

Greater Kuala Lumpur

Country	Malaysia
Population	9,8 millions
World region	Asia and The Pacific

● Context

Greater Kuala Lumpur, also known as the Klang Valley, is Malaysia's largest metropolitan region, centred on the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya and eight surrounding municipal councils in Selangor. Without a single metropolitan government, planning and investment are coordinated through national policies and local plans.

● Economic profile

World Bank income group: Upper-Middle

Major economic activities

Together with Selangor, Greater Kuala Lumpur generates over 40% of Malaysia's GDP, functioning as the country's primary hub for financial and business services, ICT and digital services, headquarters and shared-services centres, trade and logistics, construction and real estate, tourism and retail, and higher education and R&D. It also anchors selected high-tech manufacturing, including electronics, medical devices, and aerospace components.

Own source revenues

Revenue collection is decentralized across the ten local governments, each raising its own revenues within the framework of the Local Government Act 1976.

● Governance structure

Year of constitution: 1976

Type of metropolitan government: Vertical Coordination

Legal framework

Greater Kuala Lumpur is a policy-defined metropolitan region, not a separate tier of government. Local governments operate under Malaysia's Federal Constitution and the Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171), which provides the main legal basis for city and municipal councils.

Administrative structure

Metropolitan governance is multi-tier and fragmented. Greater Kuala Lumpur comprises 10 local governments: the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur City Hall and Perbadanan Putrajaya, and eight city and municipal councils in Selangor. Due to their condition as Federal Territories, Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya report directly to the federal government, while the other councils fall under the Selangor state government.

Annual revenue, expenditure and sources

Each local authority adopts its own annual budget, financed mainly from assessment tax, other local taxes and fees, plus reduced but still significant federal grants and the use of reserves to cover deficits.

Number and type of administrative units

2 Federal Territories (Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya) and 8 municipal councils.

KEY STRATEGIC PLAN



Resilience

Kuala Lumpur Climate
Action Plan 2050



Strategic

Kuala Lumpur Structure
Plan 2040



Innovation

Kuala Lumpur Structure
Plan 2040 (KLSP2040)