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# Malaysia



Spectacular Skyline  
Kuala Lumpur

# Malaysia Basic Information



Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia. The federal constitutional monarchy consists of 13 states and 3 federal territories, separated by the South China Sea into two regions, Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo's East Malaysia. Malaysia is a multiethnic and multicultural place. About half the population is ethnically Malay, with large minorities of Chinese, Indians, and indigenous peoples.



## **【Capital】**

Kuala Lumpur

## **【Religion】**

Religion in Malaysia is equally as diverse and includes Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Hindus and Sikhs.

## **【Language】**

National language of Malaysia is Malay, but at the same time other languages used by other races in Malaysia, is free to be used such as Mandarin by the Chinese and Tamil by the Indians. English is also one of the most common languages spoken in Malaysia.

## **【Weather】**

Malaysia experiences humid weather throughout the year. The average daily temperature across Malaysia is between 21°C and 32°C.

## **【Visa】**

No visa required for stay less than 30 days or 90 days. (Depending on countries)  
All visitors must hold a passport valid for at least 6 months.

**【Voltage】** 220V

**【Plug】** Type G Plug



# Kuala Lumpur



Kuala Lumpur is commonly known as KL, is the national capital and largest city in Malaysia with a population of 1.8 million. Its modern skyline is dominated by the 451m-tall Petronas Twin Towers, local culture places such as Central Market, National Museum and more.

## Transportation to KL

### • From KLIA / KLIA 2

#### ● By KLIA Ekspres Train

- Fare : One way RM55
- From KLIA 2 station to KL Sentral station : 33mins
- From KLIA station to KL Sentral station : 28 mins

#### ● By Taxi

- Fare : From RM100~
- Approximately 1 hour to KL city

### • Public transport in KL

In KL, trains, monorail and bus are available.

#### ● MRT & LRT

- MRT features 31 stations from Sungai Buloh to Kajang.
- LRT operates two major routes, the Kelana Jaya line and Ampang line.

#### ● KL Monorail

- Well-connected train system network, running between the city's premier transport hub, KL Sentral, and Titiwangsa in the heart of KL.

#### ● Bus

- Intercity buses in Kuala Lumpur are an extremely cheap option.
- Go KL City Bus is best option to tourist spots in KL.
- KL Hop-On Hop-Off Bus featuring double-decker and sky-roofed buses carrying sight-seeing tourists, 23 stops to more than 40 attractions in KL areas.



### **Petronas Twin Tower**

Standing 452 metres tall, and was built in 1998 as a symbol of Kuala Lumpur. The Skybridge sits 170 meters off of the ground on the 41st floor of the towers and the Observation Deck on the 86th floor. Shopping mall is located at the base of the Petronas Towers and offers upscale shopping, lots of restaurants, and a movie theater.



### **National Mosque**

Built in 1965, as one of Southeast Asia's largest mosques, designed in the shape of an 18-point star to represent the 13 states of Malaysia and the five central Pillars of Islam.



### **National Monument**

Built to recognise and honour those who gave up their lives in the cause for peace and freedom, particularly during the nation's struggle against the threat of communism. National Monument grounds is one of the world's largest free-standing bronze sculptures.



### **Menara KL**

KL Tower at 421 meters and 94 meters above sea level, Its observation deck is at a less impressive 276m, one floor above the observation deck is a Revolving Restaurant called Atmosphere360.



### **Batu Caves**

Batu Caves is a Hindu temple and shrine, its main attraction is the large statue of the Hindu God at the entrance, and 272 steps to climb up for view of the city centre.



## Merdeka Square

Merdeka Square is undoubtedly KL's best known landmark. Also called Dataran Merdeka. This is the historical place where the Union Flag was lowered and the Malayan flag was raised for the very first time at the struck of midnight of 31st August 1957.



## Sultan Abdul Samad Building

It is one of the historical landmarks in the city center. Located just opposite the Merdeka Square. The building originally housed the offices of the British colonial administration, and was known simply as Government Offices in its early years.



## Istana Negara

Istana Negara is the official residence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the monarch of Malaysia. The palace opened in 2011 and replaced the old Istana Negara which was located at a different compound in central Kuala Lumpur.



## Central Market

It is a famous landmark for Malaysian culture and heritage. Tourists flock to Central Market for its variety of handicrafts, art, kebaya, songket, batik and authentic Malaysian souvenirs.



## Petaling Street

Petaling Street is the Chinatown of Kuala Lumpur. Haggling is a common sight here and the place is usually crowded with locals as well as tourists. The area has dozens of restaurants and food stalls, serving local favourites such as Hokkien mee, Ikan Bakar (barbecued fish), asam laksa and curry noodles.



## Kuala Lumpur Bird Park

It is home to more than 3,000 local and foreign birds of approximately 200 different species. Stroll through the park, and take the opportunity to see Mandarin ducks, hawk eagles, hornbills, ostriches and other birds.



## Islamic Arts Museum

This museum became Southeast Asia's largest museum of Islamic art in December 1998. The Islamic Arts Museum houses many artifacts all the way from China, Southeast Asia, India and even the famous regions like the Middle East and Iran.



## Masjid Jamek Kuala Lumpur

Built in 1909, Jamek Mosque - better known as Masjid Jamek among the locals - is the oldest mosque in the city. The mosque sits at the meeting point of the Klang and Gombak rivers, which is also the birthplace of Kuala Lumpur.

Malacca is a place where many cultures meet and fuse. One of the most pronounced influences is the Portuguese architecture that one can see around Malacca. In 2008, Malacca was listed together with George Town of Penang, as a UNESCO World Heritage Site for its long history.



Malacca city sits approximately 145 kilometres south of Kuala Lumpur.

## Transportation to Malacca

- **From KL**

- **By bus**

- From Terminal Bersepadu Selatan (TBS) / KL Sentral : 2.5 hours  
Fare : From RM10~

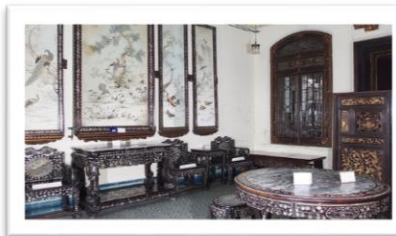
- **By komuter**

- From KL Sentral station to Tampin station, then take public bus to Melaka Sentral : 3 hours



### **St. Paul's Church**

The St Paul's Church is the church ruins that sit on the top of the St Paul's Hill. It was then changed to Monti Ali Maria or Mary's Hill after the Portuguese took over the hill. The church offers a breathtaking view of the Melaka city. The best view point is where the monument of St. Paul is located.



### **Baba Nyonya Heritage Museum**

The 'Straits Chinese', also called the Baba and Nyonya, are Chinese of noble descent who have adopted much of the Malay culture into theirs. This has been a gradual process lasting over 400 years since the great Chinese explorer Admiral Cheng Ho first brought Chinese settlers to Melaka.



### **Melaka River Cruise**

The total journey takes around 45 minutes. During old times, the river serves as the international trade centre and often called "Venice of the East" by the European seafarers. Now, it successfully transforms into a new tourism, boosting the tourism industry in Malaysia.



## Porta De Santiago (A Famosa)

It was built in 1511 under the command of Alfonso de Albuquerque. The fortress was built to consolidate their gains in Malacca after they defeated the armies of the Malacca Sultanate.



## Jonker Street

Jonker Street is located in the heart of the Melaka city. Here, tourists can find various antique buildings which are all being maintained and well-preserved so that visitors can still have a glimpse of the historical stories possess by the state. There are also many food stalls, art and craft stalls, souvenir stalls, and clothing stalls.



## Stadthuys

Built in 1650 as the official residence of the Dutch Governor and his officers, The Stadthuys is a fine example of Dutch architecture of that period. The Stadhuys is known for its red exterior and nearby red clocktower.



## Cheng Hoon Teng Temple

This Temple is one of the most notable landmarks in Malacca. The temple is dedicated to Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy. A black, gold and red-robed statue of the goddess stands in the central prayer hall.



## Christ Church

Its construction started as early as 1741 on the Dutch occupation centennial, it wasn't until 1753 that it was completed. Christ Church bears all the hallmarks of 18th-century Dutch architecture: a rectangular plan, massive walls, red granite plinths, and Dutch roof tiles.



Penang is a Malaysian state located on the northwest coast of Peninsular Malaysia, by the Malacca Strait. It has two parts: Penang Island, where the capital city, George Town is located, and Seberang Perai on the Malay Peninsula. The capital city of Penang and is a favourite spot for visitors as it has many attractive pre-Second World War houses and shophouses, as well as 19th century churches, temples, mosques, and colonial buildings. George Town is a UNESCO World Heritage site.



The distance from KL to Penang is approximately 360 kilometres.

## Transportation to Penang

- From KL
- **By bus**

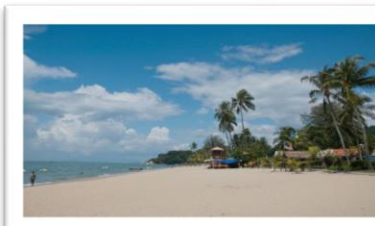
From Terminal Bersepadu Selatan (TBS) / KL Sentral : 5 hours  
Fare : From RM35~

- **By ETS High Speed Train**

From KL Sentral station to Butterworth station, then take ferry to Georgetown : 4 hours  
Fare : From RM59~

- **By flight**

From KLIA / KLIA2 / Subang Airport : 1 hour



## Batu Ferringhi

There are a lot of activities that can be done during the visit to Batu Ferringhi. They are mostly water sports activities, such as canoeing and sailing. Night market in Batu Ferringhi open daily. At here, more goods to offer than food which you need to be really good at bargaining with the local traders there.



## Kek Lok Si Temple

Also known as the Temple of Supreme Bliss, Kek Lok Si is said to be the largest Buddhist temple in Southeast Asia, and arguably one of the most famous in Penang. The temple's construction began in 1893, inspired by the chief monk of the Goddess of Mercy Temple at Pitt Street.



## Reclining Buddha Temple (Wat Chayamangkalaram)

This temple is also known as the Sleeping Buddha by the locals. This temple is a Thai temple and it is well known due to the gold plated reclining Buddha that is as long as 33 meters. This made it one of the largest available in the whole wide world. The temple was built in the year of 1845.



## Kuan Yin Temple (Goddess of Mercy Temple)

Kuan Yin Teng Temple Penang is one of the oldest temples in Penang. Kuan Yin Teng Temple Penang is known as the Goddess of Mercy Temple. It was built in the 70s. The temple is always crowded as early 6am in the morning to 8pm at night. It is very active almost every day with devotees makes offerings and prayers.



## Sri Mahamariamman Temple

The Sri Mahamariamman Temple is located in Penang's Little India, at Lebuah Queen. This Temple is the oldest Hindu temple standing in Penang, Malaysia. It is standing there, the same spot, since 200 years ago.



## Kapitan Keling Mosque

Kapitan Keling Mosque was the first mosque built in Penang. It is also the largest historic mosque standing on the ground of Penang. This mosque is named after the head of Indian Muslim community in the late 1700's.



## Fort Cornwallis

Fort Cornwallis is one of the first European structures constructed in Penang. It is first built in timber on this site by Captain Francis Light in 1786.



## Gurney Drive

It is one of the most popular places in Penang. The famous seafront is popular among tourists and too, locals. There are also other birds and mudskippers around. Besides the amazing breeze and scenic view, the Gurney Drive Hawker Centre is what attracts tourist as well as locals.



## Penang City Hall

The Penang City Hall, a landmark colonial building in the heart of George Town's UNESCO World Heritage Site, completed in 1906. It was formerly the seat of the George Town City Council.



## Khoo Kongsi

Khoo Kongsi is a large Chinese clanhouse. It is very famous as it is the grandest clan temple not in Penang, but the country of Malaysia. It was built 100 years ago. It's historic setting and architecture is what attracts the crowds of tourists. This clan temple is the setting that marks the first period of entry of the Chinese to Malaysia. There is a large courtyard, facing the clan temple.



## Penang Hill

Penang Hill is also known as Bukit Bendera. It is the getaway from the concrete jungle in the hustle bustle of the city of Georgetown. Most tourists visit the hill as it offers serenity and tranquility with mesmerizing view of Penang and friendly nature.



## Cheong Fatt Tze Mansion

Built in the 1880s, this famous indigo-blue Chinese Courtyard House in Georgetown was the residence of Cheong Fatt Tze, a prominent Chinese figure in the newly established Penang Straits Settlement during the 19th century. Now it is converted into a hotel which provides bed and breakfast as well as a guided tour in and around the mansion. You can choose either to have a home stay in that historical building or only visit it as a guided tour.



Langkawi is an archipelago made up of 99 islands on Malaysia's west coast. Surrounded by turquoise sea, the interior of the main island is a mixture of picturesque paddy fields and jungle-clad hills. If you're intent on carting off duty-free alcohol, cigarettes and chocolate, then this is the place to be. Still, nature lovers will find the island just as agreeable as the shoreline is fringed by powder-fine sand and swaying coconut trees.



The distance from KL to Langkawi is approximately 413 kilometres.

## Transportation to Langkawi

- From KL
    - By flight
- From KLIA / KLIA2 / Subang Airport  
: 1 hour



### Langkawi Sky Bridge

A ride on a cable car takes tourists to Langkawi Sky Bridge - a true highlight of the region, elevated at a height of 2300 feet above sea level. From the top of this bridge, the mesmerising views of the rainforest along with the Telaga Tujuh waterfalls make sure to leave visitors spellbound.



### Langkawi Cable Car

Langkawi Cable Car takes visitors on a vertiginous 15-minute ride to the top of mount Mat Cincang, offering breath-taking views of Langkawi's rainforests, islets, and waterfalls. The journey starts out at the Oriental Village.



### Dataran Lang (Eagle Square)

Dataran Lang, known as eagle square is yet another commonly visited destination amongst many other famous tourist attractions in Langkawi. It has gained popularity for holding the huge sculpture of an eagle, which is considered to be one of the best manmade creations in Langkawi. The statue of the eagle is postured like it is ready to fly and can be spotted from various points in Pulau.



### Underwater World Langkawi

Set along the vibrant Pantai Cenang beach town, Underwater World Langkawi houses more than 500 species of sea creatures including harbour seals, rockhopper penguins, seahorses, as well as flamingos and mandarin ducks.



## Langkawi Arts in Paradise 3D Museum

Renowned as the largest 3D art museum in Malaysia, and the second largest one in the world - Arts in Paradise 3D Museum. The art museum showcases over 200 artworks that make sure to leave visitors in awe of their beauty.



## Telaga Tujuh Waterfalls

Telaga Tujuh Waterfalls, commonly known as seven wells waterfalls, referring to a series of seven natural pools connected to each other in Mount Mat Cincang are one of the best places to visit in Langkawi. The flora surrounded around the pools makes the space stunning and magical - like in fairy tales!



## Tanjung Rhu Beach

Tanjung Rhu is one of the most famous places to visit in Langkawi. Well, rightly deserved so, the way to this beach takes tourists through dense forests. The beach has crystal clear water and refined, powder-like sand that serves as a perfect picnic destination. It remains secluded and away from the city hustle, thus providing a peaceful ambience for visitors.



## Pantai Cenang Beach

The busiest beach in Langkawi. One of the most commonly visited tourist attractions in Langkawi, Pantai Cenang attracts visitors for its cafe-restobar culture. The beach offers a number of activities to indulge in; such as watersports - parasailing and jet skiing. Similarly, the nightlife here is considered to be the liveliest in while of Langkawi.



## Mangrove Safari

The mangrove safari, also known as Kilim Karst Geoforest Park is nestled at the northeastern tip of Langkawi and is full of sandy beaches, mangrove swamps, lush green trees. It is just a 10 minutes drive from Tanjung Rhu beach and thus, is a good option for families; especially those with kids. During the months of September to March, which form the migratory season, tourists can spot different species of birds here.



# Sabah - Kota Kinabalu



Sabah occupies a relatively small chunk of the world's third-largest island, Borneo, yet what a punch it packs: the treasure of turquoise-fringed desert islands with coral reefs swarming with marine biodiversity; trekkers' paradise Mt Kinabalu reaching 4095m into the clouds; and jungles pulsing with a menagerie of bug-eyed tarsiers, gibbons, pythons, clouded leopards and huge crocs. Around 55% of Sabah is forest, and protected areas such as the Maliau Basin and the Danum Valley Conservation Area are more accessible than ever.



The distance from KL to Kota Kinabalu is approximately 1600 kilometres.

## Transportation to Kota Kinabalu

- From KL
    - By flight
- From KLIA / KLIA2 / Subang Airport  
: 2.5 hours



### Mount Kinabalu

The Southeast Asian country, Malaysia, is home to the 4,000-metre high peak of Mount Kinabalu. Mount Kinabalu has derived its name from the Kadazan word, 'Aki Nabal', meaning 'the revered place of the dead'. It is the tallest mountain in Malaysia and in fact one of the highest mountains in Southeast Asia.



### Sabah State Mosque

This state mosque is a masterpiece of architecture with its dove-grey walls and glittering majestic domes with gold inlay. It is centrally located at Jalan Tunku Abdul Raman and it is a proof of unique combination of Islamic architecture and contemporary design. Up to 5000 worshippers can be inside at one time.



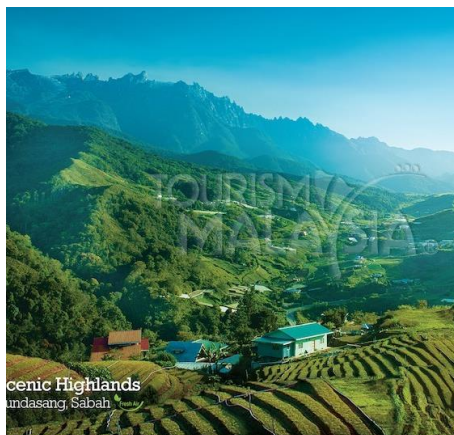
### Poring Hot Spring

It is one of the most liked places by the locals as it has perfect spots where you can de-stress, soak the sores and aches of your muscles inside the hot sulphuric minerals springs. Poring Hot Springs is about 13 kilometers from Ranau or about 40 kilometers from the Kinabalu National Park Headquarters in Kundasang.



### Sapi Island

Sapi Island is one of the most beautiful islands in the whole Tunku Abdul Rahman Marine Park. Though the island is smaller as compared to the Manukan Island, but you can still find a good crowd here. If ever visiting these islands, Sapi Island is one of the best tourist attractions in Kota Kinabalu.



Thank You.  
Hope you enjoy your trip to  
Malaysia!

For any inquiries don't hesitate to  
contact us,

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