

Sayangi
Malaysiaku



**NATIONAL DAY
CELEBRATION 2018**

RUKUN NEGARA

Our Nation, MALAYSIA, being dedicated:

- 01 To achieving a greater unity of all her peoples;
 - 02 To maintaining a democratic way of life;
 - 03 To creating a just society in which the wealth of the nation shall be equitably shared;
 - 04 To ensuring a liberal approach to her rich and diverse cultural traditions; and
- 03 To building a progressive society which shall be oriented to modern science and technology.

WE, HER PEOPLES, pledge our united efforts to attain these ends guided by these principles:

- **BELIEF IN GOD**
- **LOYALTY TO KING AND COUNTRY**
- **SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION**
- **THE RULE OF LAW**
- **COURTESY AND MORALITY**

A photograph of two young children, a girl and a boy, dressed in pink and blue school uniforms. They are holding small Malaysian flags. In the background, other children are visible, some holding signs that say 'MALAYSIA' and 'MALAYSIAN'. One child is holding a large white sign with a thumbs-up gesture and the text 'SAYA MALAYSIA'.

CONTENT

page

4

INTRODUCTION

page

6

THIS IS OUR MALAYSIA

page

11

MALAYSIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

page

12

NATIONAL DAY AND MALAYSIA DAY 2018

page

17

LET'S FLY THE JALUR GEMILANG!

page

20

61 YEARS UNDER 7 PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP

page

34

MALAYSIA : 61 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

INTRODUCTION

Malaysia is a unique country known for its diversity in culture and customs. Malaysian shares commonality in terms of universal norms and values that bring together the same message of the multiracial, cultural and religious interests of the country in order to live in harmonious unity, reciprocal respect and mutual tolerance.

The unity that is forged is Malaysia's key recipe to successfully defend and maintain its independence, as the local proverb succinctly goes, *"Bulat air kerana pembentung, bulat manusia kerana muafakat"*. (*"A pipe shapes water, consensus shapes man"* denoting that a community creates its own destiny). Unity is a process of unification encompassing all physical, social, economic and political aspects. It's not just a constitutional trust, but is capable of sparking social harmony, political stability and economic growth. Malaysians should be proud to be citizens of an independent and sovereign nation.



In our zeal and celebration of success, it is wise to reflect on our history and remember the deeds and contributions of our predecessors and the dedication and sacrifices of our past leaders. United, they have made the sacrifices and endured the sufferings in the name of harmony and sovereignty of this nation.

Hence, in the spirit of mounting patriotism, let us jointly express our gratitude and blessings as united Malaysians in celebrating our National Day and Malaysia Day this year. Let us shout in unison our sacred rallying call of **“MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! ...!”**.

#SayangiMalaysiaiku

THIS IS OUR MALAYSIA

Living together in harmony

Malaysians are united, living in harmony. Every role and responsibility is borne equally whilst each challenge confronted receives collective consideration.

Accepting differences

Ethnic diversity is not an obstacle to the community because each race is accepting of another's differences. All cultures, religions and social practices are observed as long as they do not contravene the Federal Constitution.

Commonality

The assimilation of various ethnic groups has produced a unique Malaysian language, culture, cuisine and even fashion, shared proudly amongst the various individuals as a norm.





Strong spirited

Malaysians are big-hearted and spiritually strong. Patriotism gives them strength in their bid to bring honour to the nation, making Malaysians now recognized and renowned throughout the world.

Empathy and sincerity

Every action is carried out with the fullest sincerity and humility. Known for their generosity and empathy, Malaysians are always quick to assist anyone's suffering and anguish.

Sustainable development

Malaysians move in tandem with national aspirations to achieve a high-income nation status. Each individual plays a progressive role to develop the nation without waiving the preservation of nature and its beautiful biodiversity.

Priority and Inclusivity

The well-being and comfort of every individual, old or young, in an urban or rural setting, is always a priority. Infrastructure is enhanced and the remuneration of livelihood is dealt with without neglecting or sidelining anyone.

Sovereignty and democracy

All citizens uphold the Constitution and respect His Majesty, Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The practice of democracy entitles every individual to the welfare and well-being of life.



WHAT MALAYSIA HAS ACHIEVED SO FAR...

2nd
RANKED

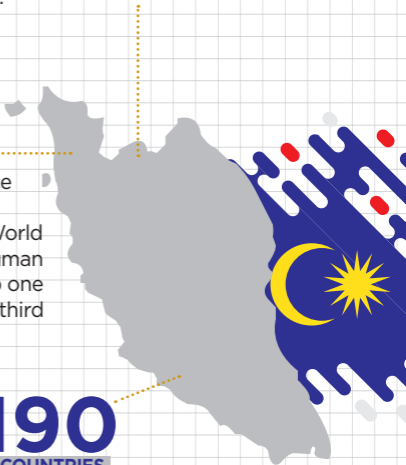
Malaysia ranked second in ASEAN in the World Bank's Doing Business Report 2017 – and 23rd overall, among 190 economies globally.

2nd
PLACE

Achieved second place among the Southeast Asian nations in the World Economic Forum's Human Capital Index 2016, up one place from last year's third spot.

3rd among **190**
PLACE COUNTRIES

Malaysia listed in third place among 190 countries worldwide, for Protecting Minority Investors, by the World Bank Doing Business Report 2017.



4th RANKED

The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017 ranks Malaysia fourth among 138 economies for Strength of Investor Protection.

11th RANKED out of **125**
COUNTRIES

We rank eleventh out of 125 countries in the Venture Capital and Private Equity Attractiveness Index, by the IESE Business School in Spain.

GROWTH
5.9%

COMPARED
4.2%

In 2017, the Malaysian economy recorded a robust growth of 5.9% compared to 4.2% in 2016, supported by faster expansion in both private and public sector spending.

Source: Invest Malaysia 2017

MALAYSIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

Malaysia has always played an important role internationally by promoting peace, simplicity (moderation), justice and universal security. Malaysia has been the Non-Permanent Representative of the United Nations Security Council various times, i.e. 1965, 1989 to 1990, 1999 to 2000 and 2015 to 2016. This record is a testimony of the high respect accorded to Malaysia. This gives Malaysia the opportunity to directly engage in the pursuit of universal peace and security as well as to highlight values such as moderation that the nation strives for.

NATIONAL DAY AND MALAYSIA DAY 2018

Various programs and events have been arranged in conjunction with the celebration of National Day and Malaysia Day this year to foster the spirit of nationalism amongst Malaysians. The following programs will enliven the festive spirit of the National Day and Malaysia Day 2018 celebration.

LAUNCHING OF FLY THE JALUR GEMILANG

- Date** : 4 August 2018 (Saturday)
Time : 8.00 pm
Location : Esplanade, Padang Kota Lama,
Pulau Pinang
Guest of Honor : Prime Minister

The event was held to mark the commencement of the National Day celebration with the widespread flying of “Jalur Gemilang” until 16 September 2018.





NATIONAL DAY PARADE AND MARCH

Date : 31 August 2018 (Friday)
Time : 7.00 am
Location : Dataran Putrajaya,
Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

Guest of Honor :

Kebawah DYMM Seri Paduka Baginda YDP Agong XV Sultan Muhammad V

This is the highlighted event where it shows the country's achievements from initiatives taken by various government agencies, private sectors, non-governmental organization etc.

MALAYSIA DAY CELEBRATION

Date : 16 September 2018 (Sunday)
Time : 8.00 pm
Location : Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Guest of Honor : Prime Minister

This is a special event celebrating the formation of Malaysia with the participation of Sabah and Sarawak.

NATIONAL DAY 2018

Sayangi Malaysiaku



SAYANGI MALAYSIAKU (Love My Malaysia), emphasizing the importance of national unity and the spirit of patriotism to ensure the well-being and prosperity of the nation regardless of racial, religious and political differences.

KITA PUNYA MALAYSIA

31 Bulan 8, 57

Perjuangkan pertahankan tanah airku

Impian aku gemilang baru

Satu suara laungkan (Merdeka)

Bangkit semua demi negara

Selamanya

Kita Merdeka

Sayangi Malaysiaku

Sayangi Malaysiaku

Tanah Airku (Ini Kita Punya)

Sayangi Malaysiaku

Sayangi Malaysia

Satu Suara Laungkan

(Merdeka)

Jangan lemah bangunlah

Buat baru semula

Percayalah hari ini

Kita punya

Impian aku gemilang baru

Satu suara laungkan

(Merdeka)

Bangkit semua demi negara

Selamanya

Song & Lyric:

Kumpulan Bunkface



JALUR GEMILANG

*Merah mu bara semangat waja
Putih mu bersih budi pekerti
Kuning berdaulat payung negara
Biru perpaduan kami semua*

*Puncak dunia telah kau tawan
Lautan luas telah kau redah
Membawa semangat jiwa merdeka
Semarak jaya kamiarganya*

*Empat belas melintang jalurnya
Semua negeri dalam Malaysia
Satu suara satu semangat
Itu sumpah warga berdaulat*

*Jalur gemilang di bawah naungan mu
Jalur gemilang kami semua bersatu
Perpaduan ketaatan
Amalan murni rakyat Malaysia*

*Jalur gemilang megah kami terasa
Jalur gemilang kibarkanlah wawasan
Merah putih biru kuning
Jalur semangat kami semua*

*Berkibarlah Berkibarlah Berkibarlah
Jalur gemilang*

Composer & Lyric:

Pak Ngah & Siso Koprata

BENDERA KU

*Bendera ku yang gagah perkasa
Merah putih kuning biru warnanya
Berkibar megah penuh bercahaya
Pusaka kita rakyat Malaysia*

*Bendera Malaysia oh bendera ku
Ku pertahankan sepenuh raga ku
Dikaulah lambang negara berpadu
Di bawah naungan Duli Tuanku*

*Berkibar terus oh bendera ku
Kau kan ku junjung sepanjang waktu*

*Harumlah nama negara yang tercinta
Pada mu tempat taat dan setia
Bendera Malaysia bendera kita
Kemegahan rakyat kita semua
Berkibar berkibar di ruang angkasa
Dirgahayu bendera tercinta.*

Composer & Lyric:

Tony Fonseka

LET'S FLY THE JALUR GEMILANG

Let's raise and fly the Jalur Gemilang throughout the nation to celebrate our independence. The flag symbolizes sovereignty, respect, dignity and citizenship of a nation. Flying the flag has become synonymous with a country's celebration of its National (Independence) Day. For Malaysia, the flag known as Jalur Gemilang has always been flown with pride especially in the National Day celebration month, as an expression of the peoples love and loyalty.

Jalur Gemilang

The Malaysian flag design that was created by Mohamed Hamzah, a former architect of Johor Public Works Department obtained the most number of votes from the public and received the Malay Rulers' consent at the Rulers' Conference on 22 and 25 February 1950.



The design was subsequently amended a number of times, namely the crescent and stars that were initially in white were changed to a yellow to symbolize the colour of royalty.

On 26 May 1950, the Federation of Malaya flag was raised (hoisted) in front of the Sultan of Selangor palace in Kuala Lumpur.

The name Jalur Gemilang was coined by Tuan Haji Md. Rebuan @ Md. Redzuan Bin Tumin, an officer with the Department of Museums and Antiquities. On 9 July 1997, the Cabinet Ministers agreed that the Malaysian flag be named 'Jalur Gemilang'. The announcement of the name Jalur Gemilang was made in conjunction with the 40th National Day celebration by Prime Minister, The Honourable Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad at Merdeka Square, Kuala Lumpur on 30 August 1997, at 11.58 p.m.

The Malaysian flag has 14 stripes of equal width in red and white, starting with the red stripe on top and ending with the white stripe below. The stripes signify the single direction taken by the nation and its people in the pursuit of glory. The stripes also represent the thirteen (13) states and one for the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

“Gemilang” means to shine gloriously. It signifies the excellence displayed by the nation and its people in meeting daily challenges with steadfastness, loyalty and unity as well as raising the image of the Nation, both within and outside the county.

The dark blue on the left symbolizes the unity of its multi-racial people, the yellow colour of the crescent moon and the 14-pointed star reflects to the sovereignty of the constitutional monarchy. The emblem of the crescent moon symbolizes Islam as the official religion and the 14-pointed star indicates the unity of the 13 states with the federal territories. Red represents courage and bravery and the white colour embodies purity, sincerity and commitment to uphold the resilience of Malaysians.



61 YEARS **UNDER 6 PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP**

The country has enjoyed independence for 61 years, 55 years of which was formed as a sovereign, peaceful and prosperous federal state of Malaysia. Peace and prosperity is now the result of the struggles and capabilities of the country's leadership forging Malaysia to a brighter future, steadfastly supported by her people.

THE ERA OF

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ

(31 AUGUST 1957 - 21 SEPTEMBER 1970)

Recognized as the 'Father of Independence', Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj played an important role in freeing the country from the rule of colonial power without bloodshed in 1957, subsequently the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Tunku's biggest contribution was the successful process of achieving independence that united the various races in this country that practices different religions, cultures and languages.



During his administration, Tunku brought various changes to Malaysia by formulating a five-year development strategy beginning with the First Malaya Plan (RMK-1) in 1956-1960, and RMK-2 in 1961-1965 and First Malaysia Plan from 1965-1970. Various economic recovery and activities were carried out via several economic development institutions such as the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA), “Majlis Amanah Rakyat” (MARA), Bank Bumiputera and “Perbadanan Nasional Berhad” (PERNAS) that were established during Tunku’s time,

Various policies to shape the identity of the nation were introduced, such as the National Education Policy (1956), the Cultural Policy and National Language Act (1963/67). Tunku also brought Malaysia to the

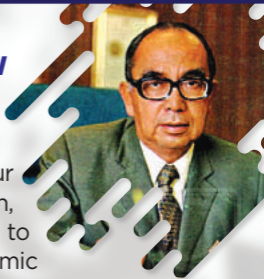




international arena by founding ASA (Association of Southeast Asia) in 1961 which later led to the formation of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) in 1967. He was also among the 25 founding leaders of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), formerly known as the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Hosting several international events such as the Merdeka Tournament (1957) for football, and the International Quran Recital Competition (1961) that made Malaysia known globally. Tunku also successfully unite UMNO, MCA and MIC under the Alliance Party that was later replaced by “Barisan Nasional”.

THE ERA OF**TUN ABDUL RAZAK HUSSEIN***(22 SEPTEMBER 1970 - 14 JANUARY 1976)*

The second Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak had focused on four matters during his administration, namely to reduce poverty, to ensure fair and equitable economic distribution, to adopt a practical approach to nation building and developing its *rakyat* and to ensure social justice amongst the *rakyat*. Tun Abdul Razak mobilized Malaysia's development through the National Rural Development Plan ("Buku Merah") and an economic development agenda through the New Economic Policy (DEB). He further strengthened the country's development under the





2nd Malaysia Plan (1971-1975) and 3rd Malaysia Plan (1976-1980). His contribution to national and rural development accorded him the title of 'Father of Development'.

Apart from successfully diversifying economic resources that previously relied on agriculture and minerals, Tun Abdul Razak also succeeded in fostering Malaysia's relationship with foreign countries. Chief among them is by ending the confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia, and being the first Southeast Asian leader to initiate formal relations with China.

THE ERA OF**TUN HUSSEIN DATUK ONN***(15 JANUARY 1976 – 16 JULY 1981)*

Tun Hussein Onn was given the title of ‘Father of Unity’ for prioritising the national unity factor in every policy and plan that was formulated during his administration. Aware that the Malay language was able to unite the various races, Tun Hussein Onn made the national language as the medium of instruction in schools and universities. The “Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia” (SPM) and “Sijil Tinggi Pelajaran Malaysia” (STPM) syllabuses were taught in the Malay language from 1980. As a person who emphasized educational achievement as an important element to

improve the standard of living, he increased the building of technical and vocational schools in order to increase the supply and manpower for industrial needs.

Tun Hussein Onn also strived to maintain the momentum of economic development by breathing new life into the New Economic Policy under 3rd Malaysia Plan (1971) and 4th Malaysia Plan (1981). Amongst his efforts included introducing the “Skim Amanah Saham Nasional” unit trust fund to further expand the ownership of property rights and equity shares by the bumiputeras who were economically lagging behind at that time.



THE ERA OF**TUN DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD***(15 JULY 1981 – 31 OCTOBER 2003)*

Tun Dr. Mahathir, 'Father of Modernisation', succeeded in making Malaysia a globally competitive country with various policies and prestigious high profile development projects that are respected internationally under 4th Malaysia Plan (1981) until 8th Malaysia Plan (2001). As a visionary and forward-looking insightful leader, Tun introduced progressive policies that transformed the economic landscape from being a consumer country to a producer country. Among the policies introduced are the Look East Policy; "Clean, Efficient and Trustworthy" Campaign; Malaysia, Incorporation Policy; Privatisation Policy; National Industrial Policy and Vision 2020.

Tun Dr. Mahathir has built a firm foundation for Malaysia to move towards a high-income developed country as set out in Vision 2020 launched in 1990. Landmarks such as the Sepang Formula One Circuit, the launch of the National Industrial Policy which oversaw the creation of the National Automobile Industry (Proton in 1985); the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC in 1996); the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA); the Petronas Twin Towers; the Penang Bridge; the Kuala Lumpur Tower and the Putrajaya Administrative Centre were amongst his visionary efforts toward making Malaysia a fully developed and its *rakyat* living in prosperity and enjoying a high standard of living.



THE ERA OF**TUN ABDULLAH
HAJI AHMAD BADAWI***(31 OCTOBER 2003 - 2 APRIL 2009)*

Tun Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi strengthened the efforts to develop Malaysia into a developed nation in line with his predecessor's Vision 2020 based on the principles of Islam Hadhari. Tun Abdullah paid particular attention to eradicate corruption by setting up the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy and reorganizing the Anti-Corruption Agency into the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission. He also launched the National Integrity Plan to improve and empower the civil service to be of international standing.

The National Biotechnology Policy, National Automotive Policy and National Biofuel Policy were amongst the policies launched during his administration to explore and enable competition in new fields. The launch of the RazakSAT satellite and sending the country's first astronaut to the International Space Station in 2007 were Malaysia's major achievements in the field of aerospace.



The 9th Malaysia Plan (2006-2010) which was the first phase in the framework of the National Mission introduced by Tun Abdullah aims to drive the country to realize Vision 2020. Priority was given to develop human capital with high intellectual capacity, noble personality and morals strength in order to nurture first class minds as the driving force of the country's progress. The emphasis he brought in the field of human capital development in the country led him to be called 'Father of Human Capital Development'.



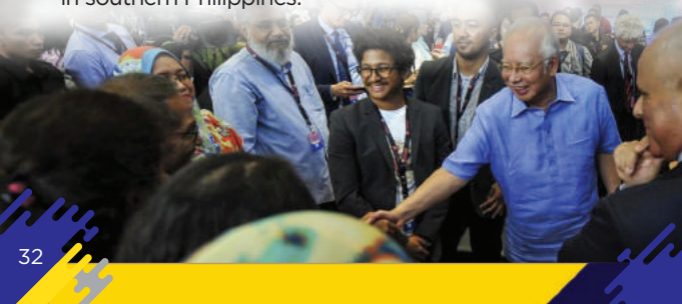
THE ERA OF**DATO' SRI MOHD NAJIB
TUN ABDUL RAZAK****(3 APRIL 2009 - 7 APRIL 2018)**

Dato' Sri Mohd Najib's leadership is highlighted in various transformation programmes introduced by him since taking over the administration of the country. Aware that the country was caught in a middle-income trap, Dato' Sri Najib ensured every aspect of governance was given emphasis to realise the aim of making the country a high-income nation by 2020. The TN50 Program is consequential from Vision 2020 which is a part of continuous efforts in effective development of Malaysia by 2050.

The slogan 'People First, Performance Now' is the core principle of 1Malaysia philosophy that drives his transformation programme in sociopolitical, economic, educational and sociocultural sectors as well as improvement to the jurisdiction and public service sectors.

Based on his transformation programme and initiatives to achieve 10th Malaysia Plan (2011) and 11th Malaysia Plan (2016), such as the Government Transformation Programme which emphasizes the seven National Key Result Areas; Economic Transformation Programme that was based on 12 National Key Economic Areas and Entry Point Projects initiative and the New Economic Model. The success of his programmes earned him the title of 'Father of Transformation'.

Continuing the legacy of the excellent administration of his predecessors, he continued to expand and strengthen bilateral ties with various world and regional countries. Various agreements and Memoranda of Understanding were signed in various fields. Based on the neutrality and goodwill policy, Malaysia has also successfully promoted peace agreements especially in southern Philippines.



THE ERA OF TUN DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD

(10 MAY 2018 - PRESENT)

Tun Dr. Mahathir once again serving as the Prime Minister of Malaysia for the second time at the age of 93.

Tun is currently, on the mission of the first 100 Days of the government of Pakatan Harapan (PH) where he intends to restore the rule of law. However he conceded that the daunting task of fulfilling the 10 promises that made by PH in its general election manifesto would take more than 100 days.

Tun Mahathir also plans to eliminate the prevalence of corrupt culture in the public service, and he acknowledges that this responsibility would take a long time, yet this effort must be carried through. He will also review the performance management system at the Public Service Department as part of its efforts to transform the old culture, including the need to promote younger civil servants. He believes that whilst new and younger civil servants may be inexperienced in government management, through training and leadership councils, a new generation of civil servants who are not tainted by past bad practices will be born.



MALAYSIA **61** YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

INDEPENDENCE OF MALAYA

- **1945** - Malayan Union was established by the imperialist British government, presumably with the aim of preparing Malaya for independence. However, the majority of the people protested because it would deprive them of all (real) political power.
- **1947** - The concept of Malayan Union was replaced by the formation of the Federation of Malaya.
- **1948** - A state of emergency was declared in Malaya as a result of communist insurgency. The Communist Party of Malaya was banned on 23 July 1948.
- **1949** - The British felt that the Malaya would not face any problem to rule a country with a multi-racial population after the Federation of Malaya elections was won by the Alliance Party comprising UMNO (Malay), MCA (Chinese) and MIC (Indian).



- **27 July 1955** - The first election of the Federation was held. UMNO together with MCA (established on 27 February 1949) and MIC (established in August 1946) formed the Alliance Party to face the next election.
- **10 August 1955** - Tunku Abdul Rahman formed the first Cabinet of six representatives from the Malay community, three from the Chinese community and two from the Indian community.
- **18 January 1956** - The Round Table Conference took place between the representatives of the UMNO-MCA-MIC Alliance Government and the Malay Rulers' representatives with the British Colonial Office officials at the Lancaster House in London to seek independence for the Federation of Malaya.
- **8 February 1956** - The Merdeka Agreement was signed and the talks were agreed upon by the British. It was decided that 31 August 1957 be the date of independence for the Federation of Malaya.

- **20 February 1956** - Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj announced the date of independence at Padang Pahlawan, Bandar Hilir, Melaka.
- **3 June 1957** - A rally at the Sungai Besi Air Force Airport, Kuala Lumpur welcoming the return of the independence delegation from London to negotiate the framework of the constitution of the Federation of Malaya.
- **30 August 1957** - Waiting for the moments before midnight for the declaration of independence at the Selangor Club that is now known as Merdeka Square.
- **31 August 1957** - The independence of the Federation of Malaya was officially declared at 9.30 a.m. at Merdeka Stadium and witnessed by 20,000 people including the Malay Rulers, special foreign guests, members of the Federal Government Cabinet and the general public.
- Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj shouted 'Merdeka!' seven times.





- **1957** - “Negaraku” was selected as national anthem at the time of the Federation of Malaya’s independence from Britain in 1957, it was composed from an old melody, “Terang Bulan” used by Sultan Idris of Perak as the State Anthem.

FORMATION OF MALAYSIA

- **31 August 1957** - Independence of the Federation of Malaya.
- **27 May 1961** - Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj proposed a merger between Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo (Sabah) and Sarawak during the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southeast Asia at Hotel Adelphi, Singapore.
- **23 July 1961** - The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Branch of Malaya and Borneo Meeting in Singapore established the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee that was chaired by Donald Stephen.

- **August 1961** - The first meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held in Sabah.
- **18 to 20 December 1961** - The second meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held in Kuching, Sarawak.
- **6 & 7 January 1962** - The third meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held at the Selangor Legislative Assembly Chamber, Kuala Lumpur.
- **17 January 1962** - The Cobbold Commission was established to enquire into the views of the people of North Borneo (Sabah) and Sarawak. The Commission had five members and was chaired by Lord Cobbold, Dato' Wong Pow Nee, Mohd Ghazali Shafie, Sir Anthony Abell and Sir David Watherston. Mr. H. Harris acted as the secretary.
- **3 & 4 February 1962** - The fourth meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee.
- **21 June 1962** - The Cobbold Report of the Commission of Enquiry, North Borneo and Sarawak, was prepared and presented to the British government and the Federation of Malaya government.

- **July 1962** - An agreement was made to hold talks between Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman and British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan.
- **9 July 1963** - The Malaysia Agreement was signed at the Commonwealth Relations Office at Marlborough House, London. The agreement on the formation of the Federation of Malaysia was signed by representatives of Great Britain, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo (Sabah) and Sarawak.
- **22 July 1963** - Sarawak obtained its independence.
- **31 August 1963** - Sabah (North Borneo) obtained its independence.
- **16 September 1963** - Tunku Abdul Rahman Al-Haj declared the formation of Malaysia at Merdeka Stadium, Kuala Lumpur following the completion of the United Nations Report on 14 September 1963. The declaration was read in front of 30,000 people.
- **1965** - Singapore formed its own government.



“During the times when we still recall the past, we look to the future with confidence and hope; from this moment we are the ones who will determine our destiny, and the welfare of this beloved homeland is our responsibility. No one should think we have reached the end of the road. Independence is indeed a success, but it is only the beginning of a larger effort to form a new and sovereign country. Now, I solemnly call on all citizens and together we shall devote our services to the new Malaya, to work and make every effort to mobilise our energy and thoughts to form a new nation, inspired by the principles of justice and freedom as the light that illuminates the world with full of chaos and disorder.”

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj

*When declaring Independence of the Federation of Malaya at
Stadium Merdeka on 31 August 1957*



MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
AND MULTIMEDIA MALAYSIA



Website: www.penerangan.gov.my
Portal: <http://pmr.penerangan.gov.my>
E-mail: webmaster@inform.gov.my
B.025(B.I)OGOS2018(050.)

CERTIFIED TO ISO 9001:2008
CERT. NO: MY - AR5240

