**Kuala Lumpur**

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Kuala Lumpur** | |
| [**Federal Territory**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Territory_%28Malaysia%29) **and** [**City**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Malaysia) | |
| * ***Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur*** * **Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur** | |
| **Other transcription(s)** | |
| **•**[**Malay**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malay_language) | *Kuala Lumpur* ([Rumi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rumi_script" \o "Rumi script)) کوالا لومڤور‎ ([Jawi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawi_alphabet" \o "Jawi alphabet)) |
| **•**[**Chinese**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language) | 吉隆坡 |
| **•**[**Tamil**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_language) | கோலாலம்பூர் |
| [Clockwise from top left: Petronas Twin Towers, Petaling Street, Jamek Mosque and Gombak/Klang river confluence, National Monument, National Mosque, skyline of Kuala Lumpur. Centre: Kuala Lumpur Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KL_Composite2.jpg)  Clockwise from top left: [Petronas Twin Towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Twin_Towers), [Petaling Street](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petaling_Street), [Jamek Mosque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamek_Mosque) and [Gombak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gombak_River)/[Klang river](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klang_River" \o "Klang River) confluence, [National Monument](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Monument_%28Malaysia%29), [National Mosque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Mosque_of_Malaysia), skyline of Kuala Lumpur. Centre: [Kuala Lumpur Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower) | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [Flag of Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Kuala_Lumpur,_Malaysia.svg) [Flag](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Kuala_Lumpur) | [Official seal of Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Seal_of_Kuala_Lumpur.svg) Seal | | |
| Nickname(s): KL, Garden City of Lights | |
| Motto(s): Bersedia Menyumbang Bandaraya Cemerlang (English: Ready to Contribute towards an Excellent City) | |
| [Kuala Lumpur in    Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kuala_Lumpur_in_Malaysia_%28zoom%29.svg)    **Kuala Lumpur** in    [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) | |
| Coordinates: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[3°8′N 101°41′E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kuala_Lumpur&params=3_8_N_101_41_E_region:MY_type:city)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[3°8′N 101°41′E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kuala_Lumpur&params=3_8_N_101_41_E_region:MY_type:city) | |
| **Country** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/66/Flag_of_Malaysia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Malaysia.svg.png [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) |
| **Administrative Areas** | List[[show]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur) |
| **Establishment** | 1859[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-1) |
| **Granted city status** | 1 February 1972 |
| **Granted Federal Territory** | 1 February 1974 |
| **Government** | |
| **•**[**Mayor**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayor_of_Kuala_Lumpur) **(*Datuk Bandar*)** | [Mhd Amin Nordin Abdul Aziz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mhd_Amin_Nordin_Abdul_Aziz) |
| **Area**[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-Laporan_Kiraan_Permulaan_2010-2) | |
| **•**[**Federal Territory**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Territory_%28Malaysia%29) **and** [**City**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Malaysia) | [243 km2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1_E%2B8_m%C2%B2) (94 sq mi) |
| **• Metro** | 2,243.27 km2 (866.13 sq mi) |
| **Elevation**[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-4) | 66 m (217 ft) |
| **Population** (2015)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-2015_population-5) | |
| **•**[**Federal Territory**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Territory_%28Malaysia%29) **and** [**City**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Malaysia) | 1,768,000 ([1st](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_urban_areas_in_Malaysia_by_population)) |
| **• Density** | 6,891/km2 (17,310/sq mi) |
| **•**[**Metro**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_area) | 7,200,000[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-3) |
| **• Metro density** | 6,581/km2 (17,040/sq mi) |
| **• [Demonym](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_adjectivals_and_demonyms_for_cities" \o "List of adjectivals and demonyms for cities)** | [KL-ite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KLites) / Kuala Lumpurian |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | [MST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysian_Standard_Time) ([UTC+8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B8)) |
| [**Postal code**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_postal_codes_in_Malaysia) | 50000 to 60000 |
| [**Mean solar time**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_solar_time) | UTC + 06:46:48 |
| [**Area code(s)**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone_numbers_in_Malaysia) | 03 |
| [**Vehicle registration**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vehicle_registration_plates_of_Malaysia) | V and W (for all vehicles except taxis) HW (for taxis only) |
| [**ISO 3166-2**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2) | MY-14 |
| **Website** | [www.dbkl.gov.my](http://www.dbkl.gov.my/) |

**Kuala Lumpur** ([/ˈkwɑːlə ˈlʊmpʊər, -pər/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English); Malaysian: [[ˈkwalə ˈlumpʊr]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Malay)), officially the **Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur**, or commonly known as **KL**, is the national [capital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_city) of [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) as well as its largest city in the country. The only [global city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_city) in Malaysia, it covers an area of 243 km2 (94 sq mi) and has an estimated population of 1.73 million as of 2016.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-6) [Greater Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Kuala_Lumpur), also known as the [Klang Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klang_Valley), is an [urban agglomeration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_agglomeration) of 7.25 million people as of 2017.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-klang_valley-7) It is among the fastest growing metropolitan regions in South-East Asia, in both population and economic development.

Kuala Lumpur is the cultural, financial and economic centre of Malaysia and home to the [Parliament of Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_Malaysia), and the official residence of the [Malaysian King](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yang_di-Pertuan_Agong) (Yang di-Pertuan Agong), the [Istana Negara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Istana_Negara,_Jalan_Duta). The city once held the headquarters of the executive and judicial branches of the federal government as well, but they were moved to [Putrajaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Putrajaya) in early 1999.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-8) Some sections of the judiciary still remain in Kuala Lumpur.

Kuala Lumpur is one of three [Federal Territories of Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Territory_%28Malaysia%29),[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-Ibrahim,_2007-9) [enclaved](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enclave_and_exclave) within the state of [Selangor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selangor), on the central west coast of [Peninsular Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peninsular_Malaysia).[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-10) Since the 1990s, the city has played host to many international sporting, political and cultural events including the [1998 Commonwealth Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1998_Commonwealth_Games). Kuala Lumpur has undergone rapid development in recent decades. It is home to the [tallest twin buildings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tallest_twin_buildings_and_structures_in_the_world) in the world, the [Petronas Twin Towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Twin_Towers), which have become an iconic symbol of Malaysia's futuristic development.

Kuala Lumpur has a comprehensive road system that is supported by extensive public transport networks such as the [Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sungai_Buloh%E2%80%93Kajang_MRT_line), [Light Metro (LRT)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kelana_Jaya_line), [monorail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KL_Monorail), elevated [Bus Rapid Transit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRT_Sunway_Line), [commuter rail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KTM_Komuter) and [airport rail link](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KLIA_Ekspres). Kuala Lumpur is one of the leading cities in the world for tourism and shopping. It is the seventh most visited city in the world.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-11) The city is also home to three of the world's 10 largest malls.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-12)

Kuala Lumpur has been ranked by the [Economist Intelligence Unit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economist_Intelligence_Unit) at No. 70 out of 140 cities in a global ranking of liveable cities, and second in Southeast Asia after Singapore at No. 35.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-13) [Forbes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forbes) has also named Kuala Lumpur at No. 6 in its list of 10 best cities to retire abroad, and the best in Asia, with factors including world class healthcare, affordable cost of living and widely spoken English.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-14) Kuala Lumpur was named as one of the [New7Wonders Cities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New7WondersCities).[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-15) Safe Cities Index 2017 has put Kuala Lumpur 31st on its world safest cities list, the highest ranked city for a developing country.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur#cite_note-16)

# Kuala Lumpur Tower

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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| **Kuala Lumpur Tower** | |
| Menara Kuala Lumpur منارا کوالا لومڤور‬ | |
| [KL tower1.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KL_tower1.JPG)  Kuala Lumpur Tower In February 2005 | |
| **General information** | |
| **Status** | Complete |
| **Type** | Telecommunication, Islamic Lunar [observatory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observatory), Adventure ([basejump](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BASE_jumping" \o "BASE jumping)), Tourism, Cultural |
| **Location** | [Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur), Malaysia |
| [**Coordinates**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system) | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[3°9′10″N 101°42′12″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kuala_Lumpur_Tower&params=3_9_10_N_101_42_12_E_region:MY_type:landmark)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[3°9′10″N 101°42′12″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kuala_Lumpur_Tower&params=3_9_10_N_101_42_12_E_region:MY_type:landmark) |
| **Groundbreaking** | 1 October 1991 |
| **Construction started** | 4 October 1991 |
| **Completed** | 13 September 1994 |
| **Opening** | 23 July 1996 |
| **Inaugurated** | 1 October 1996 |
| **Height** | |
| **Antenna spire** | 421 m (1,381 ft) |
| **Roof** | 335 m (1,099 ft) |
| **Technical details** | |
| **Floor count** | 6 |
| **Floor area** | 7,700 m2 (82,882 sq ft) |
| **Lifts/elevators** | 4 |
| **Design and construction** | |
| **Architect** | Kumpulan Senireka Sdn. Bhd. |
| **References** | |
| [[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#cite_note-2) | |

The **Kuala Lumpur Tower** ([Malay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malay_language): *Menara Kuala Lumpur*; [Chinese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language): 吉隆坡塔;abbreviated as **KL Tower**) is a communications tower located in [Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur), Malaysia. Its construction was completed on 1 March 1995. It features an [antenna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_%28electronics%29) that increases its height to 421 metres (1,381 feet) and is the [7th tallest freestanding tower in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tallest_towers_in_the_world). The roof of the pod is at 335 metres (1,099 feet). The rest of the tower below has a stairwell and an [elevator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elevator) to reach the upper area, which also contains a [revolving restaurant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolving_restaurant), providing diners with a panoramic view of the city.

Races are held annually, where participants race up the stairs to the top. The tower also acts as the [Islamic falak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy_in_medieval_Islam) [observatory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observatory) to observe the crescent moon which marks the beginning of [Muslim month](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_calendar) of [Ramadhan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramadhan), [Syawal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shawwal), and [Zulhijjah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhu_al-Hijjah), to celebrate [fasting month](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sawm) of [Ramadhan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramadhan), [Hari Raya Aidilfitri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Raya_Aidilfitri) and [Aidiladha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eid_ul-Adha). The tower is the highest viewpoint in Kuala Lumpur that is open to the public.

## Contents

* [1 History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#History)
* [2 Broadcasting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#Broadcasting)
* [3 Channels listed by frequency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#Channels_listed_by_frequency)
  + [3.1 Television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#Television)
* [4 Facts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#Facts)
* [5 Transport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#Transport)
* [6 Tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#Tourism)
* [7 Gallery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#Gallery)
* [8 See also](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#See_also)
* [9 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#References)
* [10 External links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#External_links)

## History

The official groundbreaking for the Kuala Lumpur Tower was overseen by the 4th [Prime Minister of Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Malaysia), [Dato Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahathir_Mohamad) on 1 October 1991. Construction of the tower was a three-phase process.

The first phase was the widening of Jalan [Bukit Nanas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bukit_Nanas) and the excavation of soil from the construction site. This phase was completed on 1 August 1992.

On 1 July 1992, the second phase began with the construction of the foundation and basement of the tower. Approximately 50,000 cubic metres of concrete were continuously poured for 31 hours, thus setting a record in the [Malaysian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) construction industry. The foundation work, requiring no piling, was completed on 1 April 1993.

The third phase was the construction of the 'superstructure' which began in May 1994. The construction of the tower started with the erection of the tower shaft, then the tower head. As the finishing touches to the tower head were applied, the construction of the touristic building began.

The main lobby of the upper ground floor is decorated with exquisite glass-clad domes that sparkle like giant diamonds. These domes were designed and arranged in the form of the [Muqarnas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muqarnas) by Iranian [craftsmen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artisan) from [Isfahan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isfahan_%28city%29).

On 13 September 1994, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad performed the 'topping-up ceremony' where the [antenna mast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_masts_and_towers) was installed, thus marking the final height of the tower, 421 metres above the ground. After installation of facilities and amenities, Menander Kuala Lumpur was opened to public on 23 July 1996.

Menara Kuala Lumpur was officially inaugurated by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad on 1 October 1996 at 20:30 [MST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_in_Malaysia). Among the distinguished guests were the [Yang di-Pertuan Agong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yang_di-Pertuan_Agong) [Tuanku Jaafar ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaafar_of_Negeri_Sembilan), [Raja Permaisuri Agong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raja_Permaisuri_Agong) [Tuanku Najihah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunku_Najihah), the wives of the [Sultan of Brunei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan_of_Brunei), Sultana Hajah Saleha and Princess Hajah Mariam Binti Abdul Aziz.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower#cite_note-3)

## Broadcasting

**Petronas Towers**

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| **Petronas Twin Towers** | |
| Menara Berkembar Petronas | |
| [Petronas Panorama II.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Petronas_Panorama_II.jpg) | |
| **Record height** | |
| Tallest in the world from 1998 to 2004[[I]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#endnote_emporis) | |
| **Preceded by** | [Willis Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Willis_Tower) |
| **Surpassed by** | [Taipei 101](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taipei_101) |
| **General information** | |
| **Type** | Commercial offices and tourist attraction |
| **Architectural style** | [Postmodern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmodern_architecture) |
| **Location** | [Jalan Ampang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jalan_Ampang), [Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur), [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) |
| [**Coordinates**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system) | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[3.158°N 101.712°E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Petronas_Towers&params=3.158_N_101.712_E_type:landmark_scale:3000)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[3.158°N 101.712°E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Petronas_Towers&params=3.158_N_101.712_E_type:landmark_scale:3000) |
| **Groundbreaking** | 1 January 1992 |
| **Construction started** | 1 March 1993 |
| **Completed** | 1 March 1996 |
| **Inaugurated** | 31 August 1999 |
| **Renovated** | 15 September 2011 |
| **Cost** | US$1.6 billion[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-1) |
| **Owner** | KLCC Holdings Sdn Bhd |
| **Height** | |
| **Architectural** | 451.9 m (1,483 ft)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-skyscraperCenter-2) |
| **Tip** | 451.9 m (1,483 ft) |
| **Roof** | 378.6 m (1,242 ft) |
| **Top floor** | 375 m (1,230 ft)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-skyscraperCenter-2) |
| **Technical details** | |
| **Floor count** | 88 (+5 below ground)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-skyscraperCenter-2) |
| **Floor area** | 395,000 m2 (4,252,000 sq ft) |
| **Lifts/elevators** | 40 (each tower) |
| **Design and construction** | |
| **Architect** | [César Pelli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A9sar_Pelli)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-skyscraperCenter-2) |
| **Developer** | KLCC Holdings Sdn Bhd[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers" \l "cite_note-skyscraperCenter-2) |
| **Structural engineer** | [Thornton Tomasetti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thornton_Tomasetti)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-skyscraperCenter-2) |
| **Main contractor** | Tower 1: [Hazama Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazama_Corporation) Tower 2: [Samsung Engineering & Construction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samsung_Engineering_%26_Construction) and Kukdong Engineering & Construction City Center: [B.L. Harbert International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B.L._Harbert_International) |
| **References** | |
| [[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-skyscraperCenter-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-emporis-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petronas_Towers#cite_note-6) | |

The **Petronas Towers**, also known as the **Petronas Twin Towers** ([Malay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malay_language): *Menara Petronas*, or *Menara Berkembar Petronas*), are [twin skyscrapers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_twin_buildings_and_structures) in [Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur), Malaysia. According to the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat ([CTBUH](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CTBUH))'s official definition and ranking, they were the [tallest buildings in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_in_the_world) from 1998 to 2004 and remain the tallest twin towers in the world. The buildings are a landmark of Kuala Lumpur, along with nearby [Kuala Lumpur Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur_Tower).

# Genting Highlands

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Resorts World Genting** | |
| [Resorts World Genting logo.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Resorts_World_Genting_logo.jpg) | |
| **Address** | Genting Highlands, 69000 Genting Highlands, [Pahang Darul Makmur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahang), [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) |
| **Opening date** | 1965 |
| **No. of rooms** | <10,000 (7 hotels) |
| **Total gaming space** | Over 200,000 sq ft (19,000 m2) |
| **Signature attractions** | [*First World Plaza*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_World_Plaza) *SkyAvenue* *Genting Premium Outlets* |
| **Notable restaurants** | *Bubbles and Bites* *Burger & Lobster* *Cafés Richard* *Coffee Terrace* *La Fiesta* *e18hteen* *LTITUDE* *Malaysian Food Street* *Motorino* *The Olive* |
| **Owner** | [Genting Group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genting_Group) |
| **Renovated in** | Genting Integrated Tourism Plan (2013-present) |
| [**Coordinates**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system) | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[3°25′25″N 101°47′36″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Genting_Highlands&params=3_25_25_N_101_47_36_E_region:MY_type:landmark) |
| **Website** | [*rwgenting.com*](https://www.rwgenting.com) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Genting Highlands Tanah Tinggi Genting 云顶高原 கெந்திங் மலை** | |
| **Hill station** | |
| [Skyline of Genting Highlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Genting_Skyway_Valley.JPG) | |
| **Country** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/66/Flag_of_Malaysia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Malaysia.svg.png [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) |
| [**State**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_of_Malaysia) | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/aa/Flag_of_Pahang.svg/23px-Flag_of_Pahang.svg.png [Pahang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahang) |
| **Establishment** | 1965 |
| **Elevation** | 1,865 m (6,118 ft) |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | [MST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysian_Standard_Time) ([UTC+8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B8)) |
| **• Summer (**[**DST**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daylight_saving_time)**)** | Not observed ([UTC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC)) |
| [**Postcode**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postal_codes_in_Malaysia) | 69000 |
| **Website** | [*rwgenting.com*](https://www.rwgenting.com/) [*mpbentong.gov.my*](http://mpbentong.gov.my/) |

**Resorts World Genting** ([Abbreviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbreviation): **RWG**), originally known as Genting Highlands Resort is an [integrated hill resort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_resort) development comprising hotels, shopping malls, theme parks and casinos, perched on the peak of Gunung Ulu Kali at 1,800 meters high and nestled near the border between the states of [Pahang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahang) and [Selangor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selangor), [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia).

The integrated hill resort represents a popular weekend getaway from the city heat, connected by major highways, trunk roads and cable cars service from Gohtong Jaya and is accessible by car within an hour drive from [Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur) (about 35 km), or accessible by two different cable cars, [Genting Skyway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genting_Skyway) which at its opening was the world's fastest and South East Asia's longest gondola lift, and the newer [Awana Skyway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Awana_Skyway).

## Contents

# Kinabalu Park

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| **Kinabalu Park** | |
| [IUCN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IUCN) category II ([national park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_park)) | |
| [Mount kinabalu 01.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mount_kinabalu_01.png) | |
| [Map showing the location of Kinabalu Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Malaysia_relief_location_map.jpg)  Map showing the location of Kinabalu Park  Location of Kinabalu Park in Malaysia | |
| **Location** | [Sabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabah), [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) |
| **Nearest city** | [Kota Kinabalu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kota_Kinabalu), [Tuaran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuaran) ([Tamparuli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamparuli" \o "Tamparuli)), [Kota Belud](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kota_Belud), [Ranau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranau) |
| **Coordinates** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[6°09′N 116°39′E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kinabalu_Park&params=6.15_N_116.65_E_type:landmark_dim:27km)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[6°09′N 116°39′E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kinabalu_Park&params=6.15_N_116.65_E_type:landmark_dim:27km) |
| **Area** | 754 km2 (291 sq mi) |
| **Established** | 1964 |
| **Governing body** | [Sabah Parks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabah_Parks) |
|  | |
| [**UNESCO World Heritage Site**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) | |
| [**Criteria**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site#Selection_criteria) | Natural: (ix), (x) [Edit this on Wikidata](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q834893?uselang=en#P2614) |
| **Reference** | [1012](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1012) |
| **Inscription** | 2000 (24th [Session](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Committee)) |
| [[edit on Wikidata](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q834893)] | |

**Kinabalu Park** ([Malay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malay_language): *Taman Kinabalu*), established as one of the first [national parks of Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_parks_of_Malaysia) in 1964, is Malaysia's first [World Heritage Site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) designated by [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) in December 2000 for its "outstanding universal values" and the role as one of the most important biological sites in the world with more than 4,500 species of flora and fauna, including 326 bird and around 100 mammal species,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinabalu_Park#cite_note-1) and over 110 land snail species.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinabalu_Park#cite_note-2)

Located on the west coast of [Sabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabah), [Malaysian Borneo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysian_Borneo), it covers an area of 754 square kilometres surrounding [Mount Kinabalu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Kinabalu), which at 4,095.2 metres, is the highest mountain on the island of [Borneo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borneo).

The park is one of the most popular tourist spots in Sabah and Malaysia in general. In 1967, more than 987,653 visitors and 43,430 climbers visited the Park.

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