)		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500

Banking & Financial Services

				Salary	Range (per month) Unit: MYR
		GRADE	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Operational Risk (Corporate Banking/ Global Wholesale Banking/ Investment Banking)	പ്പ	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Market Risk (ALM & CbSM)		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Internal Auditor		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
Group Compliance		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
(Investment Banking/ Commercial Banking & Insurance)	പ്പ	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
AML (Investigations)		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Process Re-engineering (bPI/Operations)		VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
		AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
		SVP	15 & above	24, 000	35, 000
Project Change Management (Digitalisation/Org Change)	പ്പ	VP	10-15	16, 000	20, 000
		AVP	8-12	11, 000	15,000

Banking & Financial Services

Salary	Range	(per month)
		Unit: MYR

	GRADE	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Facility Management (Investment Banking)	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Credit Administration (Commercial Banking)	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
Treasury Operations (Shared Services Centre)	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500
	SVP	15 & above	24, 000	35, 000
Custodian Services (Shared Services Centre)	VP	10-15	16, 000	20, 000
	AVP	8-12	11, 000	14, 500
	SVP	15 & above	24,000	35,000
AML Monitoring (Shared Services Centre)	VP	10-15	16,000	20,000
	AVP	8-12	11,000	14,500



IoT, data analytics & AI

will continue transforming manufacturing and engineering

Exports of medical and pharmaceutical goods increased by

due to strong global demand, in particular for rubber gloves

t the start of 2020, most manufacturers were severely affected by restrictions which allowed only essential industries to operate at reduced capacity. The production of medical and pharmaceutical goods was an exception, and a bright spot in manufacturing; exports of these goods increased by 22.2% in the first half of 2020 due to strong global demand, in particular for rubber gloves.¹

Amid the pandemic and the country's Movement Control Order (MCO), Malaysian manufacturers saw their revenues fall significantly – for some, by more than 50%.² Government initiatives such as the Wage Subsidy Programme (WSP) were a welcome relief for employers, helping to alleviate potential cost cutting measures in the following months, including headcount freezes and reductions in work hours and days. Since the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, companies have restarted operations, and manufacturing has picked up strongly. Although further easing of restrictions in the coming months should further facilitate recovery, manufacturing will continue to face headwinds from weaker demand domestically and internationally, and uncertainty over the future direction of the virus.

Despite these real world challenges, the Internet of Things (IoT), data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI) will continue transforming manufacturing and engineering. With the gradual move towards high-level automation and intelligent communications among all systems machines, Malaysia requires a highly skilled workforce equipped with advanced manufacturing know-how to progress together with these developments. There is particular urgency for Malaysia's manufacturing sectors to move higher up the production value chain. With Malaysia at risk of losing as much as half its foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows from the previous year, the electrical and electronics (E&E), chemicals and chemical products, and machinery and equipment sub-sectors could be catalytic for propelling Malaysia's industrial transformation and boosting the country's attractiveness to investors. The medical devices and aerospace industries have also been designated growth areas, in line with the government's directive to diversify into high-tech and high value-added industries.

While a strong local manufacturing ecosystem will facilitate the sustained creation of more high-value jobs locally, a present challenge lies with securing highly skilled engineering talent; more qualified and experienced technical workers, capable of taking on higher-value tasks, are needed to elevate the sector. For the sector to reach its full potential, companies must be prepared to invest in their talents to give them the relevant skills and training. Without specialist technical knowledge and skills, long-term career progress will be hampered.

Engineers have also been found to be lacking an entrepreneurial drive, posing challenges to enhancing the local ecosystem. With the right support and incentives in place, Malaysia can encourage a stronger entrepreneurial culture within the sector, laying the groundwork for local firms to succeed and contribute to the creation of better jobs.

 New Straits Times
Staffing Industry Analysts



Salary Range (per month) Unit: MYR

		EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
QA Inspector		4 to 5	6,000	8,000
Technical Manager		4 to 5	4,500	7,000
Automation Engineer	പ്പ	4	4,500	6,500
Charge Man		4	8,000	12,000
Welding Engineer		4	6,000	8,500
Project Manager		4	3,500	5,500
Senior Design Engineer		3 to 5	3,000	5,000
Service Engineer	പ്പ	3 to 4	4,000	6,500
Design Engineer		3 to 4	3,500	6,000
Chemical Engineer		3 to 4	4,000	6,500
Mechanical Engineer		3 to 4	3,500	6,000
Civil Engineer		3 to 4	4,000	6,500
Sales Engineer		3 to 4	3,500	6,000
Quantity Surveyor		3 to 4	4,000	6,500
Maintenance Engineer		3 to 4	4,000	6,500
R&D Engineer		2 to 3	4,000	6,500
Assembly Engineer		2 to 3	4,000	6,500

	Salary Range (pe l				
		EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX	
Plant Manager		10 & above	15,000	20,000	
Head of Production		10 & above	15,000	20,000	
Engineering Manager		8 to 10	15,000	20,000	
Utilities Manager		8 to 10	15,000	20,000	
Head of Quality		8 to 10	10,000	15,000	
Senior Project Manager		8 to 10	8,000	15,000	
Lead Electrical Engineer		8	8,000	15,000	
Construction Manager		8	8,000	15,000	
Project Manager		8	8,000	14,000	
Quality Manager		7 to 8	10,000	15,000	
Program Managers (Electronics/Semicon)		7 to 8	10,000	15,000	
Operations Manager		7	6,500	9,500	
Automation Manager		6	6,000	10,000	
Piping Engineer		5 to 7	6,000	10,000	
Process Engineer	പ്പ	5 to 7	10,000	15,000	
Mechanical Engineer	പ്പ	5 to 7	10,000	15,000	
Project Sales Manager		5	5,000	8,000	
HSE Manager (Health, Safety & Environment)	പ്പ	5	6,500	9,000	
Production Supervisor		5	6,500	9,500	
Firmware Engineer		4 to 6	5,000	8,000	
Supplier Quality Engineer		4 to 6	5,000	8,000	
Product Engineer		4 to 6	5,000	8,000	
Electrical & Instrument Engineer		4 to 6	5,000	8,000	
Quality Engineer		4 to 6	3,500	5,000	
nPI Engineer		4 to 6	4,000	6,000	
Associate Engineer		4 to 5	8,000	10,000	

Finance & Accounting



any multinational corporations have made Malaysia their base for accounting and finance, and with good reason; the country possesses developed IT infrastructure, low operating costs, a workforce skilled in multiple languages, and a conducive and business-friendly operating environment. Almost 30% of companies that undertake global shared services in the country's Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) provide accounting as a major service offering.¹

To make up for a shortfall in manpower, Malaysia is targeting to grow its pool of qualified accountants to ensure adequate supply for its economic needs. Aside from building capacity, more must also be done to ensure accounting professionals are equipped with the right skills. COVID-19 has also introduced a spectrum of implications for accounting, which have affected the preparation of financial statements in significant ways; auditors must give careful consideration to these potential issues to assess their veracity.

The accountant's role has evolved beyond data collection to include data interpretation, risk analysis and strategic decision making. These skills are increasingly relevant for aspiring accountants in the digital economy, as are a good command of language to effectively apply accounting standards, plus the ability to provide value-added analysis and advisory.

With technology and automation quickly gaining ground in the sector, working knowledge of technologies such as robotic process automation and data analytics will be invaluable. IT auditing and forensic accounting skill sets are also highly valued, as more companies will contend with rising cyber risks from digitalisation.

Continuous collaboration between stakeholders is required to groom future-ready accounting professionals. Digital transformation must be implemented holistically to enable firms and the wider accountancy profession to remain competitive. Working together with local professionals, foreign talents can also help accelerate knowledge acquisition. By broadening and deepening their service offerings, firms can capture new opportunities domestically and globally. Almost 30% of companies that undertake global shared services in Malaysia's MSC provide accounting as a major service offering

IT auditing and Forensic Accounting

skill sets are highly valued, with rising cyber risks from digitalisation

			Salar	y Range (per month) Unit: MYR
		EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
Chief Financial Officer (MNC)		15-20	40,000	60,000
Finance Director		15-20	30,000	40,000
Financial Controller (MNC/LC)		10-15	20,000	30,000
Finance Head		10-15	15,000	20,000
Tax Manager		10-15	15,000	20,000
Corporate Finance/Corporate Planning Manager		10-15	15,000	20,000
Finance Manager	പ്പ	6-7	10,000	15,000
Internal Audit Manager		6-7	10,000	14,000
Senior Accountant		6-7	7,000	8,000
Finance and Administrative Manager		6-7	9,000	10,000
Audit Senior		5-6	7,000	8,000
Accountant	പ്പ	4-5	6,000	7,000
Credit Control Manager		4-5	6,500	7,500
Financial Analyst		3-4	4,000	6,500
Accounts Payable Manager		4-5	8,000	9,000
Cost Accountant		3-4	6,500	7,500
Team Leader, Accounts		3-4	6,500	7,500
Auditor		3-4	4,000	6,500
Senior Accounts Executive		3-4	5,500	6,500
Finance Executive	പ്പ	2-4	3,500	5,500
Accounts Executive		1-3	3,500	5,000
Accounts Specialist (AP/AR)		1-3	3,000	5,000
Credit Control Officer		1-3	3,000	5,000



Human Resources & Administrative



NEG QR_Non-confidential_Appendix F.1.1.7_Labour

HR has evolved to play a leading role in facilitating WFH arrangements

Communications and planning skill sets are core competencies for HR professionals

S ince the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, HR priorities have inevitably shifted. Over the past months, the outbreak has forced a massive work-from-home (WFH) experiment, leaving HR professionals in new territory as they sought to navigate the transition and implement effective work arrangements for staff.

As companies increasingly realise that fully remote work arrangements are possible, they will need to evolve their capabilities and develop a longer term view towards remote work. Even beyond COVID-19, Malaysian employees have indicated that they wish to continue working from home; according to a KPMG survey, around 69% of respondents had advocated the retention of WFH policies.¹ Beyond attracting and retaining talent, HR has evolved to play a leading role in facilitating WFH arrangements. With WFH now a required reality, it will be critical for organisations to enable and support a fully remote workforce with digital capabilities and technologies, and implement clear policies and guidelines for the remote workplace. The onus will be on HR to keep staff engaged and productive through these new ways of working.

It comes as no surprise that communications and planning skill sets are considered core competencies for HR professionals. These skills will serve HR well as they carry out their multi-faceted roles, and strategically steer manpower planning and development in uncertain times. Looking further afield, further changes can be expected for the HR profession. Automation and standardisation of HR processes will gradually eliminate administrative and time-consuming tasks, and may decrease generalist HR roles. At the same time, HR professionals must develop the necessary skills to leverage new technologies such as machine learning and artificial intelligence to work effectively.

Technology does not only impact HR; it cuts across all other sectors. Over the next two decades, an estimated 11% to 54% of jobs in Malaysia are expected to be significantly affected or displaced by automation and technology.² With an uncertain post-pandemic economic outlook, and radical changes in the labour market, it is imperative for HR professionals to stay current with industry and HR trends, and changing employment laws and directives. HR must work hand in hand with business leaders and stakeholders to prepare employees for the future of work, sustain business continuity, and increase business resilience.

> 1.2 HRM Asia 3 FMT News

Human Resources & Administrative

		Salary Range (per month) Unit: MYR		
	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX	
Chief HR Officer	20 & above	25,000	50,000	
HR Director (SME)	15 & above	15,000	30,000	
Head of Recruitment	9-15	15,000	25,000	
Vice President, Learning & Development	8-10	15,000	25,000	
Senior HR Manager	8-10	10,000	20,000	
Regional HR Manager	តំ 7-10	13,000	25,000	
Senior Recruitment Manager	7-10	12,000	20,000	
Head of Rewards	7-10	13,000	20,000	
Head of Human Resources Business Partner	7-10	13,000	25,000	
Head of Change Management	6-8	12,000	25,000	
Head of Talent Management	តំ 6-8	12,000	25,000	
Head of Organizational Development	<mark>ଜ</mark> 6-8	12,000	25,000	
Head of Performance Management	<mark>ଜ</mark> 6-8	12,000	25,000	
Talent Acquisition Manager	6-8	8,000	15,000	
Training & Development Manager	6-8	8,000	15,000	
Head of Industrial Relations	<mark>ଜ</mark> 6-8	10,000	20,000	
Compensation and Benefits Manager	6-8	8,000	15,000	
HR Manager	6-8	8,000	12,000	
HR Manager	3-4	5,000	8,000	
Recruitment Manager	3-4	5,000	9,000	
Recruitment Specialist	2-3	2,800	4,500	
Compensation and Benefits Specialist	2-3	2,800	5,000	

2-3

HR Generalist

2,800

5,000

Human Resources & Administrative

	Salary Range (per mont Unit: M		
	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
HR Officer/Executive	2-3	2,800	4,800
IR Executive	2-3	3,000	4,800
Training Specialist	2-3	3,000	4,800
Recruitment Executive	2	2,800	3,500
HR Assistant	1-2	2,000	3,500
Personal Assistant to CEO	8-10	5,500	9,000
Office Manager	4-6	5,000	9,000
Safety Officer	4-7	4,000	7,000
Administrator	3-5	3,000	5,000
Document Controller	2-5	3,000	6,000
Secretary	2-3	3,000	5,500
Administrative Executive	2-3	2,500	4,500



The tech sector has mostly start escaped the impact of the security covident of the security over the trade war between the U.S. and China within this period, and seized the opportunity to move up MCC

the value chain. Some companies have made gains from demand for technology related goods and services, which has risen during the pandemic.

On the other hand, start-ups have experienced a heavier blow. At the start of the Movement Control Order (MCO) in April, it was estimated that 40% of local start-ups might not survive the COVID-19 crisis due to cash crunch issues.¹

While economic stimulus packages were introduced to tide businesses through this challenging period, start-ups have experienced difficulties securing funding. Discussions are underway on how they can be better supported.

Meanwhile, the pandemic and MCO has accelerated the growth of Malaysia's digital economy, now worth over RM270 billion or roughly 18% of Malaysia's GDP. This segment is expected to reach 20% by end of 2020.²

COVID-19 has also been a game changer for digital transformation. As businesses continue their recovery, the IT industry will play a major role in driving the growth of SMEs through improvements in efficiency and productivity, and expanding market reach for entrepreneurs. While details are scant at the moment, the new Digital Economy Masterplan, an initiative to be launched in 2020 to drive digitalisation across all sectors, could spur SME growth further.

In the near to mid-term, COVID-19 may impact several IT segments. For instance, 5G rollout may be delayed, but the situation is expected to normalise in 2021.

There may also be a slowdown in the delivery of construction projects, although overall impact on data centre operations is expected to be moderate. Over the next five years, the data centre market should see continued strong growth. The country has turned into a regional hub for companies across industries such as manufacturing, logistics and big data analytics, and rising adoption of cloudbased services by local and global players will drive data centre demand.

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Cybersecurity will also be crucial in Malaysia's move towards a digital economy. Despite a general decline in cybercrime encounters and recent shift to COVID-19 themed attacks, cybercrime remains a serious threat, and companies are being urged to proactively strengthen their cyber defences. Meanwhile, new policies have been introduced to better cybersecurity strategies and mobilise human resources through the creation of a National Cyber Security Workforce.

With artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, machine learning and big data shaping the future of cybersecurity concerns, cybersecurity professionals will need appropriate skills and training in these areas.

Talent will be indispensable in enabling Malaysia's vision of becoming a highincome, knowledge-based society. In particular, professionals skilled in big data analytics are urgently sought after. Information and communications technology managers, systems analysts, software developers, programmers, systems administrators, computer network professionals, and database and network professionals are also critical roles needed to support the tech sector's growth.

However, brain drain continues to pose challenges for the sector's development. To attract and retain top talent within the local industry, employers must improve on salaries and career development opportunities for employees.

¹² The Star³ OpenGov Asia

Information Technology

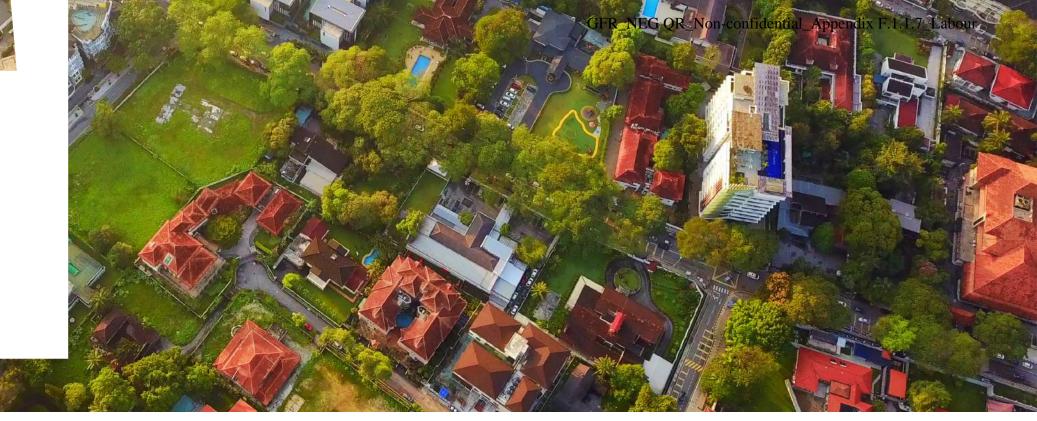
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		Salary Ra	nge (per month) Unit: MYR
	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
Systems Programmer	2	4,500	7,00
Web Designer	2	5,000	7,500
Analyst Programmer	A 2	4,500	6,00
Full Stack Java Developer	n 1-3	4,500	7,00
Programmer	1-2	4,500	7,00
Billing Systems Specialist	6-10	9,000	12,00
Implementation & Technical Support Manager	6-8	9,000	16,00
Information Security Manager	<mark>ဂ</mark> ိ 5-8	12,000	18,00
Unix Specialist	5-8	9,000	11,00
Service Delivery Manager	5-8	8,000	12,00
Senior Systems Engineer	5	7,000	13,00
Wintel Specialist	4-8	6,000	10,00
IT Manager	4-6	6,000	10,00
Problem & Change Management Specialist	3-5	5,500	8,00
Security Analyst	3-5	7,000	9,00
Technical Writer	3-5	6,500	10,00
Unix/Linux OS Engineer	2-5	6,000	9,00
Pre-sales Engineer	2-4	5,000	7,00
Billing Systems Engineer	2-4	4,500	7,00
Database Administrator	2-3	6,000	10,00
Systems Engineer	2-3	5,000	8,00
Technical Consultant	2-3	6,500	9,00
Network Administrator	2-3	6,000	9,00
Helpdesk Tech Support (Foreign Language Expertise)	2-3	6,000	12,00
Help Desk Analyst	2-3	4,500	7,00
IT Executive	2	4,500	6,00
Automation Support Engineer	1-3	5,000	7,00
Technician	1-3	3,500	5,50
IT Administrator	1-2	4,000	6,50

	Salary Range (per month) Unit: MYR				
	EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX		
Chief Information Officers	12-18	30,000	60,000		
Program Director	12-18	25,000	40,000		
Project Director	12-18	18,000	30,000		
Service Delivery Directors	12-18	18,000	30,000		
Sales Directors	12-18	20,000	40,000		
Inside Sales Manager	4-5	7,500	11,000		
Project Manager	3-5	6,000	10,000		
Business Development Manager	3-5	5,000	8,000		
IT Supply Chain Manager	3-5	7,000	11,000		
Account Manager	3-4	6,000	10,000		
IT Procurement Specialist	2-4	5,000	7,000		
IT Marketing Communications Executive	2-4	4,000	6,000		
IT Trainers	2-3	4,500	6,500		
Channel Sales Specialist	2-3	4,500	7,000		
Inside Sales Specialists	2-3	4,000	6,500		
SAP Team Lead	8-12	17,000	35,000		
Software Development Manager	8-12	15,000	25,000		
Senior Solutions Architect	6-10	13,000	20,000		
Lead Software Developer	ဂိ 5-8	10,000	17,000		
Business Consultant	5-7	7,000	11,000		
SAP Consultants	4-6	7,500	14,000		
Software Sales Manager	4-6	7,500	11,000		
ETL Developers	3-6	7,000	11,000		
Websphere Application Developer	3-5	8,000	12,000		
BI Consultant	3-5	6,000	10,000		
Systems Analyst	3-5	4,500	7,000		
Quality Assurance Specialist/Test Engineers	<mark>ດ</mark> 3-5	5,500	10,000		
Junior Solutions Architect	2-4	6,000	8,000		
Software Engineer	A 2-3	4,500	7,000		

 $\stackrel{lacksymbol{\Theta}}{\mapsto}$ Hot Job \mid Figures are base salary not including superannuation.

Property & Construction



key driving force of Malaysia's economy, the construction industry was initially anticipated to see growth of 3.7% in 2020 due to the revival of mega projects and building of affordable homes.¹

COVID-19 has caused a turn of events. During the first three phases of the Movement Control Order (MCO), when all construction projects were halted, the industry suffered RM18.5 billion in losses.² The impact was caused by financial issues, project deliveries and workforce limitations.

With the spread of COVID-19 coming under control, restrictions have been relaxed, and most construction sites have resumed operations. Developers were given the nod to resume major construction works such as the MRT2 and LRT3, albeit with some restrictions imposed on work practices. Construction on the country's largest mega project, East Coast Rail Link (ECRL), has also resumed.

When these projects are completed, these projects will provide a boost to the real estate and business services subsectors, and create spillover effects for other economic sectors. The ECRL, for example, may encourage further Chinese investment in the country.

The RM35 billion Short-Term Economic Recovery Plan (PENJANA), unveiled in June, is also expected to help cushion the impact of COVID-19 by encouraging more foreign direct investments.³ Aside from this, the potential launch of the New Industrial Master Plan (New IMP) (2021-2030) is another highly anticipated development. Focusing on eight core areas namely manufacturing, services, investment, trade, technology, productivity, standards and talent, the New IMP will set the direction of Malaysia's industrial developments for the next decade.

As e-commerce continues to gain traction, it will have a significant impact on the industrial market. E-commerce has in fact already contributed to the increasing number of logistics developments throughout the Klang Valley.

On the workforce front, efforts are underway to develop skilled manpower to support key projects. Malaysia introduced the Locals@ Work scheme, which provides wage and employer incentives for the hire of local workers, to steer the industry away from dependence on lowskilled foreign workers. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) apprenticeships and courses will help build a more robust talent pipeline, especially in construction. A new ECRL Industrial Skills Training Programme has also been introduced to recruit and train local employees for the rail construction sector.

> Ministry of Finance Malaysia
> The Straits Times
> The Star

		Salary Range (per month) Unit: MYR			
		EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX	
Construction Director		15 & above	30,000	42,000	
Project Director, High Rise		8-10	20,000	30,000	
Project Director, Residential		7-10	20,000	30,000	
Technical Director		7-10	20,000	30,000	
Commercial Manager	പ്പ	7-10	18,000	25,000	
GM Business Development		7-10	20,000	25,000	
Head of HSSE		7-10	18,000	30,000	
HSSE Manager	പ്പ	7-10	9,500	15,000	
Project Manager	പ്പ	6-8	10,000	18,000	
Civil & Structural Manager	പ്പ	6-8	10,000	18,000	
Mechanical & Electrical Manager	പ്പ	6-8	10,000	18,000	
Mechanical Engineers		6-8	6,000	10,000	
Resident Engineer		6-8	8,000	15,000	
Electrical Engineers		6-8	6,000	10,000	
Infrasturcture Engineers		6-8	6,000	10,000	
Facilities Manager		6-8	8,000	15,000	
QA/QC Managers		6-8	10,000	18,000	
Site Manager		6-8	6,000	10,000	
QA/QC Engineers		2-3	3,500	6,000	
Site Executive		2-3	2,500	5,000	



Sales & Marketing



mid a gloomy economic climate, e-commerce has emerged as a silver lining. COVID-19 has transformed the e-commerce landscape, and platforms have witnessed a surge in transactions since the start of 2020.

While there were massive disruptions to both the supply and demand side of Malaysia's e-commerce industry, Malaysians also begun spending more time online and displaying increased willingness to purchase items online now. Behavioural changes, such as working from home, also presented new opportunities for e-commerce. With online shopping now the norm, an increasing number of small or traditional businesses are going digital. Many SMEs have also benefited from support measures – from the government or other companies or e-commerce platforms – to kickstart their digital journeys, including loans, training, digital marketing and stores on e-commerce platforms. These efforts have helped SMEs accelerate their digitalisation.

Digital consumers are increasingly making waves today with their massive numbers and purchasing power. Their consumption patterns will likely drive new business models in an increasingly digital future, and inevitably create new roles, especially in e-commerce sales and digital marketing. For digitally and social media savvy professionals, opportunities are ripe for the taking. Malaysia ranks among the top ten countries globally in usage of social media. However, SMEs today face challenges with digital transformation, including a lack of access to skilled digital talent, such as data scientists and social marketers.

According to Malaysia's Critical Occupations List, Advertising and Marketing Professionals with a mastery of social media, as well as firm grasp of ever-evolving marketing trends, will be able to provide greater business value and should find opportunities widely available. Sales and Marketing Managers who are skilled communicators will also be highly sought after. Behavioural changes, such as working from home, also presented new opportunities for *e-commerce*

SMEs face challenges with accessing to skilled digital talent, such as data scientists & social marketers

Sales & Marketing

Salary Range (per month) Unit: MYR

		EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX
Sales Manager	ដា	4-5	6,000	9,000
Advertising Manager		4-5	6,000	9,000
PR Manager		4-5	6,000	9,000
Key Account Manager		3-5	4,000	8,000
Senior Sales Executive		3-5	4,000	7,000
Retail Supervisor / Retail Executive		3-5	2,500	4,000
Brand/Product Manager		3-4	5,000	9,000
Marketing Executive		2-4	3,000	4,000
Market Research		2-4	3,000	4,000
Customer Service Executive		2-3	3,000	4,000

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	Salary Range (per month) Unit: MYR					
		EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX		
Sales Director, Asia Pacific		10 & above	28,000	35,000		
Sales director, Industrial Engineering		10 & above	18,000	25,000		
Vice President, Sales & Marketing		10 & above	20,000	27,000		
Sales Channel Director		10 & above	18,000	28,000		
GM Marketing & Sales Property		10 & above	18,000	30,000		
Senior Global Brand Manager		10 & above	18,000	25,000		
Head of Sales & Marketing		10 & above	15,000	23,000		
Sales Director		10 & above	18,000	27,000		
Regional VP Marketingl		8-10	15,000	25,000		
Corporate Communications Director		8-10	15,000	25,000		
Business Development Director		8-10	15,000	20,000		
VP Corporate Strategy & Planning		7-10	12,000	20,000		
Assistant Country Manager		7-10	12,000	20,000		
Head of Channel Management		8	12,000	18,000		
Sales Manager		8	9,000	13,000		
Marketing Communication Manager		8	9,000	13,000		
Key Account Manager	പ്പ	8	9,000	13,000		
Business Development Manager	ដ	8	9,000	13,000		
Marketing Manager	ណ	8	9,000	13,000		
Brand Manager	ដា	5-8	8,000	12,000		
Area Sales Manager		5-8	8,000	12,000		
Channel Sales Manager		5-7	8,000	12,000		
PR Manager		5-6	6,000	10,000		
Channel Manager		4-5	6,000	9,000		
Marketing Manager		4-5	6,000	9,000		

Supply Chain & Logistics

GR_NEG QR_Non-confidential_Appendix F-1.7_Labour

he global supply chain is facing historic disruption, and Malaysia's logistics landscape is no exception.

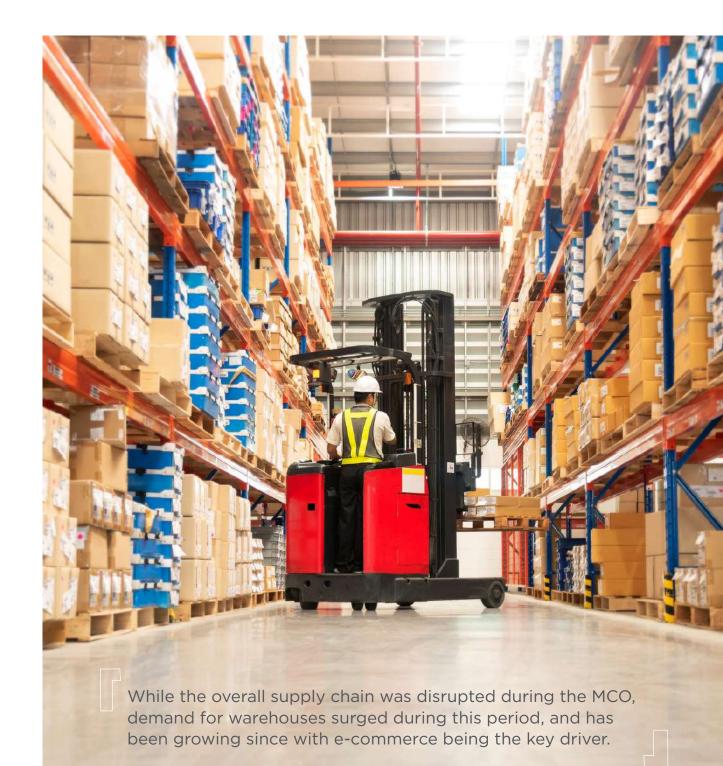
Still in its nascent stage, the logistics sector was on the fast track for growth in 2020. However, it has not been immune to COVID-19's impact. Supply chains continue to be affected by delays in deliveries from suppliers, and shippers experiencing increase in logistics and shipping costs, along with rising raw material prices as well as shortages in supply. Manufacturers have been urged to establish business continuity plans, including securing alternative sources of suppliers. Longstanding issues, including overdue infrastructural repairs, may continue to plague the logistics sector this year. With the government's focus on tackling the coronavirus crisis and reviving the domestic economy, several major infrastructure projects have been placed on hold.

These improvements to Malaysia's logistics ecosystem, including six mega-projects worth RM143.06 billion, may be deferred to Budget 2021, given delays and tender disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and Movement Control Order (MCO).¹ When these developments come to fruition, Malaysia will also need to take a closer look at achieving integrated connectivity between container distribution centres, ports and airports, to ensure all infrastructure is used optimally for the benefit of the supply chain. Meanwhile, logistics warehouses could be a silver lining in the current economic climate, and a higher demand for space is expected. In fact, revenue for the logistics and warehousing market may reach revenues of over RM200 billion by 2023.²

While the overall supply chain was disrupted during the MCO, demand for warehouses surged during this period, and has been growing since with e-commerce being the key driver. Some logistics players have also reported increase in business activity, driven partly by the fulfilment of backlogged orders by various industries such as raw materials for manufacturers and retail products. Moving forward, the training of more skilled professionals and workers – locals that form the backbone of the sector – will continue to be a priority. The government is fostering closer collaboration between training providers, logistics associations and industry players to develop industry relevant training programmes, empowering professionals to keep their skills up-to-date.

Malay Mail
Ken Research

			Salary Range (per month) Unit: MYR		
		EXPERIENCE (YEARS)	MIN	MAX	
Director of Supply Chain		10-15	15,000	35,000	
Strategic Sourcing Manager		8-10	12,000	20,000	
Senior Warehouse Manager		8-10	9,000	15,000	
Purchasing Manager		8-10	8,000	15,000	
Senior buyer		8-10	7,000	10,000	
Purchasing Manager		6-8	8,000	12,000	
Supply Chain Manager	പ്പ	5-8	8,000	15,000	
Logistic & Planning Manager	പ്പ	5-8	7,000	15,000	
Warehouse Manager	പ്പ	4-5	6,000	12,000	
Assistant distribution Manager		4-5	4,500	7,000	
Purchasing Executive		4-5	4,000	6,000	
Warehouse Supervisor	പ്പ	3-5	3,000	5,500	
Logistic Coordinator	<mark>о</mark>	3-5	2,800	5,500	
Procurement Executive		3-5	4,000	6,000	
Shipping Supervisor		3-5	3,000	5,000	
Buyer		2-3	2,500	5,000	
Operations Executive		2-3	2,500	5,000	
Warehouse Executive		2-3	2,000	4,500	
Stock Controller		2-3	2,000	3,500	



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