

The book cover features a central portrait of Mahathir Mohamad, the former Prime Minister of Malaysia, wearing a dark suit and a blue polka-dot tie. He is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera. Behind him, two other portraits of him are visible, one to the left and one to the right, both in a more serious expression. The background is a composite of the Malaysian flag (Jalur Gemilak) and the United States flag. A large, stylized yellow sunburst graphic is positioned behind the top text.

KOLEKSI UCAPAN
PERDANA MENTERI
— TUN DR. —

MAHATHIR

M O H A M A D
2018

MEMBINA HARAPAN MENUJU KEJAYAAN

MAHATHIR

KOLEKSI UCAPAN
PERDANA MENTERI
—TUN DR.—

MAHATHIR

M O H A M A D

2018

“MEMBINA HARAPAN
MENUJU KEJAYAAN”

Cetakan Pertama 2018

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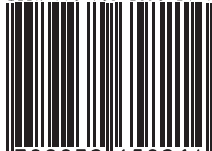
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RUKUN NEGARA

Bahawasanya negara kita, Malaysia mendukung cita-cita hendak:

- Mencapai perpaduan yang lebih erat dalam kalangan seluruh masyarakatnya;
- Memelihara satu cara hidup demokratik;
- Mencipta satu masyarakat adil di mana kemakmuran negara akan dapat dinikmati bersama secara adil dan saksama;
- Menjamin satu cara liberal terhadap tradisi-tradisi kebudayaannya yang kaya dan berbagai corak;
- Membina satu masyarakat progresif yang akan menggunakan sains dan teknologi moden.

Maka kami, rakyat Malaysia, berikrar akan menumpukan seluruh tenaga dan usaha kami untuk mencapai cita-cita tersebut berdasarkan atas prinsip-prinsip yang berikut:-

KEPERCAYAAN KEPADA TUHAN
KESETIAAN KEPADA RAJA DAN NEGARA
KELUHURAN PERLEMBAGAAN
KEDAULATAN UNDANG-UNDANG
KESOPANAN DAN KESUSILAAN

KANDUNGAN

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PERUTUSAN MENTERI

YB TUAN GOBIND SINGH DEO
Menteri Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia



“Buku ini akan menjadi khazanah rujukan oleh semua peringkat masyarakat, kerana kandungan buku ini mempunyai inti pati nilai yang tinggi serta idealisme daripada seorang negarawan terbilang yang akan memacu negara ini ke kemuncak kejayaan.”

Salam Harapan dan Salam Sayangi Malaysiaku;

Tahniah kepada Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia kerana berjaya menerbitkan buku **Koleksi Ucapan Perdana Menteri, YAB Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad 2018: Membina Harapan Menuju Kejayaan**. Koleksi ini disediakan untuk bahan bacaan, rujukan dan simpanan, masyarakat sebagai panduan serta pemangkin yang bermanfaat dalam merealisasikan pembinaan negara maju bertunjangkan HARAPAN BAHARU rakyat.

Buku **Koleksi Ucapan Perdana Menteri YAB Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad 2018**, ini memberi gambaran kesungguhan Kerajaan Baharu melaksanakan perancangan secara bersepadu yang drastik serta menyeluruh bagi memerangi kleptokrasi, rasuah dan integriti negara diperkukuhkan apabila mengambil alih daripada pemerintahan terdahulu. Pelaksanaan perancangan ini melihat kesungguhan Kerajaan Baharu sangat komited dalam membangunkan semula negara dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan kepada rakyat.

Justeru itu, Kerajaan Baharu telah menubuhkan Pusat Governans, Integriti dan Anti Rasuah Nasional (GIACC) bagi menyelamatkan Malaysia dengan melaksanakan usaha-usaha membentaras rasuah dengan berkesan dan menyeluruh.

Oleh itu, adalah menjadi tugas kita semua untuk memulihkan imej negara supaya kembali dipandang tinggi dan dihormati di seluruh dunia. Dengan demikian kedaulatan undang-undang akan menjadi tunjang kepada pentadbiran Kerajaan Baharu seperti kata YAB Perdana Menteri:

“Kita kena ingat, yang salah adalah salah. Yang salah mesti dihukum oleh undang-undang negara. Hanya dengan cara itu boleh kita bersihkan pentadbiran kita.”

Akhir sekali, saya berharap buku ini akan menjadi khazanah rujukan oleh semua peringkat masyarakat, kerana kandungan buku ini mempunyai inti pati nilai yang tinggi serta idealisme daripada seorang negarawan terbilang yang akan memacu negara ini ke kemuncak kejayaan.

Sekian,



GOBIND SINGH DEO
Menteri Komunikasi dan Multimedia





PERHIMPUNAN BULANAN BERSAMA WARGA JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI BAGI BULAN MEI 2018

DATARAN PERDANA, BANGUNAN PERDANA PUTRA,
PUTRAJAYA | 21 MEI 2018



PERHIMPUNAN BULANAN BERSAMA WARGA JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI BAGI BULAN MEI 2018

DATARAN PERDANA, BANGUNAN PERDANA PUTRA,
PUTRAJAYA | 21 MEI 2018

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh dan Salam Sejahtera.

Saya bersyukur kerana sekali lagi dapat memainkan peranan di dalam pentadbiran negara yang bertuah ini. Saya juga bersyukur kerana dapat sekali lagi berjumpa dengan anggota pentadbiran dari Jabatan Perdana Menteri.

Kita harus sedar bahawa negara kita ini dahulu dihormati tetapi sekarang kita sudah tidak dihormati seperti dahulu. Justeru menjadi tugas kita semua untuk memulihkan negara kita ini supaya sekali lagi ia dipandang tinggi dan dihormati oleh seluruh dunia. Inilah perjuangan kita semua.

Saya amat kecewa kerana sebuah pentadbiran yang dahulu dikenali sebagai sebuah negara yang terbaik dalam Komanwel yang dapat menjalankan tugas dengan baik dan melaksanakan semua program serta perancangan dengan jayanya, tetapi hari ini kita dapati negara kita tidak lagi dihormati dan pentadbir kita juga tidak lagi dipandang tinggi.

Menjadi tugas kita semua untuk memulih keadaan ini supaya kita kembali menjadi sebuah negara yang ditadbir dengan baik dan boleh berjaya dalam pembangunan negara serta dikenali sebagai negara yang mampu mendirikan negara sendiri dengan usaha sendiri.

Kita adalah sebuah negara yang dikatakan demokratik. Di antara pentadbiran negara demokratik ialah perpisahan antara tiga kuasa dalam negara kita. Aspek pemisahan kuasa antara **Eksekutif, Legislatif dan Kehakiman** amat penting bagi memastikan salah urus tadbir tidak berlaku. Asas-asas negara demokratik ini perlu ada perpisahan antara tiga kuasa iaitu pembuat undang-undang, pelaksana undang-undang dan kehakiman. Perpisahan ini amat penting kerana jika tidak ada *check and balance* seperti ini, maka tetap akan berlaku sesuatu yang tidak baik, yang tidak dapat ditegur, tidak dapat dihalang dan tidak dapat ditentang. Inilah yang kita harus ingat, pentadbir menjadi tangan yang terkuat dalam melaksanakan segala urusan untuk membangunkan negara dan pentadbir mestilah terdiri daripada pentadbir yang baik yang tidak terpesong kerana sebab-sebab yang lain. Ini amat penting sekali dan saya yakin semua kita tahu bahawa kita sebagai pentadbir mestilah akur kepada sistem pemerintahan negara kita iaitu sistem demokrasi.

Kalau tidak ada perpisahan ini, maka satu pihak akan menguasai ketiga-tiga pihak dan satu pihak lagi itu tidak akan ditegur dan ditentang

bahkan ianya akan menjalankan segala-galanya walaupun apa yang dijalankan atau dicadangkan itu bertentangan dengan undang-undang negara.

KUASA PENTADBIRAN

Sebab itu kita mempunyai tiga kuasa dalam negara kita dan di antaranya adalah pentadbiran. Pentadbiran merupakan peranan yang amat penting sekali. Mereka mestilah terdiri daripada anggota yang berpegang kepada ikrar mereka untuk berkhidmat demi negara tanpa dipesongkan oleh lain-lain perkara umpamanya kalau kita disuruh melakukan sesuatu yang bertentangan dengan undang-undang negara, maka menjadi tanggungjawab pentadbir untuk tidak menerima sesuatu yang salah.

Kita lihat dalam beberapa tahun yang lepas ini pentadbir tidak mempunyai kuasa menegur atau pun menentang apabila disuruh melakukan sesuatu yang bertentangan dengan undang-undang negara.

Kita dapati ramai daripada anggota pentadbir yang mungkin kerana takut, disogok dengan melakukan perbuatan-perbuatan yang tidak

baik yang merugikan negara. Kita juga dapati kewangan negara umpamanya sudah dicabul dengan begitu besar sehingga sekarang ini kita menghadapi masalah penyelesaian hutang yang sudah meningkat kepada trilion ringgit. Ini tidak pernah dilakukan oleh kita. Dahulu kalau kita ada hutang yang jumlahnya tidak lebih dari tiga ratus bilion ringgit, tetapi sekarang telah meningkat kepada lebih satu trilion ringgit. Bagaimana kita hendak selesaikan hutang ini adalah bergantung kepada usaha kita dan daya fikir kita untuk mengatasi cabaran ini. Untuk ini, kita perlu bekerjasama antara pihak yang menjadi kerajaan daripada wakil-wakil rakyat yang dipilih oleh rakyat dan juga pentadbiran. Tetapi pentadbir tidak harus melakukan apa-apa yang bertentangan dengan undang-undang walaupun diarah oleh pihak yang menjadi kerajaan sekarang ini.

Perpisahan kuasa antara kita perlu dikekalkan hanya dengan cara itu sahaja boleh menentukan tiada penyelewengan dalam pentadbiran negara kita.

Sebenarnya Malaysia adalah sebuah negara yang mampu menghadapi pelbagai cabaran jika berpegang kepada prinsip-prinsip yang

telah diletakkan di bawah sistem pentadbiran demokrasi. Jika kita pegang kepada prinsip seperti ini, kita boleh lawan dengan seluruh dunia.

Kita buktikan apabila mata wang kita diserang dan kita dapat mengatasi masalah yang besar ini kerana kita semua bekerja ke satu arah sahaja iaitu untuk mempertahankan negara kita.

Kita juga telah dilihat bagaimana negara yang dahulunya adalah negara pertanian dapat ditukar kepada sebuah negara industri dengan tidak menimbulkan banyak masalah. Hari ini kita sudah menjadi negara industri tetapi pertanian juga memerlukan perhatian oleh kita.

Industri memerlukan lebih banyak ilmu pengetahuan di dalam kalangan pentadbir. Mereka akan terpaksa menangani permintaan yang berasaskan kepada teknologi baharu yang tinggi dan kalau kita tidak faham apa itu teknologi maka tidak mungkin kita akan memberikan khidmat yang terbaik kepada pelabur dan lain-lain.

Sebab itu, kita perlu tingkatkan keupayaan, pengetahuan dan ilmu di kalangan pentadbir-pentadbir



khususnya di Jabatan Perdana Menteri ini. Kita akan lihat perubahan-perubahan yang akan dilakukan hanya setelah dikaji dengan mendalam akan keperluan perubahan-perubahan ini. Saya tidak boleh jelaskan apakah ianya perubahan yang akan dilakukan kerana di waktu ini kita belum dapat maklumat yang cukup untuk membuat perubahan ke arah yang baharu.

Namun kita yakin dengan ilmu pengetahuan yang ada pada pentadbir sendiri dan juga kerajaan yang telah dipilih oleh rakyat, saya yakin kita boleh membuat perubahan dengan tidak meningkatkan kos pentadbiran negara. Ini bukan soal

menambah pegawai semata-mata atau menubuhkan badan-badan institusi yang baharu tetapi untuk menggunakan institusi yang sedia ada sepenuhnya dengan cara yang lebih efisien supaya kita dapat capai matlamat kita tanpa meningkatkan kos negara kita.

Di negara kita ini didapati sekarang terdapat usaha semata-mata untuk *high income* atau pendapatan yang tinggi tetapi pendapatan yang tinggi yang tidak memberi kepada barangan yang lebih tidak mempunyai makna sama sekali. Sebab itu yang lebih penting ialah daya beli wang kita dan daya beli pendapatan kita. Kalau kita naikkan wang yang kita bayar sebagai upah, tetapi pada masa yang sama,

Apabila pentadbiran kita menjadi lebih bersih, dikenali, efisien dan maju, maka pada ketika itu akan terpulihlah negara kita.

harga barang meningkat dengan tinggi, maka wang yang ditambah itu tidak mungkin akan membeli lebih daripada dahulu.

Dengan itu, kenaikan *income* tidak akan memberikan apa-apa kesan kebaikan kepada kita. Banyak lagi perkara yang perlu kita kaji sekarang ini dan dalam usaha semua anggota dalam kerajaan akan memberi kerjasama dan menyumbang ilmu dan pengetahuan yang ada pada mereka. Saya bersyukur kerana sehingga kini saya tidak menghadapi banyak masalah tentang kerjasama daripada pegawai-pegawai sedia ada. Tetapi kita harus ingat bahawa yang salah tetap salah, sebarang perbuatan yang salah mestilah diuruskan mengikut undang-undang negara. Hanya dengan cara itu sahaja, dapat kita bersihkan pentadbiran kita. Apabila pentadbiran kita menjadi bersih, dikenali, efisien dan maju, maka pada ketika itu akan terpulihlah negara kita. Sebab itu, saya harap dapat kerjasama yang tidak berbelah bahagi dalam urusan yang dilakukan oleh

saya sebagai Perdana Menteri asalkan apa yang saya dilakukan itu tidak bertentangan dengan dasar-dasar negara ataupun undang-undang negara. Kita perlu menghormati perlembagaan negara kita ini yang sekian lama telah berjaya menyusun dalam pentadbiran kita.

Sebab itu, kita perlu mewujudkan pentadbiran yang mengutamakan undang-undang negara. Undang-undang diadakan bukan untuk memberi kuasa kepada kerajaan semata-mata tetapi diadakan untuk melindungi rakyat daripada sebarang jenayah yang dilakukan oleh mana-mana pihak termasuk juga jenayah yang dilakukan oleh kerajaan. Sebab itu, *the rules of law* adalah begitu penting sekali bagi menjayakan sebuah pentadbiran demokratik. Inilah yang kita idam-idamkan dan percaya dengan kerjasama tuan-tuan dan puan-puan, kita akan mencapai matlamat-matlamat kita. Saya harap dengan pertukaran kerajaan ini, kita dapat memperbaiki masalah yang dihadapi oleh negara terutama

masalah kewangan. Kita yakin kita boleh atasi masalah ini. Tetapi kita perlu kepada pentadbiran yang cekap, efisien dan amanah.

“Harapan saya dan saya mengucapkan berbilang terima kasih kerana mendapat peluang ini untuk menjelaskan sedikit sebanyak tentang pendirian Kerajaan Baharu yang kita telah pilih baru-baru ini.”

Saya harap dengan kerjasama daripada anggota pentadbir negara di Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan di kementerian-kementerian yang lain, maka dalam jangka masa yang tidak terlalu panjang, kita dapat memulihkan negara kita ini supaya sekali lagi negara kita dihormati oleh dunia.

Sekian, terima kasih.







PERUTUSAN HARI RAYA AIDILFITRI 2018

PUTRAJAYA | 14 JUN 2018





PERUTUSAN HARI RAYA ADILFITRI 2018

PUTRAJAYA | 14 JUN 2018

Alhamdulillah, esok, 1 Syawal 1439 Hijrah, umat Islam di Malaysia akan merayakan hari kemenangan. Kemenangan melawan nafsu. Nafsu di sini bukan sahaja terhad kepada menahan lapar dan dahaga tetapi juga melawan nafsu dengan menolak apa jua perkara yang bertentangan dengan ajaran Islam.

Dalam kehidupan seharian kita, tidak dapat tidak, pertembungan akan berlaku antara kehendak nafsu dan tuntutan memenuhi segala yang baik dalam ajaran agama kita. Ada kalanya nafsu menghumban kita ke dalam perbuatan perkara-perkara yang dilarang. Ini akan mencemarkan imej kita sebagai seorang Muslim.

Tetapi Alhamdulillah, Islam itu sempurna. Jika diamati dengan teliti, ianya tetap menjadikan kita manusia yang baik dan berjaya. Islam bukan sahaja agama. Islam adalah juga *Ad-deen* - cara hidup. Setiap gerak-geri, perbuatan dan tindak-tanduk kita tertakluk kepada nilai agama kita. Demikian kita dituntut menjaga disiplin diri, menjaga mulut dari menutur perkara-perkara yang tidak elok, bersederhana di dalam apa jua perkara dan lain-lain lagi.

Allah Subhanahu Wataala, Tuhan Yang Maha Pemurah Lagi Maha Mengasihani tetap melimpahkan rahmat-Nya kepada kita dan di bulan Ramadan yang mulia ini kita dijanjikan limpahan rahmat yang begitu banyak. Semoga amalan-amalan yang kita lakukan di bulan Ramadan ini akan memperkuatkan lagi iman kita, Insya-Allah.



Nilai hidup yang kita amalkan akan menentukan jaya atau tidaknya bangsa kita, atau diri kita seorang. Insya-Allah jika kita amalkan ajaran Islam seperti yang terdapat dalam Al-Quran kita akan berjaya di dunia dan di akhirat.

Janganlah kita ikuti ajaran yang bertentangan dengan Al-Quran dan hadis yang sahih yang dibawa oleh orang tertentu kerana ini akan menghalang kita dari mencapai kejayaan dan akan berlakulah kerosakan kepada diri kita dan masyarakat. Ingatlah. Perbendungan nafsu yang kita lakukan semasa berpuasa mengajar kita berdisiplin dalam kehidupan kita. Sudah tentu jika ambil iktibar dari amalan ini, maka kita juga akan mampu membendung

nafsu dalam segala perkara yang mencabar kita.

Negara baru-baru ini melalui proses pertukaran kerajaan. Buat pertama kalinya, parti yang sejak merdeka memerintah telah kehilangan kuasa. Alhamdulillah proses undian telah berjalan dengan aman, dan peralihan kuasa, walaupun tidak licin, masih aman dan teratur. Tidak terjadi rusuhan atau kekecohan sebagaimana di sesetengah negara lain.

Rakyat telah menunjukkan kuasa mereka dengan menolak pemerintah yang mereka rasakan tidak adil dan menindas, dan telah memilih Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan. Setelah mengambil alih pentadbiran, adalah jelas bahawa kerosakan yang berlaku pada negara adalah lebih serius dan di luar jangkaan awal. Hutang negara telah meningkat dengan begitu tinggi sekali.

Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan bagaimanapun berjanji akan berusaha bersungguh-sungguh untuk mengembalikan negara ke landasan yang betul. Tetapi untuk mencapai matlamat ini, langkah penjimatan perlu diambil, dan wang yang tidak



halal tidak lagi boleh diagih kepada rakyat untuk menawan hati. Dengan ini, orang ramai hendaklah terima keperluan berjimat bersama dengan kerajaan.

Percayalah korban yang sedikit yang kita ambil sekarang akan menghasilkan kesejahteraan hidup kita di masa hadapan. Inilah khasiat dari berkorban.

Jika kita tentukan negara aman dan selamat, maka pelabur akan melabur dengan ramainya, dan peluang pekerjaan akan bertambah. Ini tetap akan menyelesaikan masalah pengangguran yang menimpa ramai dari rakyat, termasuk mereka yang berkelulusan tinggi.

Sempena berakhirnya Ramadan dan menjelangnya Hari Raya Puasa ini, marilah kita renungkan akan cabaran dan dugaan yang kita hadapi sekarang, dan bagaimana dapat kita mengatasinya. Insya-Allah dengan berkat usaha yang kuat dan sikap tidak akan menyerah kalah, usaha ini akan diberkati Allah dan kita pasti akan berjaya melepasi segala rintangan.

Percayalah, apa yang dihadapi oleh kita sekarang, tidak seberat apa yang dihadapi rakan-rakan kita di beberapa buah negara lain terutamanya di Timur Tengah.

Oleh itu marilah kita bersyukur dengan nasib kita serta ambil iktibar dan insaf terhadap apa yang berlaku kepada saudara seagama kita yang berada di negara-negara lain di mana demokrasi yang diharap tidak mencapai tujuannya dan sebaliknya, perang saudara berlaku yang menghancurkan negara tersebut sama sekali.

Sekurang-kurangnya di sini kita masih dapat menjalankan ibadah puasa di bulan Ramadan serta menyambut Aidilfitri dengan penuh keselesaan dan selamat, bersama sanak saudara dan keluarga yang tersayang tanpa perlu risau dan terancam samada kita akan diserang musuh, atau dipaksa berjalan kaki dan berhijrah ke negara lain akibat bumi sendiri mengalami kehancuran.

Kepada semua kaum Muslimin saya dan isteri saya sekali lagi mengucapkan Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri maaf, zahir dan batin, di atas apa juga kesilapan yang mungkin kami telah lakukan selama ini. Semoga kita semua dilimpahi rahmat oleh Allah s.w.t. Insya-Allah. Kepada saudara-saudari yang bukan Islam, rayakanlah hari kebesaran ini bersama-sama dengan rakan-rakan Muslim anda. Marilah kita bersama-sama memupuk semangat bersatu padu antara kaum di negara ini sempena Raya Aidilfitri.

Dan kepada yang pulang berhari-raya di kampung halaman, ingatlah orang yang tersayang menanti. Oleh itu pandulah dengan cermat agar kita selamat dan bertemu mereka.

Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri.







MAJLIS PELANCARAN SAMBUTAN BULAN KEBANGSAAN DAN KIBAR JALUR GEMILANG 2018

PADANG KOTA LAMA, GEORGE TOWN,
PULAU PINANG | 4 OGOS 2018



MAJLIS PELANCARAN SAMBUTAN BULAN KEBANGSAAN DAN KIBAR JALUR GEMILANG 2018

PADANG KOTA LAMA, GEORGE TOWN,
PULAU PINANG | 4 OGOS 2018

Assalamualaikum dan Selamat Sejahtera kepada semua rakyat Malaysia.

Setinggi-tinggi kesyukuran, Alhamdulillah saya lafazkan ke hadrat ALLAH S.W.T. kerana dengan limpah rahmat dan kurnia-Nya dapat kita berhimpun pada hari ini di Majlis Pelancaran Sambutan Bulan Kebangsaan dengan mengibar Jalur Gemilang sebagai tanda kegembiraan dan kesyukuran kita bagi tahun 2018.

Kali ini kemerdekaan kita mempunyai lebih makna kerana bukan sahaja kita rayakan kemerdekaan dari penjajahan oleh kuasa asing, tetapi juga dari kleptokrasi, dari pemerintahan kuku besi.

Sesungguhnya rakyat rata-rata berasa lega dan gembira kerana diselamatkan dari aneka jenis tekanan dan keseksaan yang kita tidak sangka boleh melanda negara kita. Bahawa kita dapat merebut balik kebebasan kita dari kezaliman kerajaan kleptokrat adalah kejayaan luar biasa.

Sesungguhnya rakyatlah yang membebaskan diri mereka. Dengan berani mereka keluar berduyun-duyun untuk mengundi menolak kleptokrasi. Walaupun terdapat banyak halangan dan ugutan tetapi rakyat tidak gentar. Hasilnya ialah kejayaan yang luar dari dugaan.

Pertahankan kemerdekaan ini

Rakyat berhak gembira merayakan pencapaian mereka. Tidak banyak negara yang dapat menukar pemerintahan tanpa rusuhan dan kematian pejuang. Tetapi kerana kemenangan rakyat begitu besar dan nyata, pemerintah dahulu terpaksa akui kekalahan dan menyerah kuasa.

Inilah yang kita rayakan hari ini. Oleh kerana ini adalah kemenangan rakyat maka rakyat perlu nyatakan kegembiraan mereka dengan mengibar lambang negara kita, Jalur Gemilang. Mereka perlu kibar Jalur Gemilang di semua pelusuk negara, di bandar dan di kampung, di kereta dan di rumah, di pejabat dan di kedai-kedai, di jalan-jalan dan di lautan pun.

Biarlah dunia lihat bahawa negara kita selamat, dan diselamat oleh rakyat.

Ya, negara kita dibeban dengan berbagai masalah kerana salahguna kuasa oleh pemerintah dahulu. Hutang kita bertimbun, jentera kerajaan rosak, kemiskinan melanda

ramai rakyat, perniagaan dan dagangan merosot. Banyak masa perlu dihabis dalam usaha memulih negara. Tetapi berkat sokongan rakyat kerajaan dapat berusaha mengatasi masalah-masalah ini dalam keadaan stabil.

Kita tidak berminat untuk balas dendam. Tetapi tidak dapat tidak, tindakan terpaksa diambil terhadap mereka yang membawa bencana kepada negara tercinta ini.

Kita akan pegang kuat kepada *the rule of law*, kepada pemerintahan mengikut undang-undang, walaupun proses ini mengambil masa. Benar lebih mudah dan lebih cepat jika undang-undang diketepikan atau disalahguna. Tetapi kita tidak hendak melaku zalim kepada sesiapa. Kita utamakan keadilan. Inilah janji kita. Akan kita pegang kepada janji walaupun melambatkan proses menghukum mereka yang kita tahu bersalah. Semua ini kita lakukan kerana Malaysia adalah negara kita dan kita sayang negara kita Malaysia. Patriotisme adalah satu perasaan yang mulia.



Slogan kita untuk perayaan kedua-dua kemerdekaan negara kita ialah "Sayangi Malaysiaku".

Slogan ini tepat dan kena pada masanya. Kerana kita sayangi Malaysia maka kita berusaha menyelamatkan negara kita dari kleptokrasi.

Sekarang saya ulangi buktikanlah kesayangan kita kepada Malaysia kita dengan mengibar Jalur Gemilang. Kerajaan pilihan rakyat berjanji akan berusaha sungguh-sungguh untuk mengembalikan negara bertuah ini sehingga menjadi *Asian Tiger* semula. Kita yakin kita boleh jika tidak sepenuhnya tetapi meletakkan balik ke jalan yang dapat membawa kita ke arah itu.

Hanya yang kita minta ialah kesabaran, kesabaran dari rakyat, dari jentera kerajaan dan anggota kerajaan. Kita tidak dapat tabur duit percuma kerana kita tidak ingin menyalahguna kuasa yang diberi

**Sayangi
Malaysiaku**





kepada kita sebagai kerajaan. Kita juga tidak akan tipu dan menubuh syarikat untuk selewengkan wang yang dihutang olehnya. Tetapi percayalah apabila kita majukan negara, rakyat akan dapat bukan sahaja nikmat dari pembangunan tetapi nikmat dari peluang-peluang pekerjaan dan perniagaan.

Kita akan kawal kos sara hidup supaya wang yang kita perolehi akan dapat membeli lebih banyak barangan dan khidmat dari dahulu. Ini akan berlaku kerana daya keluaran kita akan meningkat dengan mengguna cara-cara baru yang lebih efisien dan produktif.

Kehidupan rakyat akan menjadi lebih bahagia kerana kebebasan bersuara dan bersurat akhbar. Hak perikemanusiaan akan dinikmati oleh semua. Rakyat bebas mengkritik kerajaan. Mereka tidak lagi akan didera dengan dikenakan cukai tambahan, pembekuan wang di bank, diturun pangkat, dihenti kontrak dan bermacam lagi deraan yang dikenakan kepada mereka jika tidak menyokong kerajaan dahulu. Sebuah negara akan maju jika rakyatnya maju. Untuk menentukan rakyat maju maka peluang menuntut pelajaran akan diperbanyakkan melalui biasiswa dan menambah pusat-pusat latihan dan pelajaran.



Semarakkan Semangat Patriotisme - Kibarkan Jalur Gemilang

Bulan Ogos sinonim dengan Bulan Kebangsaan yang semestinya perlu diisi dengan aktiviti-aktiviti berbentuk patriotik dan kenegaraan bagi menzahirkan rasa cinta kepada negara.

Antara aktiviti paling mudah yang boleh kita semua lakukan adalah mengibarkan Jalur Gemilang. Kempen kibar Jalur Gemilang dianjurkan oleh Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia (KKMM) ini tidak akan berjaya jika rakyat Malaysia tidak menyokongnya.

Berbanggalah untuk mengibarkan Jalur Gemilang di mana-mana sahaja; di rumah, di kereta, di bangunan dan di mana sahaja yang sesuai. Kibarkanlah Jalur Gemilang bagi menzahirkan rasa cinta terhadap negara sekali gus bersyukur dengan nasib kita yang begitu baik kerana dapat menukar kerajaan tanpa rusuhan.

Latihan kemahiran akan ditingkatkan supaya nilai ekonomi rakyat akan meningkat. Bagi yang terlatih dan cekap peluang kerja akan ditingkatkan melalui berbagai rancangan.

Kerajaan harap rakyat akan sambut baik perancangan dan strategi kerajaan. Kita semua sedar rancangan apa pun tidak akan berjaya jika tidak dituruti dengan kesediaan dan perlengkapan rakyat bagi merebut peluang-peluang yang akan diwujudkan. Menepuk tidak mungkin berbunyi dengan sebelah tangan sahaja.



Kita Punya Malaysia

Rakyat Malaysia yang dihormati sekalian, Merdeka bukan sekadar bebas daripada cengkaman kuasa dan minda penjajah, tetapi juga bermaksud menghayati semangat jiwa merdeka itu dengan menyayangi negara sepenuh hati dan sanggup berkorban untuk negara ini dengan apa cara sekalipun. Diucapkan terima kasih kepada yang telah menyumbang kepada Tabung Harapan Malaysia. Buktikanlah yang rakyat Malaysia sanggup berkorban untuk Malaysia.

Bersamalah kita bangun tegap dengan bangganya untuk Sayangi Malaysiaku!, kerana negara 'Malaysia adalah Kita Punya'.

Selamat Menyambut Hari Kebangsaan, semoga Malaysia terus maju, aman dan harmoni.

Dengan lafaz Bismillahirrahmanirahim, saya dengan ini merasmikan Sambutan Bulan Kebangsaan dan Pelancaran Kempen Kibar Jalur Gemilang 2018.

Wabillahi Taufik Walhidayah
Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh.





PERHIMPUNAN BULANAN BERSAMA WARGA JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI BAGI BULAN OGOS 2018

DATARAN PERDANA, BANGUNAN PERDANA PUTRA,
PUTRAJAYA | 13 OGOS 2018



PERHIMPUNAN BULANAN BERSAMA WARGA JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI BAGI BULAN OGOS 2018

DATARAN PERDANA, BANGUNAN PERDANA PUTRA,
PUTRAJAYA | 13 OGOS 2018

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh dan Salam sejahtera

Saya baru sahaja balik daripada Negara Jepun. Saya ke Negara Jepun ini sudah hampir 100 kali bermula tahun pada 1961. Sejak daripada masa itu, saya melihat negara Jepun ini semakin lama semakin maju. Tahun 1961, mereka baru sahaja mengalami peperangan. Negara mereka hancur. Sepatutnya mereka berasa amat marah kepada mereka yang menggugurkan bom dan lain-lain letupan ke atas negara Jepun. Tetapi yang berlaku tidak seperti yang dijangka, sebaliknya negara Jepun berbaik dengan musuhnya, Amerika Syarikat. Tetapi yang lebih utama ialah usaha orang-orang Jepun untuk memulih bagi membangunkan semula negara mereka dan hari ini kita lihat hasilnya.

Saya berpendapat bahawa berjaya bangsa Jepun ini dalam memulih semula negara mereka dan membangunkan sehingga menjadi kuasa ekonomi yang kedua di dunia, disebabkan oleh pegangan mereka kepada nilai hidup yang mulia. Mereka mempunyai semangat patriotisme yang amat kuat. Mereka sanggup berkorban untuk memulih semula negara mereka. Pada mulanya, selepas perang mereka amat miskin, tetapi selepas keadaan itu, mereka sanggup bekerja dengan upah hanya dengan satu bola nasi dengan sos. Itu sahaja bayaran yang diberikan kepada pekerja.

Namun, mereka bekerja dengan cukup kuat. Tidak peduli masa, tidak peduli iklim samada waktu sejuk atau panas. Mereka bekerja kerana

yakin sumbangan mereka itu akan menghasilkan pemulihan negara mereka dan pemulihan itu mungkin lebih baik daripada sebelum peperangan berlaku. Inilah yang terjadi kerana semangat patriotisme. Tetapi bukan semangat itu sahaja yg ada pada orang Jepun, mereka juga adalah bangsa yang berpegang kuat kepada budaya bekerja kuat. Tidak menghabiskan masa dengan sia-sianya. Mereka bekerja dengan kuat bukan semata-mata untuk upah, tetapi mereka berasa bangga dengan hasil kerja mereka. Mereka bangga kerana kerja mereka menyumbang kepada pemulihan negara mereka. Itulah balasan yang mereka idamkan.

Ini amat penting kalau kita mempunyai semangat yang sebegitu, yakinlah negara kita akan dapat dipulih dan akan dapat bangun sehingga kita menjadi sebuah negara maju. Ini lah yang mendorong orang Jepun kerana mereka berpegang kepada nilai hidup yang mulia. Apabila bekerja, mereka bekerja dengan cepat. Selain daripada itu, mereka juga beramanah dan mereka mempunyai satu kepercayaan atau sifat atau

pun nilai hidup yang menyumbang bertambah kepada kejayaan mereka. Saya telah sebut berkali-kali bahawa orang Jepun ini mempunyai perasaan malu yang amat kuat. Tetapi mereka bukan berasa malu seperti kita berasa malu. Kita berasa malu kalau kita menjadi miskin ataupun tidak dapat sesuatu. Bagi mereka, perasaan malu ini datang apabila mereka gagal melaksanakan sesuatu dengan sebaik mungkin.

Sebab itu apabila mereka disuruh berperang, mereka rela mati dan akan berasa malu kerana kegagalan mereka mencapai arahan akan matlamat mereka. Sebab itu, jika mereka kalah dalam berperang, beribu-ribu askar mereka akan lompat jatuh daripada *lift* untuk membunuh diri.

Tetapi apa yang berlaku berkenaan dengan perasaan malu mereka ini ialah setiap sesuatu yang mereka lakukan, hendaklah yang terbaik mungkin. Sebab itu, hari ini kita anggap barangan Jepun dan kereta Jepun mempunyai kualiti yang tinggi.



Jauh lagi tinggi daripada kereta Proton. Sebab itu orang kita lebih suka beli kereta Jepun walaupun mahal daripada kereta Proton. Tetapi, ia tidak seperti itu di Negara Jepun apabila mereka telah masuk ke bidang automotif, mereka mengeluarkan kereta yang tidak begitu tinggi mutunya. Lama kelamaan mereka dapat perbaiki sebab kereta keluaran mereka itu dibeli oleh rakyat mereka walaupun tidak sebaik mungkin kerana mereka mempunyai perasaan patriotisme secara praktikal bukan sahaja semangat tetapi gerak geri dan perbuatan mereka mencerminkan perasaan patriotisme mereka.

Sebab itu, mereka bantu sebarang industri daripada negara mereka. Oleh kerana bantuan mereka terhadap industri-industri ini termasuk pembuatan kereta semakin lama semakin maju dan hari ini mereka sudah sampai ke tahap negara yang dikenali dunia. Sebagai sebuah negara yang keluarannya yang bermutu tinggi. Ini adalah hasil daripada pengorbanan mereka iaitu membeli barangan buatan daripada negara mereka sendiri.

Sebenarnya, selama lima belas tahun tanpa henti, saya telah ditugaskan oleh orang Jepun untuk mengajar anak-anak Jepun yang umur belasan



tahun di Fukoka, Jepun tentang budaya Jepun. Ini adalah kerana anak muda Jepun masih keliru. Mereka lihat dalam diri, budaya yang berlainan sama sekali daripada budaya yang disampaikan oleh ibu bapa mereka. Sebab itu, mereka perlu dibawa semula kepada budaya yang memberi kejayaan kepada mereka. Saya telah perkenalkan polisi Pandang Ke Timur sebab di timur ada Jepun dan sekarang ini ada Korea dan China. Mereka maju dengan pesatnya sebab polisi budaya mereka.

Mereka bekerja keras dan mereka menentukan hasil kerja yang sebaik mungkin. Mereka juga berjaya bersaing sehingga hari ini kita tak nampak lagi kereta buatan mereka atas jalan raya kita dan dikalahkan oleh kereta Toyota, KIA, Hyundai.

Oleh itu, *whether you succeed or fail, depends on your culture.*

Pegawai-pegawai kerajaan lebih bertanggungjawab dan hendaklah buktikan bahawa pegangan mereka ialah kepada budaya yang mulia, budaya yang menolak segala perbuatan yang tidak baik dan rasuah umpamanya.

Kalau negara kita mempunyai pegawai yang berminat dengan rasuah, percayalah negara kita ini akan hancur. Hari ini pun, ia sudah sampai ke tahap itu. Kita hutang bertrilion ringgit dan sekarang kita menghadapi masalah untuk mentadbir negara kerana kekurangan wang. Dulu kita lihat, gaji pegawai-pegawai naik tetapi kenaikan gaji dan upah itu tidak mendatangkan apa-apa kebaikan jika ia disusuli dengan kenaikan kos



sara hidup kita. Gaji kita lebih tetapi daya beli kita sama dengan gaji kita yang dinaikkan. Negara yang kaya bukan membayar gaji yang lebih tetapi mempunyai daya beli, pendapatan yang lebih tinggi dan meningkat sepanjang masa.

Ini bergantung kepada produktiviti kita, dan daya keluaran kita. Jika daya keluaran kita itu meningkat bersama-sama dengan upah yang kita dapat, maka daya beli kita juga akan meningkat.

Tetapi jika daya keluaran kita itu kurang di tahap yang lama walaupun gaji naik, kos sara hidup akan meningkat kerana barangan yang lama dan murah dahulu akan jadi mahal. Kos pengeluaran akan meningkat dan kos sara hidup juga akan meningkat. Jadi waktu itu, walaupun gaji kita meningkat kepada 25 peratus, tetapi daya beli kita tidak meningkat kepada 25 peratus. Dengan itu, kita sekali lagi memohon supaya ditambah gaji dan upah tetapi jika ditambah tanpa daya pengeluaran yang meningkat

dan tambahan gaji yang kita dapat tidak mempunyai apa makna sekalipun.

Sebab itu, kita perlu semai nilai hidup yang mulia. Bagi dewasa, penyemaian ini sukar dilakukan kerana mereka sudah serap nilai hidup yang lama tetapi bagi anak-anak kita yang belasan tahun, mereka perlu disemai dengan nilai hidup yang mulia supaya negara kita terkenal sebagai negara yang bekerja kuat, tidak mungkir janji dan tidak meminta upah yang lebih sebaliknya menunggu kepada daya dan kualiti keluaran kita yang tinggi. Jika kita dapat dalam pemerintahan

kerajaan membuktikan bahawa kita mempunyai kualiti yang sebaik mungkin, dan daya kerja kita menghasilkan pentadbiran yang terbaik di dalam dunia ini, maka percayalah walaupun kita terpaksa berdiri di tengah panas pagi-pagi ini, mendengar syarahan daripada Perdana Menteri tetapi hasilnya mungkin baik juga.

Harapan saya adalah saya dapat semaikan nilai hidup yang mulia yang akan menjayakan bangsa dan negara kita supaya kita sekali lagi akan dihormati sebagai 'Harimau Dunia'.







PERUTUSAN HARI KEBANGSAAN 2018

PUTRAJAYA | 30 OGOS 2018



PERUTUSAN HARI KEBANGSAAN 2018

PUTRAJAYA | 30 OGOS 2018

Assalamualaikum dan Salam Sejahtera kepada semua rakyat Malaysia.

Buat ke sekian kalinya, kita menyambut Hari Kebangsaan. Secara rasminya, ia adalah Hari Kebangsaan kita kali yang ke-61 mengikut kiraan hari pengumuman kemerdekaan pada 31 Ogos 1957 yang dibuat oleh Tunku Abdul Rahman di Stadium Merdeka.

Banyak peristiwa yang telah dilalui oleh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang kemudiannya Malaysia sejak mencapai kemerdekaan dari jajahan British kepada sebuah negara berdaulat dan bebas melakar halatujunya mengikut acuannya sendiri.

Mulai dari hari itu, tugas yang digalas oleh kerajaan dan juga rakyat ialah mengisi kemerdekaan tersebut.

Cabaran yang dihadapi bukan sedikit. Sebagai sebuah negara yang baru merdeka, semuanya terpaksa dilakukan dari awal ataupun “*starting from scratch.*”

Ia bukan sesuatu yang mudah – hampir semua lapangan, pengalaman dan kepakaran dimiliki oleh pentadbir-pentadbir dan cerdik pandai penjajah dan amat sedikit dari kalangan anak bangsa yang mampu mengambil-alih sepenuhnya tanggungjawab itu.

Malahan sebahagian dari sistem pentadbiran dan perundangan yang ditinggalkan agak sukar untuk dilaksanakan kerana ianya direka bersesuaian dengan



keperluan mereka sebagai penjajah. Penduduk tempatan dapati tidak sesuai untuk diterima sepenuhnya.

Namun kita boleh bersyukur jika dibandingkan dengan negara lain yang terpaksa hadapi keadaan yang lebih teruk kerana penjajah meninggalkan negara-negara itu dalam keadaan kucar-kacir, tanpa pentadbir yang terlatih atau perundangan yang sesuai untuk dilaksanakan.

Negara kita bernasib baik kerana kebijaksanaan kepimpinan negara pada masa itu yang berjaya mendapatkan kemerdekaan menerusi perundingan dan bukan pemberontakan dan tumpah

darah. Dengan ini bekas penjajah dapat membantu di dalam keselamatan, pentadbiran dan perancangan masa depan negara.

Bantuan mereka bukanlah semata-mata kerana perasaan bertanggungjawab. Ia juga kerana keperluan kestabilan dan keamanan supaya pelaburan mereka dalam perladangan dan perlombongan terselamat.

Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ataupun *Federation of Malaya* yang menggantikan *Malayan Union* memang kaya dari segi hasil buminya. Kekayaan ini menyumbang banyak kepada kemajuan penjajah.



Dalam konteks ini, kemerdekaan yang dicapai cuma akan bermakna hanya apabila kita berjaya menghakis genggaman *neokolonialisme* atau penjajahan ekonomi yang mencemar kemerdekaan kita.

Dengan usaha yang gigih kita berjaya memajukan negara sehingga kita dapat tebus balik kekayaan kita. Satu daripada usaha kita ialah dengan mengadakan 'Dawn Raid' untuk membeli secara halal ladang Guthrie kita. Tetapi kita dituduh merampas atau *nationalise*. Namun demikian kita masih sanggup menerima pelaburan asing (FDI) termasuk dari negara penjajah juga. Tetapi mereka tidak dibenar campur tangan dalam politik dan pentadbiran negara. Kemerdekaan kita tetap dipelihara.

Kemudian Persekutuan Tanah Melayu beralih menjadi Malaysia. Kesanggupan orang Melayu bertolak ansur tidak dapat dipertikai atau ditandingi oleh sesiapa. Walaupun Malaysia mempunyai lebih banyak bangsa dan suku kaum, tetapi ianya tetap aman dan stabil dan membangun dengan pesatnya sehingga dikenali sebagai Harimau Asia. Sesungguhnya kemampuan Malaysia menjadi sebuah negara maju menjelang 2020 tetap ada.

Tetapi malangnya pertukaran pemerintahan membawa perubahan dasar dan pendekatan. Sistem demokrasi dan pentadbiran mengikut undang-undang digugur dan diganti dengan cara-cara lain. Hasilnya ialah Wawasan 2020 menjadi impian kosong.

Demikianlah kerosakan dan tekanan yang dirasakan oleh rakyat sehingga mereka berasa seolah-olah mencapai kemerdekaan sekali lagi apabila PRU 14 menghasilkan perubahan pemerintahan.

Ya, rakyat mencapai kejayaan hasil pendirian tegas mereka. Tetapi nikmat tidak datang melayang kerana kemenangan dicapai. Tindakan terhadap penjenayah juga tidak dapat dilakukan dengan serta merta.

Seperti kita tidak suka kepada cara-cara pentadbiran dahulu begitu juga kita tidak boleh amalkan cara yang kita benci dahulu. Pentadbiran mengikut undang-undang memerlukan masa untuk dilaksanakan. Tetapi percayalah akhirnya penjenayah akan meraih hukuman yang setimpal dengan kesalahan yang telah mereka lakukan.

Sementara itu rakyat dan kerajaan perlu berganding bahu untuk memulihkan semula negara. Tugas kita memang berat. Tetapi tidak ada kuasa yang boleh menghalang gandingan rakyat dengan pemerintah.

Kita sudah lihat bagaimana negara yang telah kalah dan hancur dalam peperangan dapat memulihkan negara sehingga dalam masa yang singkat

dapat kembali maju kerana semangat dan usaha oleh rakyat dan pemerintah. Kita juga mampu. Kita juga boleh pulih semula negara kita Malaysia.

Kerajaan boleh tadbir dengan baik, berjimat cermat, berdisiplin dan mengawal nafsu. Ini sedang dilakukan. Walaupun masih sedikit tetapi pencapaian dalam mengurangkan hutang sudah ternampak. Kerosakan jentera pentadbiran telah dapat dipulih semula. Insya-Allah dengan tindakan yang sedang dan akan diambil, negara akan sihat semula.

Tetapi rakyat juga perlu memainkan peranan. Jikalau kerajaan tidak mampu hulur wang seperti dahulu, sebabnya ialah pembaziran seperti dahulu akan kejaskan proses pemuliharaan. Lagipun kerajaan ini tidak mencuri wang rakyat untuk diberi kepada rakyat sebahagian dari hasil pencurian.

Cara sebegini bukanlah cara yang terbaik. Kerajaan ini akan wujudkan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan dan perniagaan. Dengan cara ini pendapatan yang diperolehi lebih memuaskan. Ia adalah hasil titik peluh sendiri dan sudah tentu ia halal.



Kita akan naikkan upah mengikut kemampuan. Tetapi yang perlu diingati ialah kenaikan upah tidak bermakna jika kos sara hidup naik bersama.

Untuk menentukan kenaikan upah menambah daya beli, produktiviti perlu ditingkatkan melalui cara pengurusan yang lebih cekap, peningkatan kecekapan pekerja, penggunaan mesin, robotik dan otomasi dan tambahan pelaburan oleh majikan.

Kerajaan akan beri insentif dan hadiah kepada mereka yang berjaya meningkatkan produktiviti dengan

kos yang terendah. Kenaikan harga hasil perusahaan hendaklah dikawal.

Tetapi sepanjang masa kerajaan akan bantu rakyat yang benar miskin ataupun kurang upaya. Mereka akan dibantu lebih baik dari Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia (BR1M) umpamanya. Memberi RM500 atau RM1200 setahun tidak mencukupi untuk hidup sempurna. Ya. BRIM akan dikurangkan beransur-ansur tetapi yang daif dan tidak bekerja ataupun tidak dapat bekerja akan dibantu secara lebih bermakna.

Kita rayakan Hari Kebangsaan kali ini dengan perasaan lega dan



selesa. Sesungguhnya ini adalah Kemerdekaan kedua bagi kita. Kita sudah bebas daripada belenggu pemerintahan kejam. Hidup kita lebih selesa. Kerajaan PH ini akan jamin keadilan bagi semua rakyat, tanpa mengira kaum atau bangsa atau agama.

Sesuai dengan pencapaian dan perasaan yang kita lalui dan kongsi bersama, tema Hari Kebangsaan tahun ini ialah "Sayangi Malaysiaku."

Adalah diharap agar perasaan ini kekal dihati kita semua. Saya yakin, selagi perasaan ini ada bersama

kita semua, apa saja perbezaan, percanggahan dan rasa sangsi yang timbul, Malaysia akan tetap utuh dan maju.

Selamat Menyambut Hari Kebangsaan. Semoga harapan kita agar Malaysia terus maju, aman dan saksama akan kekal selamanya. Sayangilah Malaysiaku ini.

Wabillahi Taufik Walhidayah
Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh.

Terima kasih.





PERUTUSAN HARI MALAYSIA 2018

PADANG MERDEKA, KOTA KINABALU,
SABAH | 16 SEPTEMBER 2018



PERUTUSAN HARI MALAYSIA 2018

PADANG MERDEKA, KOTA KINABALU,
SABAH | 16 SEPTEMBER 2018

Alhamdulillah, bersyukur saya ke hadrat Allah S.W.T. kerana dengan limpah dan kurnianya kita dapat bersama-sama di Padang Merdeka, Kota Kinabalu untuk merayakan Hari Malaysia yang ke-55.

Kita baru sahaja menyambut Hari Kebangsaan yang menanda permulaan kemerdekaan bagi Malaysia. Kali ini sambutan Hari Malaysia pula adalah untuk memperingati hari ketika Malaysia ditubuh dan menjadi negara kita bersama.

Walaupun kita sudah menyambut Hari Malaysia berulang kali, namun kali ini ia agak berbeza kerana buat pertama kalinya, ia disambut dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan yang dipimpin oleh gabungan parti politik yang berlainan.

Pakatan Harapan mengganti Barisan Nasional yang sebelum itu Perikatan, yang telah memerintah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan kemudiannya Malaysia sejak Merdeka lagi, iaitu selama 61 tahun.

Perubahan ini bukan sesuatu yang kecil kerana sebelum Pilihan Raya ke-14, penganalisis dan pemerhati politik rata-rata mengatakan adalah sukar, malahan ada yang mengatakan adalah mustahil, "*impossible*" untuk menjatuhkan kerajaan yang sudah bertapak sejak 61 tahun yang lalu.

Alhamdulillah, Pakatan Harapan berjaya walaupun tidak dijangka. Kejayaan ini adalah kehendak rakyat. Ia adalah sejenis "*people's power*"- kuasa rakyat. Barang siapa yang membelakangkan rakyat akan terima nasib yang sama. Pakatan Harapan dan Parti Warisan harus memahami hakikat ini.



Perubahan ini telah membawa kepada penggunaan slogan Malaysia Baharu secara meluas. Secara langsung harapan rakyat dan pemerintah berkait rapat – kita sudah tidak mahu cara pemerintahan kleptokrasi yang menolak demokrasi dan tidak berpandu kepada undang-undang.

Antara perkara pokok yang kita mahu ubah bersama-sama adalah budaya rasuah yang begitu menular dikalangan pemimpin-pemimpin UMNO dan Barisan Nasional, dan jentera kerajaan dibawah mereka.

Kepercayaan bahawa “Cash is King” - Duit adalah Raja – jelas tidak benar. Tolak sahajalah slogan ini dan kembali kepada Bersih, Cekap dan Amanah.

Malam ini kita bersama-sama di Sabah, salah satu wilayah yang bersama dengan Sarawak, Singapura dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang bersetuju bergabung untuk membentuk keluarga yang lebih besar yang kita panggil Malaysia.

Semasa pembentukan Malaysia yang termeterai secara rasmi pada 16 September 1963 dalam perjanjian yang kita panggil **Malaysia Agreement** atau MA 63, keempat-empat wilayah ini bergabung sebagai “equal partners” atau rakan yang seangkatan – berdiri sama tinggi dan duduk sama rendah.

Bagaimanapun, perjalanan yang dilalui Malaysia sejak itu agak berliku dan dua tahun selepas

Pastinya keperluan-keperluan pembangunan Sabah dan Sarawak perlu diberi perhatian kerana masih terdapat daerah-daerah yang mundur dan kelengkapan yang amat daif.

pembentukan Malaysia, Singapura terkeluar dari gabungan.

Tahun-tahun berikutnya telah juga menukar status Sabah dan Sarawak dari rakan sekutu kepada negeri-negeri di dalam Malaysia.

Malaysia Baharu dan Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan mengambil maklum mengenai perkara ini dan akan mengembalikan status rakan sekutu kepada Sabah dan Sarawak. Ini adalah sebahagian dari proses yang akan dilaksanakan setelah kajian MA 63 disiapkan.

Pengembalian status Sabah dan Sarawak sebagaimana di dalam MA 63 memberi kita asas kukuh untuk mengeratkan hubungan ketiga-tiga wilayah.

Keperluan pembangunan Sabah dan Sarawak perlu diberi perhatian kerana masih terdapat daerah-daerah yang mundur dan kelengkapan yang amat daif.

Kajian MA 63 pastinya akan menimbulkan keperluan penilaian semula beberapa amalan yang telah terlaksana sebelum ini.

Harapan kita, apa saja penilaian semula yang dilakukan terhadap amalan-amalan ini perlulah dilakukan di dalam semangat setia kawan, saling menghormati dan sikap tolak ansur yang tinggi di antara kita.

Tanpa semangat dan sikap ini, kesatuan kita sebagai satu negara dan satu bangsa akan terhakis dan keindahan yang kita kecapai bersama selama ini akan hilang di masa akan datang.

Kerajaan Persekutuan Pakatan Harapan pasti tidak akan melupakan tanggungjawabnya kepada Sabah dan Sarawak dan akan mencari jalan untuk

memajukan infrastruktur yang akan dilaksana mengikut kehendak dan keperluan rakyat di sini.

Di masa yang sama, saya yakin, hubungan antara rakyat yang terjalin begitu lama pasti menyedarkan kita betapa perlunya terdapat semangat “*reciprocity*” atau timbal balik diantara Semenanjung, Sabah dan Sarawak.

Atas semangat ini, pemimpin dan rakyat Sabah dan Sarawak pastinya sedar ada diantara negeri-negeri di Semenanjung yang juga masih serba kekurangan dan memerlukan bantuan yang berterusan daripada Kerajaan Pusat.

Saya yakin rakyat Sabah dan Sarawak berasa senang dan diterima di Semenanjung kerana kehadiran mereka di sana tidak ada sebarang sekatan atau “*encumberances*”.

Ini saya percaya telah berjaya mengeratkan hubungan sesama kita sebagai rakyat Malaysia. Keakraban yang terbina inilah yang telah membantu Malaysia kekal walaupun ada ketikanya timbul perbezaan pendapat diantara pemimpin-pemimpin dari ketiga-tiga wilayah ini.

Banyak yang telah kita lalui bersama di dalam negara yang kita panggil Malaysia.

Benar, perjalanannya tidaklah sentiasa lancar dan tersusun. Adakala kita tergelincir dan hilang arah. Yang penting, keupayaan kita “*to pick ourselves up*” atau bangun dan kembali ke landasan yang betul.

PRU ke-14 telah membuktikan keupayaan kita untuk bangun setelah terpesong dari landasan yang telah kita bina bertahun-tahun yang lalu. Walaupun kita telah terpesong amat jauh beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini dan kerosakan akibatnya amat besar dan susah untuk dibaiki, kita tidak ada pilihan melainkan terus berusaha memulihkan keadaan.

Mahu tidak mahu kita perlu membetulkan kerosakan tersebut kerana jika kita mengalah dan membiarkan ia berterusan, nilai kita sebagai sebuah negara yang bebas dan berdaulat akan hilang. Ini bermakna kita telah membenarkan mereka yang telah mengkhianati negara kita menang. Ini tidak boleh kita benarkan.



Jika pada tahun 1957 kita memerdekakan Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dari penjajahan, bergabung pada tahun 1963 untuk memperkukuhkan kedaulatan kita, tahun 2018 ialah kemerdekaan dan penggabungan kali ke-2 dari zaman kleptokrasi kuku-besi.

Seperti mana tahun 1957 dan 1963 telah meletak tanggungjawab yang besar kepada kita, tahun 2018 turut meletak tanggungjawab yang sama jika tidak lebih besar di bahu kita.

Rakyat dan pemimpin tidak takut dengan cabaran ini. Kita telah lalui



cabaran 1957 dan 1963 dengan jayanya. Dan kita tetap berjaya menangani cabaran 2018, Insya-Allah. *God Willing.*

Ini negara kita. Kitalah yang akan menentukan nasib kita. Tidak ada orang lain yang boleh menentukan nasib kita. Bangunlah

dan berjuanglah untuk mencapai matlamat negara tercinta ini.

Selamat Hari Malaysia. Sayangilah Malaysiaku kerana Malaysia Kita Punya.

Sekian, terima kasih.





UCAPTAMA KAJIAN SEPARUH PENGAL RANCANGAN MALAYSIA KESEBELAS 2016-2020: KEUTAMAAN DAN PENEKANAN BAHARU

DEWAN RAKYAT | 18 OKTOBER 2018



UCAPTAMA
KAJIAN SEPARUH PENGGAL RANCANGAN MALAYSIA
KESEBELAS 2016-2020:
KEUTAMAAN DAN PENEKANAN BAHARU

DEWAN RAKYAT | 18 OKTOBER 2018

Dengan nama Allah, Yang Maha Pemurah lagi Maha Penyayang, dengan sukacitanya saya berdiri di hadapan Dewan yang mulia ini untuk mengemukakan satu usul seperti berikut:

“Bahawa Dewan ini,

menyedari akan cabaran untuk mengekalkan kestabilan ekonomi dan mencapai pertumbuhan yang mampan dengan mengambil kira perubahan trend ekonomi global, kedudukan kewangan kerajaan serta pencapaian dua tahun pertama, 2016-2017 Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas;

Merestui usaha Kerajaan Baharu pimpinan Pakatan Harapan untuk menambah baik dan memperkukuh agenda pembangunan negara berasaskan prinsip pertumbuhan dengan ekuiti ke arah mencapai status negara maju dan inklusif selaras dengan aspirasi Wawasan 2020;

Meluluskan Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas bagi tempoh 2018-2020 yang memberi keutamaan dan penekanan baharu ke atas dasar, strategi dan inisiatif sedia ada serta memperkukuh tadbir urus bagi mencapai pertumbuhan sosioekonomi yang lebih inklusif dan mampan ke arah meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat menurut Kertas Perintah CMD. 22 Tahun 2018; dan

Bahawa dalam meluluskan Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas, “Dewan yang mulia ini menyeru seluruh rakyat Malaysia berganding bahu untuk memastikan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara kekal mampan serta pengagihan kekayaan dibuat secara telus, adil dan saksama.”

Dengan izin Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bentang Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (KSP RMKe-11), 2016-2020 untuk dibahaskan oleh Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat di Dewan yang mulia ini.

Saya bersyukur ke hadrat Ilahi kerana memberikan saya peluang berdiri di Dewan yang mulia ini bagi membentangkan KSP RMKe-11. Ia adalah dokumen reformasi yang komprehensif dalam usaha mereformasikan negara.

Dokumen ini memperlihatkan anjakan pemikiran berkaitan pembangunan. Kita tidak lagi melihat pembangunan mengikut ukuran pertumbuhan ekonomi atau Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) semata-mata. Kita melihat pembangunan dari aspek

peningkatan kuasa beli rakyat dan pembangunan perlu dinikmati oleh semua rakyat atau “*shared prosperity*”. Ini bermakna tidak wujud jurang pendapatan yang terlalu lebar antara miskin dan kaya antara kaum dan suku kaum. Tidak harus ada golongan yang merasakan mereka terpinggir dari arus perdana pembangunan. Pembangunan juga tidak boleh meninggalkan negeri atau wilayah tertentu di belakang.

Pembangunan dalam erti kata sebenar perlu menyumbang kepada pembangunan bangsa Malaysia. Pertumbuhan ekonomi berterusan dan merata memerlukan persekitaran bukan ekonomi juga kukuh dan bebas dari cengkaman politik. Pentadbiran perlu bersih dari rasuah dan penyalahgunaan kuasa. Kekayaan negara tidak akan dirompak oleh mana-mana pihak.

Rakyat menuntut perubahan. Maka pada 9 Mei 2018 rakyat membuka lembaran baharu dalam sejarah negara. Mereka memberikan mandat kepada Pakatan Harapan untuk peralihan kuasa secara aman dan tersusun.



Di hari tersebut, 12.3 juta rakyat Malaysia telah menamatkan pemerintahan Kerajaan Barisan Nasional pimpinan kleptokrat.

Dengan mandat yang diberikan oleh rakyat, Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan dapat melaksanakan reformasi dan berusaha mengembalikan Malaysia ke landasan yang betul ke arah negara maju untuk semua. Tetapi pembinaan Malaysia Baharu tidak akan tercapai dalam masa yang singkat.

Rejim kleptokrat yang lalu telah menyebabkan kerajaan hari ini menanggung beban hutang yang

lebih dari satu trilion ringgit. Institusi dan pentadbiran awam negara juga telah rosak. Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan bertekad mereformasikan institusi awam supaya ia melaksana amanah rakyat.

KSP RMKe-11 ini membuat anjakan dan penyesuaian ke atas dasar dan strategi jangka sederhana. Sementara itu, strategi jangka pendek pembangunan negara akan dibentang dalam Bajet 2019 pada 2 November 2018 nanti.

Kajian Separuh Penggal ini juga merupakan dokumen dasar pertama Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan. Ia



menggariskan keutamaan dan penekanan baharu agar falsafah, dasar dan strategi pembangunan seiring dengan aspirasi rakyat dan azam kerajaan.

la menilai pencapaian dalam tempoh 2016-2017. Kajian ini juga menyemak semula sasaran, strategi dan inisiatif bagi tempoh 2018-2020 dengan mengambil kira perubahan trend ekonomi global, kedudukan kewangan kerajaan dan keutamaan semasa bagi memenuhi harapan rakyat.

PERSPEKTIF EKONOMI MAKRO

Prestasi Ekonomi, 2016-2017:

Dalam tempoh dua tahun pertama Rancangan, 2016-2017, KDNK negara berkembang 5.1 peratus setahun dalam suasana inflasi pada kadar purata 2.9 peratus. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh permintaan agregat swasta yang kukuh, dengan pelaburan dan penggunaan swasta sebagai pemacu.

Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita pada harga semasa pula meningkat pada kadar purata



6.7 peratus, daripada RM 36,119 (atau 9,248 Dolar Amerika) pada tahun 2015 kepada RM 41,093 (atau 9,556 Dolar Amerika) pada tahun 2017. Dari segi pariti kuasa beli (atau PPP), PNK per kapita Malaysia telah mencecah 28,650 Dolar Amerika seperti dianggarkan oleh Bank Dunia. Pencapaian ini menempatkan Malaysia dalam kumpulan 25 persentil teratas daripada 217 negara.

Berdasarkan paras minimum negara berpendapatan tinggi yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Dunia sebanyak 12,056 Dollar Amerika bagi tahun 2017, terdapat jurang pendapatan 21 peratus yang perlu diatasi sebelum Malaysia berjaya melepasi status negara berpendapatan menengah tinggi.

Pertumbuhan ini secara umumnya diterima antara yang terbaik di rantau ini. Namun, apa yang lebih bermakna ialah KDNK dari aspek pendapatan, iaitu siapa yang menerima manfaat pertumbuhan ekonomi ini. Sejak satu dekad yang lepas, kebanyakan manfaat pertumbuhan ini dinikmati oleh pemilik modal dan hanya sebahagian kecil iaitu sekitar satu per tiga daripada KDNK dinikmati oleh pekerja. Di samping itu, terdapat jurang pendapatan yang ketara antara pekerja berkemahiran tinggi yang mendapat upah yang lumayan berbanding dengan mereka yang kurang berkemahiran dan mendapat upah yang rendah. Oleh itu, pertumbuhan ekonomi ini kurang dirasai oleh kebanyakan rakyat.

Sesuatu yang menidakkan kesahihan angka prestasi ekonomi negara ialah amalan peruntukan “*off budget*” iaitu pengasingan urusan kewangan di luar budget. Jika hutang, perbelanjaan, kehilangan wang berbilion diambil kira maka kedudukan kewangan negara tidaklah sebaik seperti angka yang dicatat di atas. Kerajaan BN telah berbelanja dengan boros dan tidak berhemat.

Sekarang kita perlu berbelanja dengan cermat. Kedudukan kewangan Kerajaan Persekutuan perlu dikukuhkan. Amalan kewangan yang tidak telus akan dihentikan dan ketirisan pada semua peringkat ditangani. Langkah ini termasuk mengkaji semula pelaksanaan projek yang tidak mampan dan membatalkan projek berkeutamaan rendah. Namun, projek pembangunan sosioekonomi yang berimpak tinggi dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat akan diteruskan.

Prospek Ekonomi, 2018-2020

Langkah berjimat cermat bagi tempoh 2018-2020 boleh menjejaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi tetapi hanya bersifat sementara. Saya yakin dengan langkah membasmi ketirisan dan pelaksanaan projek-projek pembangunan dapat menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan rakyat.

Ekonomi disasarkan berkembang antara 4.5 hingga 5.5 peratus setahun, disokong oleh permintaan dalam negeri dan luar negeri,

terutamanya permintaan kukuh dalam kalangan negara rantau Asia. Permintaan swasta dijangka kekal menerajui pertumbuhan ekonomi, dengan pelaburan swasta dijangka berkembang 5.7 peratus setahun.

Dengan penambahbaikan tadbir urus dan peningkatan hasil, kerajaan yakin kedudukan fiskal dapat dipulihkan pada akhir tahun 2020. Kerajaan menasarkankan defisit fiskal sebanyak 3 peratus kepada KDNK pada tahun 2020. Antara langkah proaktif yang telah berjaya diambil adalah

- Pertama : Mereformasi tadbir urus ke arah meningkatkan ketelusan dan kecekapan perkhidmatan awam;
- Kedua : Memperkukuh pembangunan inklusif dan kesejahteraan rakyat;
- Ketiga : Menuju ke arah pembangunan wilayah yang seimbang;
- Keempat : Memperkasa modal insan;
- Kelima : Mempertingkat kemampanan alam sekitar melalui pertumbuhan hijau; dan
- Keenam : Memperkukuh pertumbuhan ekonomi.

TONGGAK 1: MEREFORMASI TADBIR URUS KE ARAH MENINGKATKAN KETELUSAN DAN KECEKAPAN PERKHIDMATAN AWAM

Mandat yang diberikan oleh rakyat adalah untuk kita melakukan perubahan. Maka reformasi tadbir urus menjadi keutamaan. Kita telah memulakannya dengan menukar pemimpin institusi kritikal seperti institusi kehakiman, Jabatan Peguam Negara, Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) dan Suruhanjaya Pilihan Raya Malaysia (SPR).

Tadbir urus kerajaan perlu diperbaiki. Ketelusan akan ditingkatkan bagi mencegah rasuah dan membasmi salah guna kuasa.

Keutamaan Pertama: Menambah Baik Tadbir Urus pada Semua Peringkat

Langkah tegas dan berkesan akan dilaksanakan untuk mempertingkatkan mekanisme semak dan imbang pada semua peringkat. Sistem pentadbiran undang-undang juga akan dimantapkan dengan mengasingkan peranan Peguam Negara dan Pendakwa Raya supaya diurus oleh dua individu yang berlainan.



Kuasa autonomi Parlimen akan dipertingkat dengan memperkenalkan semula Akta Perkhidmatan Parlimen 1963. Sistem jawatankuasa pemilih akan diwujudkan. Jawatankuasa ini akan memperaku pelantikan jawatan utama di SPRM, SPR, Jabatan Audit Negara dan Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman. Suruhanjaya tertentu seperti SPRM dan SPR akan juga bertanggungjawab secara langsung kepada Parlimen.

Hubungan antara Kerajaan Persekutuan, kerajaan negeri dan kerajaan tempatan akan ditambah baik dengan mengembalikan semula semangat *federalisme*. Kerajaan negeri akan diperkasa melalui proses pengagihan kuasa pusat bagi beberapa fungsi termasuk pengangkutan awam, perkhidmatan sosial dan perlindungan alam sekitar.

Langkah segera untuk mereformasi sistem politik akan dilaksanakan. Tempoh perkhidmatan jawatan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Besar dan Ketua Menteri akan dihadkan kepada dua penggal. Perdana Menteri juga tidak akan memegang portfolio lain.

Penambahbaikan sistem Pilihan Raya akan dilaksana dengan membersihkan daftar pemilih, menambah baik proses pengundian pos dan menyediakan akses yang adil kepada media. Had umur mengundi akan diturunkan kepada 18 tahun dan undang-undang berkaitan pembiayaan politik akan diperkenal.

Keutamaan Kedua: Meningkatkan Integriti dan Akauntabiliti

Kerajaan bertekad untuk meningkatkan integriti dan akauntabiliti serta membanteras gejala rasuah secara menyeluruh yang melibatkan sektor awam dan swasta. SPRM akan ditransformasi sebagai sebuah badan bebas sepenuhnya dan Akta SPRM 2009 akan dikaji semula secara menyeluruh. Undang-undang pencegahan rasuah juga akan diperkukuh dengan mengkaji semula Akta Perlindungan Saksi 2009 dan Akta Perlindungan Pemberi Maklumat 2010.



Rakyat perlu ada tempat untuk mengadu. Ombudsman Malaysia akan ditubuhkan untuk menyiasat dan melaporkan secara bebas aduan terhadap agensi kerajaan. Bagi mempertingkatkan integriti Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM), Suruhanjaya Bebas Aduan dan Salah Laku Polis akan ditubuhkan.

Keutamaan Ketiga: Menguatkuasakan Pelaksanaan Pengurusan Kewangan Awam secara Berhemat

Reformasi menyeluruh ke atas mekanisme pengurusan dana awam akan dilaksanakan. Strategi yang akan dilaksanakan adalah

mempertingkatkan sistem belanjawan negara, menambah baik pengurusan perolehan serta memperkukuh rangka kerja pengurusan prestasi, pemantauan dan penilaian. Pelaksanaan sistem perakaunan akruan juga akan dipercepat dan Akta Prosedur Kewangan 1957 akan dikaji semula.

Prosedur perolehan kerajaan akan ditambah baik dengan memperkenalkan rangka kerja perundangan berkaitan yang lebih komprehensif dan berkesan, serta menguatkuasakan pelaksanaan tender terbuka. Kerajaan juga akan mengkaji semula rangka kerja projek perkongsian awam-swasta bagi mengoptimumkan sumber.



Keutamaan Keempat: Memperkukuh Penyampaian Perkhidmatan Awam

Usaha akan dipergiat untuk memperkukuh penyampaian perkhidmatan awam dengan mereformasi institusi sektor awam. Satu pasukan petugas khas akan ditubuh untuk menilai peranan dan fungsi pelbagai entiti termasuk badan berkanun dan syarikat milik kerajaan.

Ke arah menghapuskan pertindihan dan mengurangkan kerenah birokrasi serta mempercepat penyampaian perkhidmatan, aspek prosedur dan proses

kerja akan dikaji semula dengan memanfaatkan teknologi terkini. Jentera perkhidmatan awam akan diperkemas ke arah meningkatkan kecekapan dan produktiviti melalui adaptasi model kecemerlangan perniagaan sebagai instrumen analisis prestasi kementerian dan agensi.

Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT), sebagai pihak yang paling hampir dengan rakyat, akan diperkasa selaras dengan keperluan rakyat dan perkembangan teknologi. Ini akan dilaksanakan melalui penarafan PBT berdasarkan tahap kecemerlangan penyampaian perkhidmatan.

TONGGAK 2: MEMPERKUKUH PEMBANGUNAN INKLUSIF DAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT

Pendekatan pembangunan inklusif akan dilaksanakan melalui penekanan kepada pertumbuhan dengan ekuiti untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan semua rakyat.

Keutamaan Pertama: Meningkatkan Inklusiviti ke arah Masyarakat yang Saksama

Saya ingin tegaskan bahawa peningkatan pendapatan sahaja tidak mencukupi kalau tidak diiringi dengan peningkatan kuasa beli. Bagi meningkatkan pendapatan dan kuasa beli rakyat, terutama isi rumah, daya keluaran produktiviti mestilah dinaikkan. Ini boleh dicapai melalui latihan kecekapan dan pengurusan yang lebih cekap dan bagi sektor pembuatan, penggunaan mesin dan teknologi yang moden dan canggih termasuk robotik dan automasi akan dipergiat.

Kita juga perlu prihatin dengan rakyat yang hilang mata pencarian akibat sakit, kemalangan dan lain-lain. Maka, sistem perlindungan sosial akan diperkukuh. Selain itu, program bantuan kerajaan, khususnya yang melibatkan jaringan keselamatan sosial akan dikaji semula supaya lebih bersasar.

Reformasi Agenda Pemerkasaan Bumiputera akan terus diberi penekanan. Antara inisiatif yang akan diambil adalah perubahan minda yang positif dan penerapan nilai murni, pengukuhan keberkesanan institusi dan program, pemerkasaan modal insan dan pengukuhan pendidikan dan latihan bagi mendapatkan pekerjaan bergaji tinggi.

Kongres Masa Depan Bumiputera dan Negara (KBN) yang diadakan pada 1 September 2018 telah menghasilkan 63 resolusi yang sedang diteliti oleh kerajaan. Kerajaan akan memastikan agenda pemerkasaan ekonomi Bumiputera dapat membentuk generasi Bumiputera baharu yang berpegang teguh kepada nilai moral integriti serta sikap rajin berusaha.

Sebagai kerajaan yang prihatin ke arah mewujudkan masyarakat yang saksama, usaha akan dipertingkatkan untuk memperkasa kumpulan minoriti. Program khusus akan dilaksanakan bagi suku-suku kaum Sabah dan Sarawak dan juga Orang Asli, di kawasan luar bandar dan pedalaman. Antara inisiatif yang akan dilaksanakan termasuk penawaran lebih banyak program dan peluang pendidikan, latihan kemahiran dan keusahawanan. Bagi kumpulan tertentu dalam kalangan masyarakat India dan Cina, beberapa program khusus akan dilaksanakan bagi membangunkan potensi ekonomi mereka dan membasmi kemiskinan.

Pelbagai program dan inisiatif akan dilaksanakan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan kanak-kanak, belia, wanita, institusi keluarga, warga kurang upaya dan warga emas. Antaranya ialah membangunkan Pelan Hala Tuju Kesejahteraan Kanak-kanak serta program pembangunan dan pemerksaan belia. Bagi mempertingkatkan penglibatan wanita dalam pasaran buruh, majikan digalakkan untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan penjagaan kanak-kanak dan aturan kerja yang fleksibel.

Selain itu, program pembangunan keluarga seperti kemahiran keibubapaan, menyemak semula dasar dan perundangan yang berkaitan orang kurang upaya dan menggalakkan persekitaran penuaan yang aktif bagi warga emas akan dilaksanakan.

Keutamaan Kedua: Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Rakyat

Pelbagai inisiatif akan dilaksanakan bagi meningkatkan kuasa beli rakyat dan mengurangkan beban peningkatan kos sara hidup. Tumpuan juga akan diberi untuk membendung kenaikan harga barang melalui pelbagai langkah seperti kawalan harga, mempergiat penguatkuasaan dan mempertingkat tahap konsumerisme.

Perumahan adalah penting untuk kesejahteraan keluarga. Sebanyak 200,000 unit rumah mampu milik disasarkan dalam tempoh 2018-2020 dengan menggalakkan penglibatan yang lebih luas oleh sektor swasta. Majlis Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara akan ditubuhkan untuk menyelaras pengurusan perumahan mampu milik awam.



Kerajaan komited untuk memperkukuh sistem penyampaian penjagaan kesihatan. Antaranya, mewujudkan dasar kesihatan negara, meningkatkan kapasiti modal insan dan kemudahan kesihatan serta mengkaji model skim penjagaan kesihatan ke arah mewujudkan skim pembiayaan kesihatan nasional.

Dalam meningkatkan kapasiti kemudahan kesihatan awam, sebuah Pusat Kanser Wilayah Utara akan dibina sebagai pelengkap kepada Institut Kanser Negara. Kerajaan juga akan mewujudkan

sebuah pusat kawalan dan pencegahan penyakit kebangsaan di Nilai, Negeri Sembilan untuk mengesan, mencegah dan mengatasi ancaman penyakit.

Perbandaran dan perindustrian yang pantas memberikan tekanan kepada kesejahteraan mental. Satu pelan tindakan akan dirangka bagi meningkatkan kesedaran masyarakat terhadap kesihatan mental. Selain itu, dasar dan peraturan baharu akan digubal untuk mengawal selia produk, teknologi dan perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan dalam talian.

Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan tidak akan berkompromi dalam soal keselamatan dan kedaulatan negara. Tumpuan akan diberi untuk mengukuh keupayaan dan kapasiti agensi penguatkuasaan dan keselamatan serta mempergiat usaha pencegahan jenayah. Bagi mengekang pencerobohan sempadan, kawalan terutamanya di pintu masuk negara akan dipertingkatkan.

Perpaduan nasional dan kesepaduan sosial akan terus dipupuk untuk menjamin keharmonian negara. Untuk itu, Kerajaan akan menubuhkan Majlis Perundingan Keharmonian Rakyat dan mewujudkan Indeks Perpaduan Nasional sebagai instrumen untuk memantau tahap perpaduan dan keharmonian.

Dalam perjuangan mencapai status negara maju, kita, khususnya generasi muda, tidak harus lupa aspek nilai dan jati diri. Sehubungan itu, peranan keluarga, sekolah dan komuniti akan diperkukuh bagi mempromosi nilai murni dan memupuk budaya kebangsaan.

Sukan akan terus menjadi platform untuk menggalak gaya hidup aktif dan sihat serta menyatupadukan rakyat. Oleh itu, lebih banyak kemudahan sukan dan rekreasi akan dibangun dan dinaik taraf. Pendekatan baharu, iaitu keseluruhan sukan, akan juga dilaksana bagi menggalakkan kecemerlangan sukan dan gaya hidup sihat.

TONGGAK 3: MENUJU KE ARAH PEMBANGUNAN WILAYAH YANG SEIMBANG

Semua negeri perlu maju bersama. Kerajaan Pakatan Harapan tidak akan membiarkan mana-mana negeri tertinggal di belakang. Oleh itu, kerajaan memperkenalkan kembali agenda pembangunan wilayah yang seimbang sebagai keutamaan.

Selaras dengan ini, kerajaan akan memastikan peruntukan pembangunan yang lebih saksama kepada negeri Sabah, Sarawak, Kelantan, Terengganu, Kedah dan Perlis supaya mencapai pembangunan yang lebih setara.



Keutamaan Pertama: Memperkukuh Pembangunan Ekonomi Wilayah

Untuk memperkukuh pembangunan ekonomi wilayah, perancangan pembangunan pada peringkat nasional, wilayah dan negeri perlu diperkemas. Penyelarasan antara negeri bagi penyediaan infrastruktur akan dipertingkat untuk mengoptimum penggunaan sumber serta memoden dan mempelbagaikan asas ekonomi bagi merancakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Keutamaan Kedua: Merapatkan Jurang Pembangunan antara Bandar dan Luar Bandar

Kerajaan akan memastikan masyarakat luar bandar tidak ketinggalan dalam arus pembangunan. Untuk itu, rangkaian jalan raya akan diperluas dengan membina dan menaik taraf 1,500 kilometer lagi jalan luar bandar. Kerajaan juga memperluas akses kepada bekalan air bersih dan terawat meliputi sasaran 60,000 tambahan rumah, meluaskan akses bekalan elektrik kepada



sasaran 41,160 tambahan rumah. Sementara itu, infrastruktur digital akan dipertingkat untuk memperluas liputan dan menambah baik kualiti jalur lebar melalui pembinaan 300 menara telekomunikasi baharu dan menaik taraf 1,000 menara sedia ada.

Aktiviti ekonomi setempat di luar bandar akan ditingkatkan untuk menjana pendapatan dan mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan serta perniagaan. Aktiviti ekonomi luar bandar yang mampan seperti industri asas tani, ekopelancongan dan agropelancongan juga akan

digalakkan. Bantuan akan diberi termasuk menyediakan premis perniagaan untuk usahawan mikro serta perusahaan kecil dan sederhana (PKS) di luar bandar.

Keutamaan Ketiga: Mempercepat Pembangunan di Sabah dan Sarawak

Sabah dan Sarawak berpotensi untuk menjana pertumbuhan ekonomi lebih tinggi dengan mengoptimalkan sumber asli yang ada. Untuk itu, kerajaan akan mengagihkan pendapatan minyak dan gas secara saksama mengikut

perundangan sedia ada. Satu Jawatankuasa Khas Kabinet telah ditubuhkan untuk mengkaji semula dan memantau pelaksanaan yang wajar bagi Perjanjian Malaysia 1963.

Demi kemakmuran rakyat di Sabah dan Sarawak, infrastruktur asas seperti bekalan air dan elektrik luar bandar turut akan dipertingkatkan. Beberapa inisiatif akan dilaksanakan termasuk meningkatkan liputan jalur lebar di kawasan luar bandar meliputi pembinaan 106 menara telekomunikasi baharu dan menaik taraf 400 menara sedia ada. Kerajaan juga akan menyediakan 7,000 unit rumah mampu milik serta menaik taraf 400 buah sekolah daif. Dari segi kemudahan kesihatan, tiga buah hospital akan dinaik taraf, iaitu di Papar, Miri dan Lawas.

Pembangunan tanah adat adalah penting untuk mewujudkan aktiviti ekonomi dan menjana pendapatan masyarakat setempat.

Oleh itu, kerjasama antara kerajaan negeri, agensi berkaitan, pemilik tanah dan pelabur akan

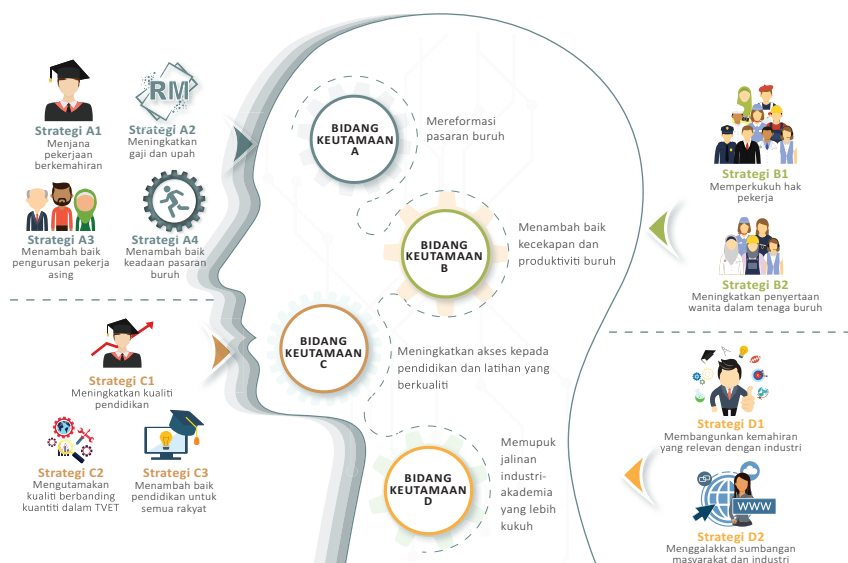
dipertingkatkan. Aktiviti pengukuran dan pemetaan Hak Tanah Adat akan dilaksanakan bagi membolehkan tanah adat dibangunkan.

TONGGAK 4 : MEMPERKASA MODAL INSAN

Kerajaan akan terus memberi penekanan untuk membangunkan modal insan bagi memenuhi keperluan industri dan menyokong pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Keutamaan Pertama : Merefomasi Pasaran Buruh

Kerajaan akan mereformasi pasaran buruh ke arah mewujudkan pekerjaan berkemahiran yang menawarkan gaji yang tinggi, dengan menggalakkan automasi dan inovasi, menerima guna teknologi baharu serta mengkomersialkan harta intelek. Pelaburan berkualiti tinggi juga akan diberi keutamaan untuk mewujudkan lebih banyak pekerjaan berkemahiran. Bagi meningkatkan gaji dan upah, semakan secara berterusan ke atas dasar gaji minimum dan pembentukan Indeks Gaji Kebangsaan akan dilaksanakan.



Perbezaan kadar gaji minimum antara Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak telah berjaya ditangani. Mulai 1 Januari 2019 gaji minimum bulanan diseragamkan kepada 1,050 ringgit di seluruh negara. Di samping itu, perluasan sistem upah yang dikaitkan dengan produktiviti akan dipergiatkan.

Kerajaan berazam untuk mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada pekerja asing melalui penambahbaikan pengurusan pekerja asing. Antara langkah yang dicadangkan adalah mengenakan sistem levi berperingkat yang progresif berasaskan kepada

jumlah pekerja asing yang digaji. Harus diingat jika pekerja tempatan sanggup bekerja maka pekerja asing tidak akan datang ke negara kita.

Keutamaan Kedua: Menambah Baik Kecekapan dan Produktiviti Buruh

Kerajaan akan mengukuhkan hak pekerja dan meningkatkan penyertaan wanita dalam tenaga buruh bagi menambah baik kecekapan dan produktiviti buruh. Hak pekerja akan diperkukuh melalui kajian semula undang-undang perburuhan dan pelaksanaan Sistem Insurans Pekerjaan yang menyeluruh.

Pekerja yang diinsuranskan akan menerima manfaat yang merangkumi elaun mencari pekerjaan, latihan, penempatan pekerjaan dan kaunseling kerjaya. Adalah amat penting kita menyediakan pekerja dan golongan profesional menghadapi *disruption* yang bakal dibawa oleh Revolusi Perindustrian Keempat. Revolusi ini akan menghapuskan banyak jenis pekerjaan seperti buruh manual dalam sektor pembuatan, tetapi juga akan mencipta peluang pekerjaan baharu seperti penyelenggaraan dan kejuruteraan robotik dan automasi.

Keutamaan Ketiga: Meningkatkan Akses kepada Pendidikan dan Latihan yang Berkualiti

Kerajaan akan meningkatkan akses yang saksama kepada pendidikan dan latihan yang berkualiti. Bagi pendidikan asas, usaha akan ditumpu kepada peningkatan pendidikan sains, teknologi, kejuruteraan dan matematik (STEM), penguasaan Bahasa Inggeris dan peningkatan kemahiran berfikir aras tinggi.



Bagi menetapkan standard pendidikan yang lebih tinggi serta memupuk nilai murni dan budaya kerja yang positif seperti diamalkan di Jepun, kerajaan akan mengkaji semula kedua-dua Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia. Sementara itu, Akta Universiti dan Kolej Universiti 1971 akan dikaji semula dengan menggantikannya

dengan perundangan baharu yang menyeluruh dan lebih baik ke arah mewujudkan kebebasan akademik, bersuara dan berpersatuan.

Dalam tempoh akhir Rancangan, kerajaan akan melaksanakan Projek Pembinaan Bangunan bagi Pusat Perkhidmatan Rawatan Pesakit Luar dan Pakar di Pusat Perubatan Universiti Malaya, Kompleks Fakulti Perubatan Veterinar di Universiti Malaysia Kelantan dan Hospital Pengajar di Universiti Malaysia Sarawak. Kerajaan juga akan meningkatkan kualiti tenaga pengajar institusi pendidikan tinggi dengan meneruskan penajaan Skim Latihan Akademik untuk mereka melanjutkan pengajian di peringkat PhD.

Kerajaan hari ini komited untuk meningkat keupayaan belia dalam bidang pendidikan dan latihan teknikal dan vokasional (TVET) bagi memenuhi keperluan industri berteknologi tinggi. Kerajaan akan meneruskan program latihan prapekerjaan di bawah skim Latihan Bakal Pekerja dengan menyediakan dana bagi membantu membiayai yuran program di pusat pembangunan kemahiran negeri.



Keutamaan Keempat : Memupuk Jalinan Industri- Akademia yang Lebih Kukuh

Kerjasama industri dan akademia yang lebih erat adalah penting untuk memadankan penawaran dengan permintaan. Keutamaan akan diberi untuk membangunkan kemahiran berkaitan industri dengan melaksanakan program berasaskan industri dan mengiktiraf teknologis sebagai profesional.

Kerajaan juga akan menggalakkan institusi TVET untuk mempelajari dan menerima guna amalan terbaik daripada Jepun, khususnya melalui penerapan pengetahuan dan kemahiran teknologi terkini dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran.

TONGGAK 5: MEMPERTINGKAT KEMAMPAAN ALAM SEKITAR MELALUI PERTUMBUHAN HIJAU

Kerajaan komited untuk memastikan pembangunan sosioekonomi turut memberi penekanan kepada aspek perlindungan alam sekitar, selaras dengan Agenda 2030 untuk Pembangunan Mampan.

Keutamaan Pertama: Memperkuh Tadbir Urus

Tadbir urus akan diperkuh bagi mudah cara peralihan ke arah pertumbuhan hijau dan pengurusan sumber yang lebih baik. Sehubungan ini dasar, perundangan, standard dan garis panduan berkaitan alam sekitar dan sumber asli akan dikaji semula atau diwujudkan dan ditanda aras dengan amalan terbaik antarabangsa.

Semua projek pembangunan perlu mematuhi standard perlindungan alam sekitar dan garis panduan pembangunan. Dalam hal ini, rangka kerja institusi akan diperkuh, manakala kapasiti dan keupayaan pemantauan serta penguatkuasaan akan ditambah baik. Pelaksanaan pematuhan sendiri dipimpin dalam kalangan industri akan diperluas, manakala masyarakat dan pihak berkepentingan akan terus digalak untuk menghargai dan melindungi alam sekitar.

Keutamaan Kedua: Memulihara Sumber Asli

Usaha untuk melindungi, memulihara dan memulihkan khazanah strategik negara adalah penting bagi memastikan kemampuan dan sumbangan berterusan kepada pembangunan. Pewartaan lebih banyak kawasan terestrial, air daratan, pesisir pantai dan marin sebagai kawasan perlindungan akan dipergiat. Bagi menangani konflik antara manusia dengan hidupan liar, lebih banyak laluan untuk hidupan liar akan disediakan.

Keutamaan Ketiga: Menangani Perubahan Iklim dan mengurangkan Risiko Bencana

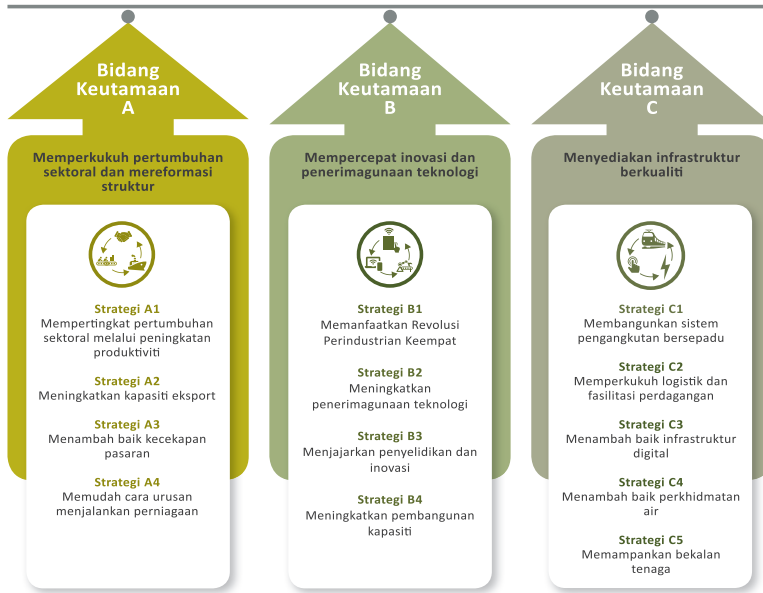
Langkah mitigasi perubahan iklim akan dipergiat bagi memenuhi komitmen di bawah Perjanjian Paris. Dalam hal ini, pelan tindakan mitigasi nasional akan disediakan dan pelaksanaan cukai karbon akan diteliti. Sementara itu, langkah adaptasi perubahan iklim akan terus dilaksana dan pelan tindakan akan dirangka sebagai panduan dalam perancangan dan penyelarasan langkah adaptasi di seluruh negara.

Penerimgunaan konsep penggunaan dan pengeluaran mampan akan digalakkan melalui perluasan inisiatif perolehan hijau kerajaan dan inisiatif merubah sisa kepada kekayaan ataupun sisa kepada tenaga. Manakala, penggunaan plastik sekali guna akan dikurangkan.

Kebergantungan kepada bahan api fosil akan dikurangkan melalui peningkatan sumbangan tenaga boleh baharu (*renewable*) dalam penjanaan elektrik.

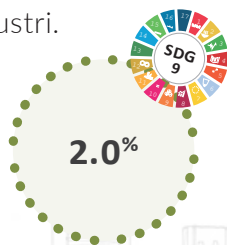
Penjanaan elektrik daripada biojisim dan biogas akan digalak, manakala daya maju teknikal dan potensi aplikasi komersial teknologi baharu akan diteroka seperti grid mikro dan penyimpanan tenaga dalam bateri. Di samping itu, pengurusan permintaan tenaga akan terus diperkukuh melalui penyediaan pelan induk bagi meningkatkan kecekapan dan penjimatan tenaga. Penggunaan sistem LED akan ditingkatkan.

Keupayaan pengurusan risiko bencana akan ditingkat melalui integrasi langkah pengurangan risiko bencana dalam perancangan dan pembangunan. Kesiapsiagaan menghadapi bencana juga akan dipertingkatkan melalui pembangunan sistem bersepadu bagi ramalan cuaca dan banjir serta amaran awal banjir. Keupayaan tindak balas agensi berkaitan bencana dan komuniti juga akan dipertingkatkan bagi mengelakkan kehilangan nyawa dan kerosakan harta benda.



TONGGAK 6 : MEMPERKUKUH PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI

Momentum pertumbuhan ekonomi akan diperkuh dengan merangsang aktiviti ekonomi dan menggalakkan pelaburan swasta. Tumpuan akan diberi kepada pengukuhan asas ekonomi berlandaskan inovasi, kreativiti dan aktiviti nilai ditambah tinggi ke arah meningkatkan produktiviti dan daya saing industri.



Perbelanjaan kasar R&D (GERD) kepada KDNK

Keutamaan Pertama: Memperkuh Pertumbuhan Sektoral dan Mereformasi Struktur

Sektor perkhidmatan akan menjadi pemacu utama pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Oleh itu, sektor perkhidmatan yang berintensif pengetahuan akan dipertingkat. Usaha juga akan dipergiat bagi mewujudkan ekosistem yang dinamik, menggalakkan penerimgunaan teknologi terkini dan e-dagang serta memanfaatkan *platform digital* untuk mempromosi produk dan perkhidmatan bagi menembusi pasaran antarabangsa.

Sehubungan itu, Malaysia akan dijenamakan semula sebagai destinasi pelancongan utama dan produk ekopelancongan tempatan akan dimanfaatkan untuk menarik lebih ramai pelancong.

Kerajaan akan menggalakkan peralihan sektor pembuatan ke arah pengeluaran produk yang mempunyai nilai ditambah yang tinggi, pelbagai dan kompleks. Subsektor pembuatan yang mempunyai potensi pertumbuhan tinggi, iaitu aeroangkasa dan peranti perubatan, juga akan diutamakan. Pihak industri perlu meningkatkan produktiviti dengan mempercepat penggunaan robotik, automasi dan inovasi, menjalankan penyelidikan dan pembangunan serta melaksanakan amalan pengeluaran mampan.

Kerajaan sedar kepentingan perusahaan kecil dan sederhana (PKS) dalam ekonomi. Oleh itu, usaha untuk mewujudkan PKS yang berdaya tahan dan mampan akan terus dilaksanakan. Matlamat kerajaan adalah untuk meningkatkan sumbangan PKS kepada KDNK kepada 41 peratus pada tahun 2020.

Sumbangan PKS kepada eksport juga akan ditingkatkan melalui inisiatif pengantarabangsaan dan promosi eksport.

Bagi sektor pertanian, reformasi subsektor agromakanan akan diteruskan bagi meningkatkan sumbangan subsektor ini kepada nilai ditambah pertanian kepada 42.8 peratus pada tahun 2020 serta mengurangkan kebergantungan terhadap import makanan. Ini termasuklah inisiatif mengurus permintaan dan penawaran makanan, membangunkan input alternatif dan sumber kekayaan baharu serta memperkenalkan aktiviti pertanian nilai tambah yang tinggi. Inisiatif ini akan meningkatkan produktiviti dan pendapatan petani, nelayan dan penternak.

Keutamaan Kedua : Mempercepat Inovasi dan Penerimgunaan Teknologi

Negara perlu memanfaatkan Revolusi Perindustrian Keempat (4IR). Oleh itu, rangka kerja dasar nasional mengenai 4IR akan dibentuk untuk menggalakkan



inovasi, kreativiti dan daya saing dalam menghadapi revolusi digital yang semakin berkembang pesat. Manakala, Dasar Negara Mengenai Industri 4.0, 2018-2025 yang menggariskan pelan tindakan penggunaan teknologi berkaitan Industri 4.0 akan dilancarkan untuk meningkatkan produktiviti dan daya saing sektor pembuatan. Tumpuan juga akan diberi kepada beberapa bidang seperti bioteknologi, nanoteknologi, teknologi digital, teknologi hijau dan teknologi neuro yang akan melonjakkan kemajuan sains, teknologi dan inovasi.

Keutamaan Ketiga: Menyediakan Infrastruktur yang Berkualiti

Kerajaan akan memastikan infrastruktur yang disediakan adalah berkualiti dari segi integrasi, liputan dan ketersambungan serta kemampuan dan kemampunan. Bagi memperkukuh ketersambungan merentas wilayah, pembinaan lebuh raya di luar kawasan Lembah Klang akan terus diberi keutamaan, antaranya meneruskan pelaksanaan jajaran *Central Spine Road* dan Lebuh raya Kota Bharu-Kuala Krai.

Selain itu, pembesaran terminal, pemanjangan landasan dan penambahbaikan kemudahan bagi lapangan terbang terpilih akan dilaksana. Misalnya, menaik taraf kemudahan di Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Langkawi.

Pertumbuhan logistik dan fasilitasi perdagangan akan dipertingkatkan melalui inisiatif *uCustoms*, gerbang tunggal yang menyediakan proses bersepadu dan lengkap bagi pelepasan kargo, yang akan dilancarkan pada awal tahun 2019. Inisiatif ini akan meningkatkan kecekapan dan produktiviti serta daya saing pemain logistik Malaysia. Langkah untuk menambah baik infrastruktur digital akan terus dilaksana. Ke arah ini, kapasiti dan liputan jalur lebar akan terus dipertingkatkan menerusi *National Fiberisation and Connectivity Plan* untuk mencapai sasaran 95 peratus liputan jalur lebar di kawasan berpenduduk.

Usaha menambah baik perkhidmatan bekalan air kepada negeri yang mempunyai rizab margin rendah seperti Kedah dan

Perlis akan diberi keutamaan melalui menaik taraf loji sedia ada dan membina loji baharu. Pembinaan loji rawatan kumbahan serantau dan berpusat di bandar utama seperti Alor Setar, Kuantan dan Taiping akan dilaksana.

Kerajaan akan memastikan bekalan tenaga yang berdaya harap dan mampan bagi mengukuhkan jaminan tenaga dan meningkatkan kecekapan bekalan tenaga. Ini akan dicapai melalui pembinaan fasiliti terapung gas asli cecair yang kedua milik PETRONAS di luar pesisir pantai Sabah serta projek *Refinery and Petrochemical Integrated Development* (RAPID) di Pengerang, Johor.

Kecekapan dan daya harap bekalan elektrik di Semenanjung Malaysia akan ditingkatkan menerusi pelaksanaan fasa kedua Kawal Selia Berasaskan Insentif (IBR), dari tahun 2018 hingga tahun 2020. Pelaksanaan IBR akan diperluas ke Sabah dalam tempoh akhir Rancangan.



Sementara itu, pembinaan loji janakuasa baharu akan dilaksanakan melalui bidaan kompetitif supaya lebih telus dan wujud persaingan sihat dalam kalangan pemain industri.

MALAYSIA DAN DUNIA

Semua yang saya bentangkan ini menjurus untuk memperkukuh ekonomi, institusi awam dan tadbir urus kerajaan. Apabila kita berjaya, bermakna kita telah menebus maruah negara dan bangsa Malaysia. Kita akan dihormati kembali oleh dunia. Malaysia boleh kembali menyuarakan kepentingan

negara-negara kecil di forum-forum dunia. Ini yang dilakukan baru-baru ini di Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

Malaysia tidak dapat mengelak dari percaturan politik dunia khususnya antara kuasa-kuasa besar. Lebih-lebih lagi kedudukan Malaysia yang berhadapan dengan Laut China Selatan di mana berlaku ketegangan antara Amerika Syarikat dan China. Kita mengambil sikap berkecuali. Kita mahu rantau ini kekal aman dan bebas seperti yang termaktub dalam doktrin ZOPFAN. Sebagai sebuah negara perdagangan kita mahu kebebasan pelayaran - *freedom*

of navigation - terjamin. Malaysia tidak boleh melakukan ini secara bersendirian. Kita perlu berpegang kepada prinsip *collective security*. Justeru, Malaysia perlu berperanan untuk memperkukuh ASEAN untuk menjamin agar rantau ini terus stabil dan selamat.

Apa yang saya bentangkan adalah untuk rakyat. Untuk semua rakyat dari Perlis hingga Sabah. Untuk orang Melayu, Cina, India, Iban, Kadazan, Murut dan Orang Asli dan etnik-etnik lain yang semua bernaung di bawah langit Malaysia.

Kita mahu Malaysia yang bersatu padu. Kita mahu rakyat Malaysia berjaya dan menikmati kekayaan negara. Saya mengajak semua rakyat Malaysia menggalas tanggungjawab ini. Jika semua yang terkandung dalam dokumen ini dilaksanakan, saya yakin Malaysia akan mengaum kembali sebagai Harimau Asia. Imej Malaysia akan bertukar dari sebuah negara kleptokrat kepada sebuah negara demokrasi tulen dengan kerajaan yang bersih,

luhur dan berintegriti. Rakyat Malaysia di mana-mana tempat di seluruh pelusuk dunia boleh memperkenalkan dirinya dengan bangga: Saya rakyat Malaysia.

Inilah tekad kita. Inilah janji kita. Saya berdoa kepada Tuhan agar kita dapat melaksanakannya bersama seluruh bangsa Malaysia.

Akhir sekali, harapan saya adalah pada anak muda. Sebahagian besar generasi saya telah pergi. Kepada siapa akan kami tinggalkan nasib bangsa dan negara ini, kalau tidak kepada generasi muda. Saya seru kepada generasi muda: belajarlah segala ilmu yang boleh menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara maju. Dapatkan segala kemahiran. Perkukuhkan jati diri. Pegang teguh pada agama dan nilai-nilai murni. Tolak rasuah dengan sekeras-kerasnya. Hayati kebenaran, kejujuran dan keadilan. Ayuh, marilah kita semua berganding bahu dan bersatu untuk mencipta masa depan Malaysia yang lebih gemilang.

Saya mohon mencadang.





PERASMIAN PAMERAN PERTANIAN, HORTIKULTUR DAN AGRO PELANCONGAN MALAYSIA (MAHA) 2018

TAPAK MALAYSIA AGRO EXPOSITION PARK SERDANG
(MAEPS) SERDANG, SELANGOR | 22 NOVEMBER 2018



PERASMIAN PAMERAN PERTANIAN, HORTIKULTUR DAN AGRO PELANCONGAN MALAYSIA (MAHA) 2018

TAPAK MALAYSIA AGRO EXPOSITION PARK SERDANG
(MAEPS) SERDANG, SELANGOR | 22 NOVEMBER 2018

Terlebih dahulu saya ucapkan berbilang terima kasih kepada Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani di atas jemputan untuk merasmikan pameran Pertanian, Hortikultur dan Agro Pelancongan Malaysia ataupun *Malaysia Agriculture, Agro-Horticultural and Agrotourism show* – MAHA 2018 ini.

MAHA mempunyai sejarahnya yang tersendiri dan telah melalui pelbagai peringkat hinggalah ianya wujud dalam bentuk yang kita kenali pada hari ini.

Program dwi-tahunan ini, walaupun secara khusus adalah mengenai pertanian, hortikultur dan agro pelancongan, ianya telah berkembang sehingga menjadi sebahagian dari lanskap negara yang mempamerkan kemajuan dan pencapaian Malaysia.

Secara umumnya, MAHA adalah program yang menampilkan pelbagai produk-produk baru berkaitan pertanian yang bersandarkan kepada teknologi terkini, inovasi-innovasi tempatan dan luar negara, strategi-strategi pemasaran dan pengeluaran yang efektif dan lain-lain pendekatan yang mampu membantu sektor tersebut.

Kerana itu MAHA 2018 seharusnya menjadi landasan terbaik bagi masyarakat petani, penternak, nelayan dan usahawan industri asas tani untuk memperkenalkan produk dan perkhidmatan masing-masing kepada umum.

Perlu ditekankan bahawa program MAHA ini tidak harus dilihat semata-mata sebagai peluang untuk mempamerkan dan memperkenalkan produk-produk yang ada. Ia harus dilihat sebagai satu program yang menyeluruh mahupun bagi peserta dan juga pengunjung.

Jika pengunjung datang untuk melihat dan mencari produk-produk terkini dan peluang perniagaan yang baru, peserta harus mendapatkan maklum balas tentang apa yang pelanggan mahu atau perlu. Selain itu, peserta dan juga pengunjung harus mencari peluang seluas-luasnya untuk mengadakan kerjasama pengeluaran, penjualan dan pemasaran.

Jika sikap dan pemikiran sebegini dapat diterap kepada ke semua yang terlibat, saya yakin kita semua akan dapat melihat hasil dan keberkesanan program MAHA tersebut.

Sejarah akan memperlihatkan ketika kita baru mengecapi kemerdekaan, kita bergantung hampir sepenuhnya kepada sektor pertanian dan perlombongan bagi menjana

ekonomi. Namun, bergantung kepada sektor-sektor ini tanpa mengambil kira perubahan yang berlaku di luar negara akan menyebabkan kita tertinggal dibelakang. Kesedaran ini telah membawa Malaysia berubah dari negara yang ekonominya berasaskan pertanian kepada sebuah negara industri.

Langkah ini ternyata tepat kerana Malaysia berjaya maju ke hadapan dan pada satu masa di gelar Harimau Asia kerana kemajuan yang tercapai.

Tetapi ini tidak bermakna pertanian dan pengeluaran makanan kurang penting. Pasti kita sedar kemajuan teknologi dan perindustrian sesebuah negara dalam sektor pertanian dan pengeluaran makanan tetap diperlukan.

Apa yang sepatutnya berlaku ialah apabila negara mengambil langkah untuk menjadi negara industri, sektor pertanian dan pengeluaran makanan juga seharusnya keluar dari kongkongan pengeluaran tradisional dan menerima pemodenan yang mampu meningkatkan pengeluaran dan memberi hasil yang jauh lebih tinggi.



Pemodenan pertanian dan pengeluaran makanan akan memastikan keupayaan kapasiti yang lebih efisien. Jika tidak, petani tetap akan berada dalam kalangan yang termiskin selama-lamanya. Hanya dengan mengubah cara pertanian dan penternakan, iaitu melalui inovasi dan teknologi baharulah, petani dan penternak akan mengatasi masalah *please check against delivery* kemiskinan mereka. Kita juga sedar bahawa pertanian dan penternakan secara kecil-kecilan tidak mungkin mengubah nasib mereka. Satu cara perlu dicipta supaya industri ini diperbesarkan untuk menjadi lebih efisien.

Sektor pertanian akan terus kekal penting dan relevan kerana ia tidak lagi dilihat sebagai pengeluaran makanan tetapi telah diterima sebagai faktor penting di dalam menjamin “*food security*” atau keselamatan makanan negara.

Walaupun “*food security*” ditafsir sebagai “bekalan makanan yang mencukupi untuk semua rakyat pada setiap masa dan kadang-kala tidak ditekankan kepada samada makanan itu terhasil di dalam negara ataupun di impot, pastinya, bagi sebuah negara seperti Malaysia yang mempunyai tradisi pertanian yang meluas, bekalan itu harus sebahagian besarnya bergantung kepada penghasilan dari dalam negara.

Kita pasti sedar akan perubahan-perubahan mendadak yang berlaku di sekitar dunia terutamanya yang diakibatkan oleh apa yang digelar sebagai *Industry 4.0* ataupun Revolusi Industri Keempat (IR4.0). Ia akan membawa kesan dan impak yang besar ataupun “*disruption*” kepada cara-cara lama kita menjalankan aktiviti kita dan jika kita tidak bersedia melakukan perubahan-perubahan itu, kita akan tertinggal dan mungkin tidak mampu

meneruskan usaha-usaha kita selama ini. Suka atau tidak, “digitalisation” atau penggunaan peralatan digital serta teknologi-teknologi baru dan canggih yang akan memastikan kapasiti pengeluaran yang jauh lebih tinggi, tidak akan menunggu sesiapa dan pastinya sektor pertanian tidak terkecuali. Kerajaan telah mengambil pelbagai langkah untuk memastikan rakyat dari mana-mana sektor tidak ketinggalan atau terpinggir.

Sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) masih agak kecil sedangkan potensinya sangat besar. Berbanding tahun 2016, sumbangan kepada KDNK telah meningkat daripada 8.07% kepada 8.17% pada tahun 2017. Meskipun peratusannya kecil, nilai ekonomi sektor agro makanan cukup signifikan iaitu sebanyak RM37.4 bilion untuk tahun 2017 berbanding dengan RM36.7 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya.

Oleh itu, pengeluaran produk agro makanan dilihat berpotensi besar untuk ditingkatkan agar Malaysia mampu memenuhi jaminan bekalan makanan dan tidak bergantung sepenuhnya kepada bekalan import. Dengan jangkaan penduduk Malaysia akan meningkat kepada 41.2 juta



orang menjelang tahun 2040, tidak perlu ditekankan betapa pentingnya untuk kita memastikan bekalan negara yang mencukupi.

Dalam Kajian Separuh Penggal, Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (KSP RMKe-11) yang saya telah bentangkan di Parlimen, kerajaan telah menasaskan untuk meningkatkan sumbangan kepada nilai ditambah pertanian kepada jumlah sasaran sebanyak 42.8% pada tahun 2020.

Sehubungan itu, kerajaan akan melaksanakan pelbagai inisiatif dalam subsektor agro makanan bagi mengurangkan kebergantungan terhadap import makanan melalui peningkatan produktiviti dan pendapatan para petani, penternak, nelayan dan usahawan industri asas tani. Ini diharap dapat memperbaikiimbangan dagangan makanan negara.



Kerajaan juga dalam kerangka untuk melaksanakan kajian Dasar Agromakanan Negara 2.0 bagi tempoh tahun 2021 hingga tahun 2030 bagi memacu pemodenan sektor agro makanan. Dasar baharu ini akan menyusun semula strategi untuk mempercepat proses pemodenan selain mengurus permintaan dan penawaran makanan.

Selain itu, (Dasar Agromakanan Negara 2.0) juga akan menyelaraskan semula pelaburan kerajaan dan swasta untuk pembangunan infrastruktur, pembinaan modal insan pertanian dan penyelidikan dan pembangunan, komersial dan inovasi. Ini sejajar dengan hasrat kerajaan untuk menjadikan sektor agro makanan lebih berdaya saing.

Di samping itu, kerajaan akan membangunkan input alternatif dan sumber rezeki baharu seperti kelapa, nanas, tembikai, belimbing dan durian yang didapati mempunyai permintaan besar di pasaran tempatan dan global serta mempunyai nilai ekonomi yang baik. Sumber-sumber rezeki baharu ini akan dieksploitasi sepenuhnya menerusi pelbagai usaha penyelidikan dan pembangunan termasuk aspek perniagaannya.

Bagi menjayakan hasrat-hasrat tersebut, kerajaan komited untuk mengoptimalkan penggunaan kemudahan dan aset logistik sedia ada. Ianya merangkumi pusat pengumpulan dan pengedaran, kemudahan rantaian sejuk serta mesin dan jentera pengangkutan. Secara tidak langsung, kesemua rantaian nilai sektor agro makanan akan dimanfaatkan sepenuhnya.

Ini akan membolehkan masyarakat petani, penternak, nelayan dan usahawan asas tani memperoleh batas ekonomi yang lebih besar, akses kepada pasaran yang lebih luas dan rangkaian pengedaran yang lebih efisien. Dalam masa yang sama, ini akan mengurangkan kebergantungan

kepada orang tengah yang melampau dan kerugian hasil lepas tuai yang tinggi.

Sesuai dengan tema iaitu **“Makanan Kita, Masa Depan Kita”**, MAHA 2018 diharap mampu menjadi penggalak kepada penggunaan teknologi-teknologi baharu dalam sektor agro makanan secara meluas. Pengenalan konsep baharu seperti *Smart Farming* yang penuh dengan deretan teknologi-teknologi terkini pertanian dijangka akan meningkatkan pendapatan para petani, penternak, nelayan dan usahawan industri asas tani.

MAHA 2018 akan terus dijadikan platform dalam menarik minat golongan muda khususnya untuk menceburi bidang pertanian dan menyemai semangat keusahawanan dalam minda mereka. Pembangunan usahawan belia tani sebagai perintis dan pelopor sektor agro makanan perlu seiring dengan perkembangan permintaan sumber bekalan makanan akan datang yang mampu menjadi pelapis kepada petani, penternak dan nelayan kita hari ini.

Pelbagai insentif dan peruntukan telah disediakan untuk menarik lebih ramai *“agropreneur”* muda dalam sektor agro makanan pada masa hadapan.

Saya mengucapkan tahniah dan syabas kepada semua warga Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani dan jabatan serta agensinya termasuk semua pihak yang terlibat secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam penganjuran MAHA 2018 pada kali ini.

MAHA 2018 ini dianjurkan pada ketika negara berhadapan dengan perubahan-perubahan mendadak dan kritikal dalam semua bidang dan sektor pertanian tidak terkecuali. Maka tanggungjawab penganjur MAHA 2018 jauh lebih berat dan mencabar. Kejayaan MAHA 2018 pasti memberi harapan keupayaan semua pihak dalam menangani cabaran-cabaran baru tersebut.

Dengan lafaz *Bismillah*, saya dengan ini merasmikan MAHA 2018.

Sekian, terima kasih.





PERASMIAN ANUGERAH AKADEMIK NEGARA 2018

HOTEL MARRIOTT
PUTRAJAYA | 27 NOVEMBER 2018



PERASMIAN ANUGERAH AKADEMIK NEGARA 2018

HOTEL MARRIOTT PUTRAJAYA | 27 NOVEMBER 2018

Pertamanya, terima kasih kerana menjemput saya untuk bersama-sama meraikan Majlis Anugerah Akademik Negara ke-12 ini.

Tahniah saya ucapkan kepada Jabatan Pendidikan Tinggi, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia sebagai penganjur majlis ini kerana telah berjaya meneruskan acara ini yang memberi pengiktirafan kepada para akademik yang telah menyumbang kepada “*Academic Excellence*” pusat-pusat pengajian tinggi negara.

Mengiktiraf sumbangan ahli akademik di institusi-institusi pendidikan tinggi melalui Anugerah Akademik Negara (AAN) adalah pernyataan bahawa kerajaan berhasrat usaha mempertingkatkan pencapaian pendidikan tinggi diberi perhatian yang sewajarnya. Bagi saya, pencapaian ahli akademik yang baik akan memastikan perkongsian dan penyampaian ilmu yang baik di institusi pengajian tinggi dan institusi yang mempunyai rekod akademik yang cemerlang akan melahirkan pelajar dan ahli akademik yang juga cemerlang.

Saya difahamkan bahawa ahli-ahli akademik yang akan menerima anugerah pada malam ini bukan sahaja telah mencipta nama di dalam negara malah telah diiktiraf di peringkat antarabangsa kerana sumbangan besar mereka untuk meningkat kualiti pendidikan negara. Pencapaian mereka yang cemerlang meliputi pelbagai bidang antaranya penghasilan buku, karya seni dan kreativiti, serta menjadi penyelidik dan tenaga pengajar yang berkesan.

Walaupun masih terdapat banyak ruang untuk kemajuan, pencapaian yang ditunjukkan oleh warga Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi di Malaysia di dalam memenuhi aspirasi pendidikan tinggi negara adalah menggalakkan. Pelbagai inisiatif Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, ke arah penyediaan graduan yang holistik dan seimbang sejajar dengan Falsafah Pendidikan Negara, telah dilaksanakan. Adalah diharap agar Anugerah Akademik Negara ini akan menjadi galakan kepada usaha peningkatan akademik di Institut Pengajian Tinggi.

Sistem pendidikan tinggi negara telah mendapat perhatian daripada organisasi dalam dan luar negara. UNESCO telah melantik Malaysia menjadi ahli Lembaga Eksekutifnya sehingga tahun 2019.



Malaysia akan memainkan peranan dalam menyumbang idea dan amalan dalam pendidikan dan meraih seberapa banyak pengalaman dari pelantikan itu.

Kerajaan komited untuk menjadikan pendidikan berkualiti sebagai agenda utama negara. Antara inisiatif ke arah ini adalah mengiktiraf Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan Vokasional (TVET) yang menekankan pendekatan kemahiran ke arah membangunkan Malaysia menjadi sebuah negara maju yang berpendapatan tinggi pada tahun 2050. TVET juga bakal melahirkan modal insan Malaysia yang seimbang dan tidak bergantung kepada tenaga asing berkeelayakan di samping memastikan generasi masa depan Malaysia tahun 2050 terus terbina sebagai masyarakat berpengetahuan teknologi tinggi.

Institusi pendidikan tinggi tempatan juga telah menyediakan kursus-kursus berteras industri berteknologi tinggi seperti automotif, aero-angkasa, rel, perkapalan, teknologi makanan, elektronik, farmaseutikal dan lain-lain.



Ini akan melahirkan modal insan terlatih, profesional dan berkemahiran serta mengurangkan kita bergantung kepada kepakaran luar.

Ahli akademik berperanan sebagai penjana ilmu baharu dan pemimpin ilmu. Penjana ilmu baharu melalui penyelidikan menjadi asas bagi membina kesjaranaan dan kewibawaan ahli akademik.

Penghasilan produk dan penerbitan karya asli merupakan antara hasil dari penyelidikan ini. Dan ini akan menjadi manifestasi bahawa ahli akademik tempatan bukan sahaja mempunyai kesjaranaan intelek di atas kertas malah dapat memberi impak kepada dunia, negara dan masyarakat melalui produk dan penulisan yang dihasilkan.

Dalam usaha untuk melahirkan ahli akademik yang mampu bersaing di peringkat antarabangsa, saya difahamkan bahawa beberapa ahli-ahli akademik negara telah diiktiraf di peringkat dunia. Profesor Tan Sri Dato' Dzul kifli Abdul Razak, Rektor baharu Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia yang juga penerima anugerah Tokoh Akademik Negara Ke-11 merupakan penerima sulung dari Asia yang diberi penghormatan menerima pingat Gilbert oleh Universitas 21 - sebuah badan penarafan antarabangsa. Anugerah tersebut merupakan pengiktirafan terhadap kepimpinan dan pengalaman luas Profesor Tan Sri Dato' Dzul kifli Abdul Razak dalam dunia akademik serta pentadbiran pendidikan tinggi di peringkat Malaysia dan antarabangsa.

Seorang lagi tokoh akademik yang telah mengharumkan nama Malaysia di persada antarabangsa ialah Professor Dr. Rahmah Noordin, penyelidik daripada Universiti Sains Malaysia yang telah menghasilkan dua kit diagnostik penyakit *Lymphatic Filariasis Brugia*. *Brugia Rapid* digunakan dalam diagnosis pesakit, susulan rawatan, dan pemeriksaan populasi endemik, pekerja asing dan pelancong. Ciptaan Professor Dr. Rahmah telah diiktiraf oleh *World Health Organisation* (WHO) dan digunakan oleh badan Kesihatan Dunia tersebut dalam programnya untuk membasmi penyakit yang endemik di India, China, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam dan Malaysia.

Walaupun sering menjadi sasaran kritikan, kerajaan pastinya masih berbangga dengan pencapaian yang telah ditunjukkan oleh institusi pendidikan tinggi dan ahli akademik tempatan. Pencapaian-pencapaian ini menyumbang kepada strategi untuk meletak pendidikan negara di peringkat antarabangsa.

Ahli akademik merupakan golongan yang paling penting dalam melahirkan graduan yang mampu menghadapi

cabaran masa depan ataupun *future-proof graduates* yang bukan hanya menguasai ilmu tetapi turut memiliki nilai dan kebijaksanaan dalam berhadapan dengan cabaran kehidupan yang amat kompleks.

Usaha membudayakan ilmu dan nilai-nilai murni dikalangan graduan tidak hanya bergantung kepada kehebatan infrastruktur dan prasarana institusi, malah perlu dididik oleh akademia yang memahami, mendalami dan menghayati falsafah pendidikan negara, menggunakan dengan sebaik-baiknya bahan pembelajaran dan pengajaran kontemporari dan mengaplikasi mod pembelajaran dan pengajaran yang terkini.

Maka di sinilah letaknya cabaran kepada ahli akademik di institusi pendidikan tinggi. Bagaimana mereka dapat mengimbang tanggungjawab sebagai pendidik dan pada masa yang sama menghasilkan penulisan ilmiah, melakukan penyelidikan, menjadi rujukan dalam bidang dan kepakaran masing-masing, menghasilkan produk atau karya kreatif yang mampu dikomersilkan dan lain-lain lagi.



Saya percaya untuk menghasil ahli-ahli akademik dan graduan yang cemerlang, satu penilaian semula terhadap sistem nilai kita amat penting, sama pentingnya dengan penekanan kepada strategi untuk mencapai *academic excellence* itu sendiri. Saya juga berharap, Anugerah Akademik Negara ini yang dicapai oleh beberapa tokoh

akan menjadi galakan kepada ahli-ahli akademik yang lain kerana ia meletak satu *standard* atau piawaian yang harus dicapai oleh yang lain.

Saya merakamkan penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada semua ahli akademik yang telah memainkan peranan yang penting di institusi pendidikan tinggi negara.



Tanpa sokongan mereka, saya percaya kita tidak mungkin dapat membangun generasi berilmu yang cemerlang sekaligus menjadi insan yang seimbang untuk pembangunan dan kemajuan negara.

Sebagai penutup, saya mengucapkan tahniah kepada semua pihak yang terlibat dalam

menjayakan Anugerah Akademik Negara (AAN) pada tahun ini. Dan tahniah kepada penerima-penerima anugerah. Diharap ia akan memberi semangat untuk terus meningkatkan kecemerlangan diri dan institusi masing-masing.

Sekian. Terima kasih.



SPEECHES OF
PRIME MINISTER
— TUN DR. —

MAHATHIR

MOHAMAD

2018

PLANTING SEEDS OF HOPE

MAHATHIR

SPEECHES OF
PRIME MINISTER
— TUN DR. —

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2018

“PLANTING SEEDS
OF HOPE”

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KEEPING ASIA OPEN – HOW TO ACHIEVE PROSPERITY AND STABILITY

24TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE
FUTURE OF ASIA, JAPAN | 11 JUNE 2018



KEEPING ASIA OPEN – HOW TO ACHIEVE PROSPERITY AND STABILITY

24TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF ASIA, JAPAN | 11 JUNE 2018

Firstly I would like to say thank you to Nikkei for inviting me to speak again at this forum. I have been here many times and I am very glad that again I get this opportunity to speak to a very important Japanese audience.

Malaysia as you know had recently had a change of government, so a lot of people expect to see what the changes are that this new government will bring, but before that, I would like to say that Malaysia is a trading nation. We are not a great producer of goods or manufacturer of product, but, nevertheless, the strategic location of Malaysia makes it a very important spot for the whole of southeast Asia, and because of that we need a world that is very stable and peaceful.

Today we see the world in a state of turmoil, almost. We see leaders with many different views, and some of these views affect the rest of the world, without very much about free trade, and it is the country that promotes free trade most of all, that today seems to have rejected free trade. Now, that actually is happening in many countries, although we pay lip service to free trade, most countries practice some kind of restrictions. I say this because small countries like Malaysia, find difficulty in competing in a free trade world that is because we are small.

For example, we have this great ambition to produce motor vehicles, cars, but we find that penetrating the markets of the developed countries is not so easy. There are restrictions, not based on tax, and import duties and the likes, but more on various conditions attached to the import of cars into



those countries. It is not by accident that we see in Japan, most of the cars are of Japanese make. We see the same in Korea, most of the cars are of Korean make. In China, the cars are of foreign make, but they are all assembled and produced in China. We cannot penetrate either of these three markets. And it is the same with countries like Germany which exports a lot of motor vehicles to Malaysia, but Malaysia cannot even export one single car into Germany, so today, when we talk about free trade, we are not really adhering to the principles of free trade.

Now, Malaysia would like to think that different countries should be treated differently when it comes to free trade. We have to recognize just as there are infant industries, there are infant nations. Nations which are just beginning to grow. They need to have some privileges, some protections for themselves because they are not in the position to compete with the great trading nations, great manufacturing nations of the world. This is why we, at least when my own country subscribed to the TPPA, I myself was not very keen on it, because I thought that it would affect Malaysia adversely. At that time the US was a partner in the TPPA, but now of course, we are having the same organization, without the same participation by the US because US now no longer espouse free trade, they want restricted trade.

But in the new organization in East Asia, we are going to have some free trade kind of organization, but I would like to say where countries with different capacities to compete must be given due consideration. It is like playing golf, when you are playing golf,

you need handicaps. The weakest people get the highest handicaps, so in that way, the competition will be much fairer.

It is the same with trade. We have to consider the countries who are just growing, they need some protection for themselves.

They need to have some considerations paid to their weakness and their lack of capacities. So when the world today talks about free trade, it is quite obvious, that even the developed countries find that free trade is not so acceptable, especially now in America, where it is actually indulging in protected trade. And if America, a huge country with the biggest economy in the world, the richest country in fact, believes in restriction of trade, it is not justified. But for small countries it is justified because small countries cannot compete on the same terms as the big countries.

What is happening in the world today is a swing away from the kind of thinking you find in the



1990s. Today the world is becoming more separate than ever. We talk about North America, we talk about Europe, but in the east, we have not succeeded in forming any coalition or grouping of like-minded countries in East Asia. It is not good for us to isolate into groups like this and compete fiercely. It is better if we have one single grouping of the world which are subjected to the same standards, accepting that



we give due considerations to the weaknesses and strengths of the different nations. That way, we will see a world market where trading is free, but due considerations are given to the weak when competing with the rich. So this is what Malaysia feels about our relations with the rest of the world.

We see for example that the world promotes democracy, and changes of the regime. Democracy does

work, in some countries, some old democratic countries. It works very well. But we see some new countries which decide to be democratic, they find themselves today without a government, because they have conflicts that almost always result in a democracy. Many of the new democracies find it difficult to even understand or practice democracy. For example, if they have elections, it's not always that they like the result of the election.



One of the most important things in election is that the losers must accept the result and wait for the next election. But we find in many new democracies, the losers are not always prepared to accept the results. Invariably, they go against the winning party, harassing the winning party, going on strikes and having street demonstrations and as a result, the democratically-elected government is unable to function.

it takes time for people to absorb the concepts of democracy -That the will of the people, as expressed by the ballot box, is supreme.

The tendency is always to reject when you lose, and to accept when you win. This has got to be reversed, if people are going to become democratic. Malaysia is fortunate, in the last general election, that although the former party was very strong, the opposition won. We had expected some trouble. When the opposition won, we thought that the governing party would not relent, would not give in, to the results of the election. But such was the surprise, they were taken off guard, and they could not do anything when they found that the whole nation has voted against them. And so in Malaysia, fortunately, we had a transition that

is not violent, we had no blood was shed when the election results were made known. So in that sense, we were very fortunate, not because we had planned for it, but because accidentally, it happened that the government party had decided to actually accept the result of the election.

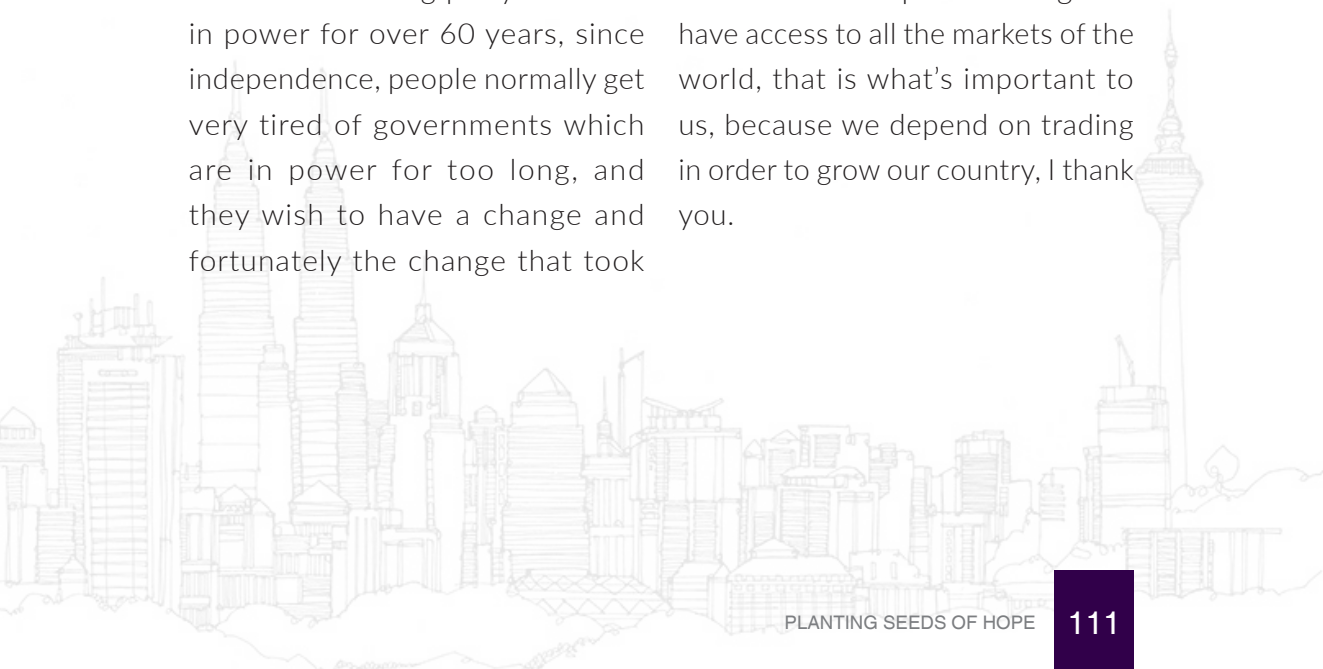
But in most other countries, new democracies, this is not always happening. Almost invariably, the election results are rejected because there are frauds and foul play. But Malaysia had a long experience with democracy, and because of that we find that Malaysia had a smooth transition of the opposition becoming the government, as had happened, without any violence.

One of the reasons of course, is because the ruling party has been in power for over 60 years, since independence, people normally get very tired of governments which are in power for too long, and they wish to have a change and fortunately the change that took

place in Malaysia was done without any violence. But it takes time to understand, that the ballot box is the determinant in a democracy. So, we felt that our experience is rather accidental rather than planned.

So I will stop there because I believe that the next part of the talk is for us to. For me to answer questions from moderator as well as from the floor. So i would like to say thank you very much to Nikkei for this invitation and for this opportunity for me to explain what happened in Malaysia recently and to ensure that although our government has changed, our policies towards other countries are still the same.

We want to be friendly with all the countries of the world irrespective of ideologies, and we want to ensure that we can keep on trading and have access to all the markets of the world, that is what's important to us, because we depend on trading in order to grow our country, I thank you.







GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

OXFORD CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
24 SEPTEMBER 2018



GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

OXFORD CENTRE
FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES | 24 SEPTEMBER 2018

Bismillahirrahmanirahim in the Name Of Allah the Merciful and the Compassionate.

Assalamualaikum and very good afternoon everyone. Mr. Nizam, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. I feel deeply honoured that I had been asked to speak once again at Oxford University. I have chosen the subject called Government and Governance in the Islamic World. The first thing that you would note about the system of governance in Islamic World is that it had hardly changed. At the time when the rest of the world were modifying their system of government. The Islamic World remained attached to the system the monarchy system which supports an authoritarian system. Nobody could think of any revision in that system. The ruler is supreme and obedience to him is a must. The ruler has absolute power. And this is accepted by the people in Muslim countries that the ruler should have absolute power. Of course as you say absolute power corrupts and corrupts absolutely. Invariably this happens in most of Islamic states. It doesn't mean that they don't provide good governance all the time. They have been rulers in Islamic state who have done a great deal for their country who have led their country to prominence until at one time of course the muslim appeared to be the most successful people in term of governance of their countries. They were strong they were able to conquer their neighbours. They were able to provide for the development of their countries. In fact they were so impressive they are letting a lot European countries felt they need to copy from the Muslim governance system. And so therefore sometime around 15th century Europeans

began to study Islamic way of governance and development. They even studied Arabic in order to gain access to the great libraries in Cordoba in Baghdad because they want to know how was it that the Muslim so abled to build the great civilisation.

The standard in those days was the Muslim standard. Everybody felt that if they copy the Muslim system they would progress. Indeed they did around 15th century they gained access to the libraries of the Muslim intellectual and they learned a lot from the Muslim.

But unfortunately at about the same time the Muslim decided that their system was wrong. They decided they were not Islamic enough. They thought anything that is not about Islam is not desirable. The study of other subjects will not gain merit for the after life. And so they cease to study all those subjects at which they excelled in the past. Of course we know of name like Ibnu Sina, Ibnu Rusyd and the others who find



many of the knowledge that gave Muslim civilization the edge over other civilizations.

However, throughout all these the whim and fancies of the ruler prevails. If they have good ruler then they succeed and they become very modern in that sense during their time. But the ruler upon gaining absolute power invariably abuse the power that they have and so we find that some of the intellectuals were the victims of jealousy on the part of the ruler. And of course they did not get the benefit of intellectuals in the governance of their countries.



These prevail until today and now Muslims have to admit that they are not leading the world anymore.

They have been left behind and they have been left behind because they have discarded the learning that they find before. This has been taken over by the European and they find that they were left behind they continue to be left behind.

Eventually of course the great Muslim civilisation fragmented and almost all their lands and territories were conquered by western countries. They no longer have anything to buy and to rule. This

does not mean they are incapable they are very capable people but their opportunity to learn anything else other than religion had denied them. As a result they began to regret.

This is one of the things that happen when will give absolute power to anyone at all. They tend to be jealous of others and they tend to downgrade anybody else who may appear to be better than them. Throughout history of the Muslim world we see these things happening eventually they had to come around to prepare to accept the fact that they are no longer the great Islamic Civilisation that they used to be. They see all

around them countries which had prospered greatly. These countries prospered because initially these countries learn from the Muslim civilisation and they made progress from there on. After the muslim countries were conquered they felt that they were no longer able to compete with the West and they developed inferiority complex and they feel that they could do nothing right. The regression goes on and on until many of them migrated to live in other countries and they find that other countries are doing better than their own countries. They find that giving power to one person is not right. They need to adopt the system that was developed in the West. Eventually of course

they felt they too should become democratic.

But democracy is not the easiest way to manage. It is very complex it needs self-restrain on the part of many people including of the people who have been given the right to choose their government but this is something that Muslim generally does not understand how the ruler could be chosen by the people.

The ruler should be because of his right because he comes from certain family even if the ruler is overthrown by some leaders in their community. The new leader inevitably adopt the title of ruler.



They all became sultan and they all propagated same system of government in which the ruler does everything for the country for the people. Indeed all revenues go to the ruler. It is up to his generosity to distribute wealth to the country in order to grow or to administer the country. That is still stand today. Revenue of country belong to the ruler and it is up to

him to be generous to pay for the administration and development of the country. And as I said just now invariably they become corrupt. So the answer to that is to change system of government and they found that system must be the democratic system and they were urge to overthrow their rulers and setup a democratic government.

We know they tried to do this now known as the Arab Spring but as you know democracy in the west did not become the system overnight. It took the West almost 200 years to develop the system of democracy. It required a certain frame of mind to accept having a ruler who is chosen by the people. The progress was slow.

Initially only land owners were allowed to participate in voting for the government subsequently other groups were also allowed working people were allowed like to go to other government women took a long time get the right to vote for the government.

So you can see that the democratic system did not come to the West overnight. It took many years before the frame of mind was such that they accept the result of simple things like a tick on a piece of paper called the vote to determine who will rule the country.

The other thing about the Muslim world is that they believe in consensus that any decision must be agreed to by everyone. Until it is agreed to by everyone a decision cannot be made. It is almost impossible to have everyone agreed to anything invariably there will be differences in their views



and opinions as in order to achieve consensus they have to water down whatever decision to make until it becomes quite meaningless. So it is very difficult for Muslim countries to change on their own. They may have noticed the dictatorial ways of the absolute rulers but they could not think of changing the system because to do so need to have consensus. It took them a very long time before some members of their community having been exposed to system of the government in the Western countries. For them to decide they took long time until they were forced by outside power to change. This was the regime change that they have to undertake.

It is now called the Arab Spring. Why it is called the Arab Spring is something that until now I cannot understand but the fact is that the world caused is changing the system of government in the Muslim countries and this is something that is good. But they forget that it is not just the system that has to be changed it is also the mind set the value system of the people must change which has changed. From having hereditary king to having

leader voted by the people is a big change which is not easy to adopt by whole country.

So what we see is that they did carry out revolution of sort to overthrow out the dictatorial leaders for all these they were all united. They thought that if the ruler is disposed then they will become the ruler. Always the thinking is still change a ruler for another ruler.

They did not realised that the reason the why ruler was disposed was because there were many factions in their society wanted the leader to be dispose so for that reason they remain united. They have one objective to overthrow the ruler and they felt once the leader is overthrown then they will become democratic. But there are many factions which participated in the overthrow of the rulers and each faction believe with the ruler they will take over his place as soon as the ruler is overthrown they realise that the are many aspirants all wanted to pick up the ruler.



When they conducted election they found that through election one of them not all of them but one of them may achieve the desired number of votes in order to be the government.

But the loser do not want to accept this. They felt that something must be wrong if they themselves did not win. So a new government is formed with probably the people giving majority to one party the other party refuses to accept the result they would struggle to bring that government down In many instances of course they resort to violence and the new government elected by majority of people were pulled down and they're either

have to have another election or else somebody might elect to power. If there is a strong military force in society the military will take advantage of situation and form a kind of military government which of course is not democracy. Otherwise they might have an election they may be a new party would win but the new party will be subjected to the same forces which brought down the previous party. So sometimes you see something like musical chair with different parties becoming the government and being change without being able to rule the country.

This is because on the one hand the intellectuals may understand the workings of democracy but the vast majority of people do not understand that in the democracy you have to respect the vote. You have to respect the choice made by the people feel that if they are not being chosen there must be some mistake somewhere. So you find government being changed and change again sometime through democratic processes at other time through seizure of power by some strong man or by military. You see this happening in many of the new democracies in the Muslim world.

If they are going to succeed I think it is necessary to give them more time to develop the mind-set that understand that you can honour the vote of the people and accept there will be a ruler who is chosen by the people by the simple process of voting.

This is something that is not really understood in the Muslim world which I said just now is much more familiar much more comfortable with hereditary ruler. We find that even though there may be change of government invariably would try to assume the position of a hereditary ruler. They cannot imagine that after they finished their term either somebody else might take over from them. So you find in some dictatorship resulting from the overthrow of monarchy. Also setting a new monarchy with same system of hereditary ruler.

The expectation is that once a person win with his family have right to govern the country through his family forever. So this is the process that can only be avoided over time by learning and understanding the democratic system.

I am saying this about Muslim countries. Malaysia is a Muslim country not 100% Muslim. 40% of our people are non-Muslim and 60% are Muslim. But upon independence we decided that this system we would adopt would be democratic system.

This was not so easy because we have 9 rulers 9 hereditary rulers. Most of the Muslim in the country are very loyal to this ruler. How do we deal with them? We thought we should adopt the British system of constitutional monarch. But then there are 9 monarchs so we decided to have a change of the ruler every five years but confined to the hereditary rulers of





9 states. Somehow it has worked because the people in the country seem to find that they still have their rulers but they can still have their democratic system.

It is not been easy there are problems like race differences and religion but Malaysian are probably the most timid people. They don't like violent they are prepared to endure hardship with that government until it changes by itself. They are not going to make any effort to overthrow the government. No violence no assassination and the like and so in Malaysia it seems to have work. But Malaysia is not 100% Muslim. I do not know whether Malaysia as 100% Muslim country would be able to function as democracy or not. We need to test that.

Perhaps by depriving the non-Muslim of the right to vote but of course we are not going to do that. But in other muslim countries we see the transition has brought about changes which are disastrous for those countries I think there is a need of them to spend more time understanding for the people themselves to understand the democratic system if you don't understand that in a democracy the vote is powerful then of course you cannot have a democratic system. This is the problem faced by many Muslim countries because there is still much more comfortable with monarchy with authoritarian system even if there is seizure of power by a non-royal still the new ruler would assume the title of king or sultan whatever and rule the country thru their authoritarian monarch system so this is a problem that cannot be

overcome overnight he's going take long time unfortunately because they don't understand the system they are facing terrible disasters today and every time they tried for democratic system they will be fighting among them and the countries can be almost totally destroyed.

For me as a Muslim I feel shame that Muslim countries are not so well governed to the extent that Muslims run away from Muslim countries to live in non-muslim countries.

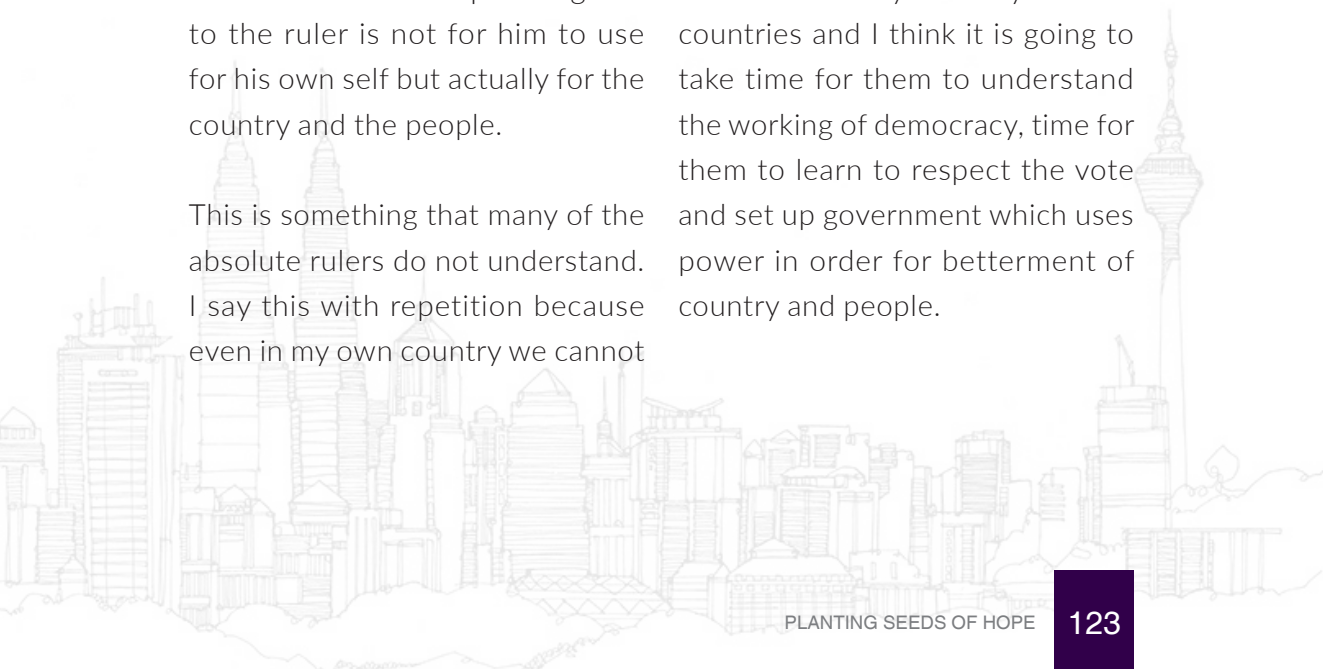
That is what is happening today they find that non-Muslim countries provide better protection and security for them but their own muslim countries are unstable one and oppressive. So Muslim need to understand that power given to the ruler is not for him to use for his own self but actually for the country and the people.

This is something that many of the absolute rulers do not understand. I say this with repetition because even in my own country we cannot

say anything against the ruler and of course you have such powerful rulers as it would be some abuses of power. We have in Malaysia we have to suffer in silence and somehow or rather more likely is this a difficult task for us in Malaysia it is even more difficult for the 100% Muslim countries because their people do not understand the democratic system.

A system in which the people choose their government and support the government in their period of time. They cannot wait until term is over they need to change immediately after an election try to overthrow the winners.

They cannot wait until 5 years or 4 years before the next general election is held. This is what we have seen today in many Muslim countries and I think it is going to take time for them to understand the working of democracy, time for them to learn to respect the vote and set up government which uses power in order for betterment of country and people.





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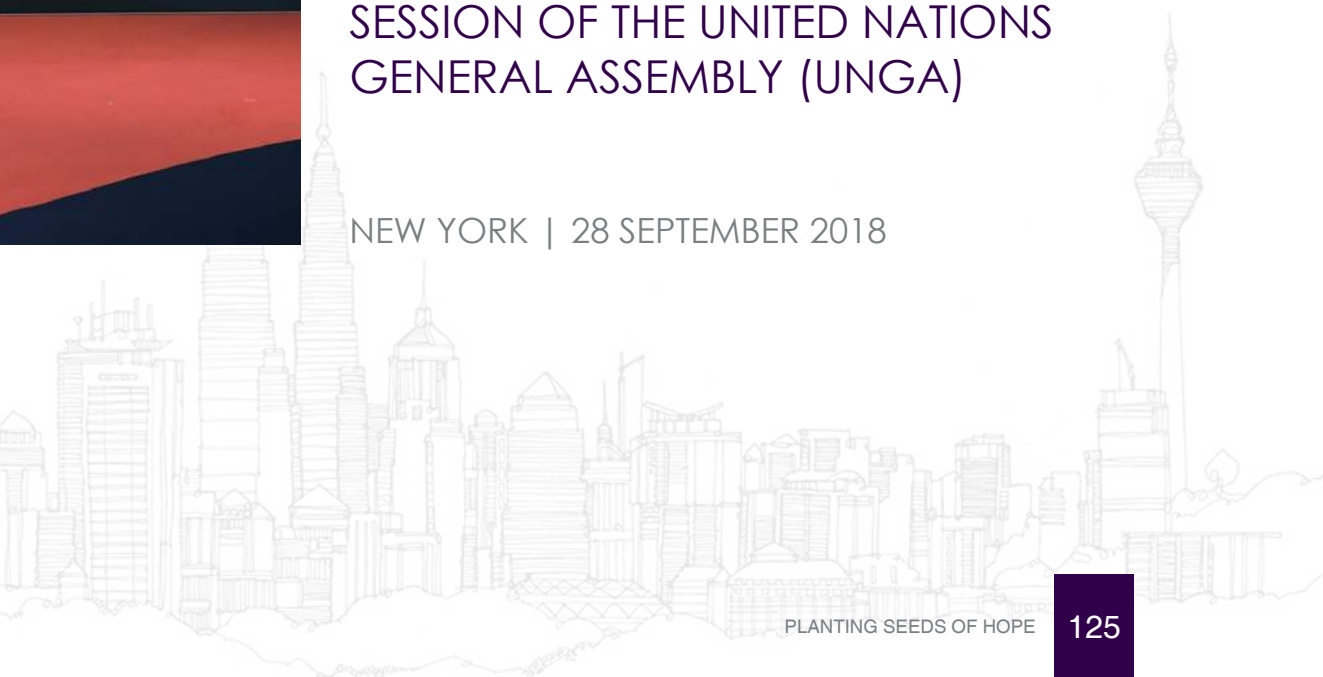
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THE GENERAL DEBATE OF THE 73RD SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA)

NEW YORK | 28 SEPTEMBER 2018



THE GENERAL DEBATE OF THE 73RD SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA)

NEW YORK | 28 SEPTEMBER 2018

I would like to join others in congratulating you on your election as the President of the Seventy-Third (73rd) Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). I am confident with your wisdom and vast experience; this session will achieve the objectives of the theme for this session. I assure you of Malaysia's fullest support and cooperation towards achieving these noble goals. Allow me to also pay tribute to your predecessor, His Excellency Miroslav Lajcak, for his dedication and stewardship in successfully completing the work of the 72nd Session of the General Assembly.

I commend the Secretary-General and the United Nations staff for their tireless efforts in steering and managing UN activities globally. In particular, I pay tribute to the late Kofi Annan, the seventh Secretary-General of the UN from 1997 – 2006, who sadly passed away in August this year. Malaysia had a positively strong and active engagement with the UN during his tenure.

The theme of this 73rd Session of General Assembly, “Making the United Nations Relevant to All People: Global Leadership and Shared Responsibilities for Peaceful, Equitable and Sustainable Societies” remains true to the aspiration of our founding fathers. The theme is most relevant and timely. It is especially pertinent in the context of the new Malaysia. The new Government of Malaysia, recently empowered with a strong mandate from its people, is committed to ensure that every Malaysian has

an equitable share in the prosperity and wealth of the nation.

A new Malaysia emerged after the 14th General Election in May this year. Malaysians decided to change their government, which had been in power for 61 years, i.e., since independence.

We did this because the immediate past Government indulged in the politics of hatred, of racial and religious bigotry, as well as widespread corruption. The process of change was achieved democratically, without violence or loss of lives.

Malaysians want a new Malaysia that upholds the principles of fairness, good governance, integrity and the rule of law. They want a Malaysia that is a friend to all and enemy of none. A Malaysia that remains neutral and non-aligned. A Malaysia that detests and abhors wars and violence. They also want a Malaysia that will speak its mind on what is right and wrong, without fear or favour. A new Malaysia that believes in co-



operation based on mutual respect, for mutual gain. The new Malaysia that offers a partnership based on our philosophy of 'prosperity-neighbour'. We believe in the goodness of cooperation, that a prosperous and stable neighbour would contribute to our own prosperity and stability. The new Malaysia will firmly espouse the principles promoted by the UN in our international engagements. These include the principles of truth, human rights, the rule of law, justice, fairness, responsibility and accountability, as well as



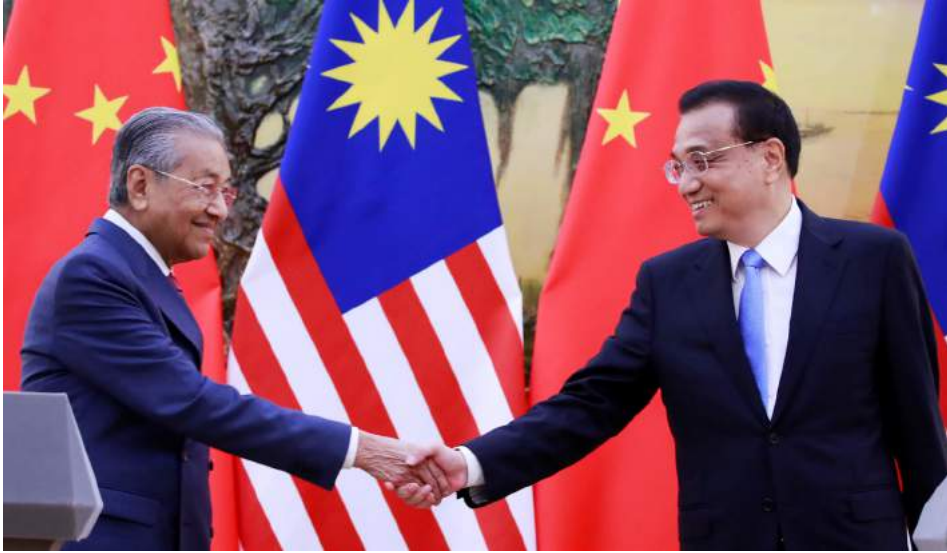
sustainability. It is within this context that the new government of Malaysia has pledged to ratify all remaining core UN instruments related to the protection of human rights. It will not be easy for us because Malaysia is multi-ethnic, multireligious, multicultural and multilingual. We will accord space and time for all to deliberate and to decide freely based on democracy.

When I last spoke here in 2003, I lamented how the world had lost its way. I bemoaned the fact that small countries continued to be at the mercy of the powerful. I argued the need for the developing world to push for reform, to enhance capacity building and diversify the economy. We need to maintain control of our destiny. But today,

15 years later the world has not changed much. If at all the world is far worse than 15 years ago. Today the world is in a state of turmoil economically, socially and politically. There is a trade war going on between the two most powerful economies. And the rest of the world feel the pain. Socially new values undermine the stability of nations and their people. Freedom has led to the negation of the concept of marriage and families, of moral codes, of respect etc.

But the worse turmoil is in the political arena. We are seeing acts of terror everywhere. People are tying bombs to their bodies and blowing themselves up in crowded places. Trucks are driven into holiday crowds. Wars are fought and people beheaded with short knives. Acts of brutality are broadcast to the world live.

Masses of people risk their lives to migrate only to be denied asylum, sleeping in the open and freezing to death. Thousands starve and tens of thousands die in epidemics of cholera.



No one, no country is safe. Security checks inconvenience travellers. No liquids on planes. The slightest suspicion leads to detention and unpleasant questioning. To fight the “terrorists” all kinds of security measures, all kinds of gadgets and equipment are deployed. Big brother is watching. But the acts of terror continues.

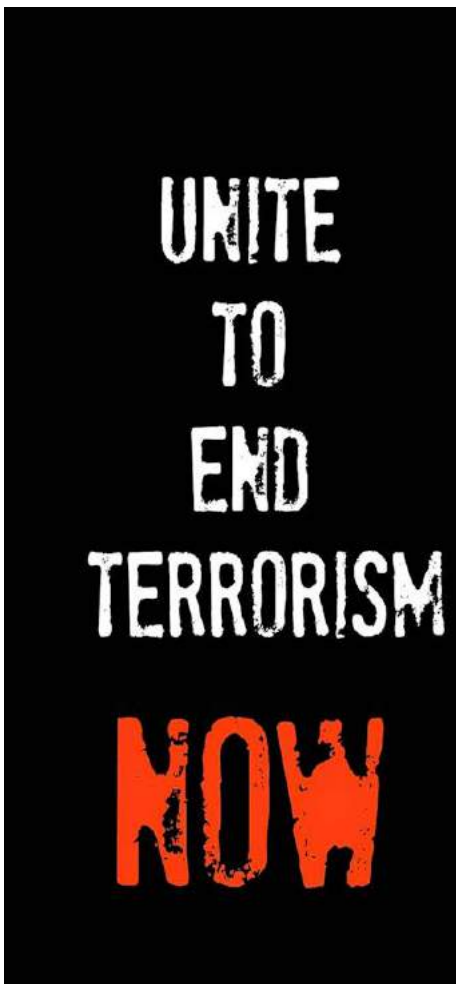
Malaysia fought the bandits and terrorists at independence and defeated them. We did use the military. But alongside and more importantly we campaigned to win the hearts of minds of these people. This present war against the terrorist will not end until the root causes are found and

removed and hearts and minds are won. What are the root causes? In 1948, Palestinian land was seized to form the state of Israel. The Palestinians were massacred and forced to leave their land. Their houses and farms were seized. They tried to fight a conventional war with help from sympathetic neighbours. The friends of Israel ensured this attempt failed. More Palestinian land was seized. And Israeli settlements were built on more and more Palestinian land and the Palestinians are denied access to these settlements built on their land.

The Palestinians initially tried to fight with catapults and stones.

They were shot with live bullets and arrested. Thousands are incarcerated. Frustrated and angry, unable to fight a conventional war, the Palestinians resort to what we call terrorism. The world does not care even when Israel breaks international laws, seizing ships carrying medicine, food and building

materials in international waters. The Palestinians fired ineffective rockets which hurt no one. Massive retaliations were mounted by Israel, rocketing and bombing hospitals, schools and other buildings, killing innocent civilians including school children and hospital patients. And more. The world rewards Israel, deliberately provoking Palestine by recognising Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.



It is the anger and frustration of the Palestinians and their sympathisers that cause them to resort to what we call terrorism. But it is important to acknowledge that any act which terrify people also constitute terrorism. And states dropping bombs or launching rockets which maim and kill innocent people also terrify people. These are also acts of terrorism. Malaysia hates terrorism. We will fight them. But we believe that the only way to fight terrorism is to remove the cause. Let the Palestinians return to reclaim their land. Let there be a state of Palestine. Let there be justice and the rule of law. Warring against them will not stop



terrorism. Nor will out-terrorising them succeed. We need to remind ourselves that the United Nations Organisation, like the League of Nations before, was conceived for the noble purpose of ending wars between nations.

Wars are about killing people. Modern wars are about mass killings and total destruction countrywide. Civilised nations claim they abhor killing for any reason. When a man kills, he commits the crime of murder. And the punishment for murder may be death. But wars, we all know encourage and legitimise killing. Indeed the killings are regarded as noble, and the killers are hailed as heroes.

They get medals stuck to their chest and statues erected in their honour, have their names mentioned in history books. There is something wrong with our way of thinking, with our value system. Kill one man, it is murder, kill a million and you become a hero. And so we still believe that conflict between nations can be resolved with war.

And because we still do, we must prepare for war. The old adage says “to have peace, prepare for war”. And we are forever preparing for war, inventing more and more destructive weapons. We now



have nuclear bombs, capable of destroying whole cities. But now we know that the radiation emanating from the explosion will affect even the country using the bomb. A nuclear war would destroy the world.

This fear has caused the countries of Europe and North America to maintain peace for over 70 years. But that is not for other countries. Wars in these other countries can help live test the new weapons being invented. And so they sell them to warring countries. We see their arms in wars fought between smaller countries. These are not

world wars but they are no less destructive. Hundreds of thousands of people have been killed, whole countries devastated and nations bankrupted because of these fantastic new weapons. But these wars give handsome dividends to the arms manufacturers and traders. The arms business is now the biggest business in the world. They profit shamelessly from the deaths and destructions they cause. Indeed, so-called peace-loving countries often promote this shameful business.

Today's weapons cost millions. Fighter jets cost about 100 million



dollars. And maintaining them cost tens of millions. But the poor countries are persuaded to buy them even if they cannot afford. They are told their neighbours or their enemies have them. It is imperative that they too have them.

So, while their people starve and suffer from all kinds of deprivations, a huge percentage of their budget is allocated to the purchase of arms. That their buyers may never have to use them bothers the purveyors not at all. In Myanmar, Muslims in Rakhine state are being murdered, their homes torched and a million

refugees had been forced to flee, to drown in the high seas, to live in makeshift huts, without water or food, without the most primitive sanitation. Yet the authorities of Myanmar including a Nobel Peace Laureate deny that this is happening.

I believe in non-interference in the internal affairs of nations. But does the world watch massacres being carried out and do nothing? Nations are independent. But does this mean they have a right to massacre their own people, because they are independent?



On the other hand, in terms of trade, nations are no longer independent. Free trade means no protection by small countries of their infant industries. They must abandon tariff restrictions and open their countries to invasion by products of the rich and the powerful. Yet the simple products of the poor are subjected to clever barriers so that they cannot penetrate the market of the rich. Malaysian palm oil is labelled as dangerous to health and the estates are destroying the habitat of animals. Food products of the rich declare that they are palm oil free. Now palm diesel are condemned because they are decimating virgin jungles. These caring people forget that their boycott is depriving hundreds of thousands of people from jobs and

a decent life. We in Malaysia care for the environment. Some 48% of our country remains virgin jungle. Can our detractors claim the same for their own countries?

Malaysia is committed to sustainable development. We have taken steps, for example in improving production methods to ensure that our palm oil production is sustainable. By December 2019, the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) standard will become mandatory. This will ensure that every drop of palm oil produced in Malaysia will be certified sustainable by 2020. All around the world, we observe a dangerous trend to inward-looking nationalism, of governments pandering to populism, retreating from international collaborations

and shutting their borders to free movements of people, goods and services even as they talk of a borderless world, of free trade.

While globalisation has indeed brought us some benefits, the impacts have proven to be threatening to the independence of small nations. We cannot even talk or move around without having our voices and movement recorded and often used against us. Data on everyone is captured and traded by powerful nations and their corporations.

Malaysia lauds the UN in its endeavours to end poverty, protect our planet and try to ensure everyone enjoys peace and prosperity. But I would like to refer to the need for reform in the organisation. Five countries on the basis of their victories 70 over years ago cannot claim to have a right to hold the world to ransom forever. They cannot take the moral high ground, preaching democracy

and regime change in the countries of the world when they deny democracy in this organisation. I had suggested that the veto should not be by just one permanent member but by at least two powers backed by three non-permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly should then back the decision with a simple majority. I will not say more. I must admit that the world without the UN would be disastrous. We need the UN, we need to sustain it with sufficient funds. No one should threaten it with financial deprivation.

After 15 years and at 93, I return to this podium with the heavy task of bringing the voice and hope of the new Malaysia to the world stage. The people of Malaysia, proud of their recent democratic achievement, have high hopes that around the world – we will see peace, progress and prosperity. In this we look toward the UN to hear our pleas.







**CHATHAM
HOUSE**
The Royal Institute
International Affairs

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN ASIA

CHATHAM HOUSE, UK | 01 OCTOBER 2018





THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN ASIA

CHATHAM HOUSE, UK | 01 OCTOBER 2018

Thank you very much for this opportunity to speak to the audience here. Malaysia has gone through a very furious transition. I was the leader for 22 years of the government party which ruled Malaysia for 61 years.

Now I am now leading the opposition and the opposition has now become the government. So I am not changing my stand first I say that I still see have the same old ideas about the authoritarian rule which I might been accused of being dictator during my time. But I beg to differ I was not a dictator but that doesn't make anybody change their minds. Whenever they mention my name they always described me as a dictator and today a dictator is going to talk about democracy. But I don't know whether I'm qualified or not. But I will try.

In the first place of course democracy is not an Asian invention it came from the west. Again I suppose from Greece but now the whole world has been told that you have to become democratic else has seen rapid changes taking place in many places.

And as a result of trying to be democratic they have met worst fate then when they were under authoritarian rule. So does that mean that authoritarian rule is best? Well of course we deny that because we think that the only system of government that should be practised by all countries must be the democratic system. But democracy is not something easy to handle. The basic rules of course is that the majority of the people have a right to choose a government to govern their country. But even in a democracy there can be autocrat to rule rather tightly as I have been



accused of. But if you want to make government work you have to have certain disciplines.

Asian minds are not accustomed to the idea that country can be ruled by the people. We have always had monarchs with absolute power and we have survived in a way of course. There were a lot of criticism again the monarchies rule they tend to be rather cruel to their own people in order to sustain themselves.

But now Asian are told that they should have democracy. And democracy mean not having any monarch or any dictator. It is people who will choose

their leaders would lead the country. The assumption of course is that the majority of the people must know what is good for themselves.

Unfortunately they are distracted by other things like money for example. If they're given money some of them would vote for whoever gives money whether he is a democrat or he is an authoritarian ruler. So sometimes or rather quite often it happens that democratically elected ruler can behave like a dictator and that's what happened to Malaysia since 2013 when the Prime Minister who has been ousted took over. He introduced into democracy a new slogan and that slogan is called Cash is King.

In other words he's saying that it is legitimate and proper to bribe in order to do to get anything done. But prime ministers are not paid very well. I think if you are in the public sector doing business you're better paid. But for Prime Minister who is running whole country the pay is very low. So if you want to bribe and you don't have money he had to think of some ways to get money. And the previous Prime

Minister decided that he would steal the money because he hasn't got enough money to give bribes which will change the minds of people.

That show that even if we elect a ruler doesn't mean that he will behave himself.

There are mechanism for removing ruler who is not fair who is cruel and all that but sometimes the whole system can be converted to the dictators ideas and they will carry out his instruction because they know that they will be very well paid for that.

So even in a democracy there can be dictators. And we find that when working with the democratic government too many people have got ideas which they think should be carried out by the government and because they had different ideas from the government we have opposition parties.

Opposition parties normally can only criticise the government but seldom they can overthrow the

government or bring government down. Unless of course it is a two party system. But two party is not very democratic. It means some people will have to forget their own ideas their own ideals in order to be a part of the other party the opposition. Only if there is a united opposition can democracy, can there be election to form the government. But it is not easy to have just two parties because many people would believe that they are the right people to form the government.

And so when you see the regime change taking place in the Arab countries they, every one of those people who campaign, who demonstrated in order to overthrow the authoritarian government every one of them felt that they were the ones who should be running the government. But they are not united they come from various parties and the only reason why they think the government should be brought down is because they think they would be able to rule after the government is overthrown. But there are so many people who wants to be the government and of course immediately after the overthrow of authoritarian ruler



there be will quarrel among the people who overthrew him.

Because you belong to different parties with different ideas.

The end result may be Civil War at least tension and instability in the country. And they see in some countries they lost the ability to run the country. They become Failed Nations because they kept on quarrelling with each other and not getting any benefit at all from democracy.

So we can't claim democracy as if one size shoes which fits all because each country each people have their own cultures and some of their cultures are so strong that it is difficult for them to change from having a dictator of an absolute monarch and replacing him with someone you elect merely by making a tick on the piece of paper. This is not common with them and therefore this idea cannot be easily practise in many countries in Asia and the Middle East. So we need to accept that democracy is not a perfect system it has his flaws but to make it work the mind-set and the value system of the people



must be capable of accepting rule by a person who is elected every 5 years. Sometimes of course it doesn't last 5 years or something may go on to rule the country for 5 terms.

But all these are still seen quite democratic but some will fail because of the quarrels that take place all the time with the people snapping at the government and the government spending time and money in order to govern the country. He will not be able

to govern in the country because he has to face a lot of disruptions coming from the very people who elected him.

So in Asia today we find not too many democracies. India is supposed to be the biggest democracy and but the others are quite totalitarian such as kingdom and countries of central Asia. In the east of course although leaders may be elected the ability to rule is not so good because of the constant sniping at the ruler whoever he may



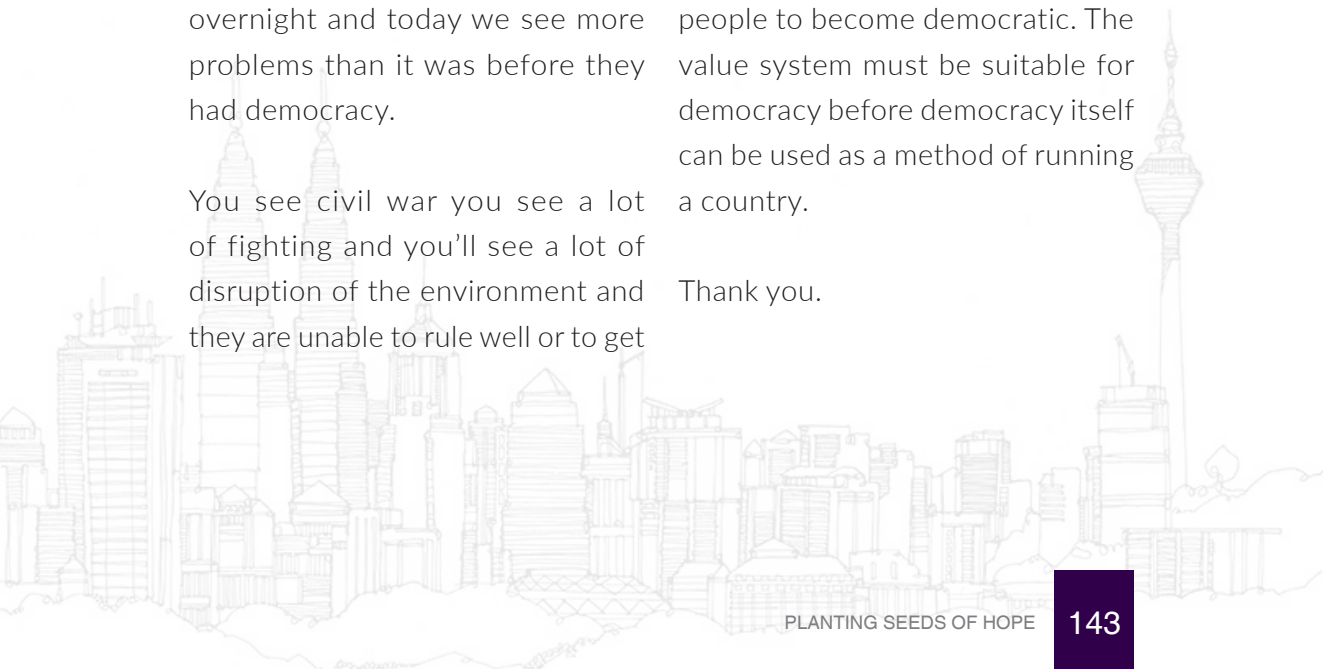
be. So the future of democracy in Asia I think well will be something that will not be achieved overnight as happens with some of the Middle Eastern countries. They change overnight and today we see more problems than it was before they had democracy.

You see civil war you see a lot of fighting and you'll see a lot of disruption of the environment and they are unable to rule well or to get

others to come and invest in their countries.

So I hope that people will understand that it takes time for people to become democratic. The value system must be suitable for democracy before democracy itself can be used as a method of running a country.

Thank you.







2018 CONFERMENT OF FELLOWSHIP
OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
MALAYSIA & ANNOUNCEMENT OF
THE 2018 TOP RESEARCH SCIENTISTS
MALAYSIA (TRSM)

LEVEL 9, SUNWAY PUTRA HOTEL,
KUALA LUMPUR | 1 NOVEMBER 2018



2018 CONFERMENT OF FELLOWSHIP OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MALAYSIA & ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 2018 TOP RESEARCH SCIENTISTS MALAYSIA (TRSM)

SUNWAY PUTRA HOTEL, KUALA LUMPUR | 1 NOVEMBER
2018

It gives me great pleasure to be here at this event to recognise the brilliant scientific minds of the nation. Since the Academy of Sciences Malaysia's (ASM) inception in 1995, you have grown to play a dynamic role in science, technology and innovation (STI) for the nation. Having read some of the recent study reports, I am encouraged that ASM has carved a niche for itself by providing independent, credible, relevant and timely scientific advice in addressing the needs of the nation.

ASM's efforts to champion evidence-based decision making and data-driven policy making is commendable. More needs to be done to enhance the capacity to receive and act on good advice supported by relevant facts and data. This requires a revisit of the science, technology and innovation (STI) governance system and institutional frameworks. I am also pleased to note that experts from the Social Science and Economics fields have also been welcomed into the fellowship of the Academy. As we know Science, Technology and Innovation cuts across knowledge domains, sectors and communities. As such, we must take into account multi-sectorial feedback. I am pleased to note that ASM has taken this approach to gather input for the respective studies. Malaysia has shifted from an agrarian based economy to an industrial economy. And together with services, manufacturing, has become a major contributor to our GDP. But the dynamism of the global economy has resulted in massive transformation and evolution that requires us, as a nation to move and transform or risk being left behind.

In the new economy, knowledge-intensive, high value-added, technology-enabled and adaptable industries will be at the cutting-edge. Intangible assets such as knowledge, data and innovation are key sources of competitiveness. As such, the role of science, technology and innovation is critical to fuel economic advancement, societal progress and new sources of growth. The value of science and technology is more pronounced than ever.

Globally, the biggest impact of science and technology can be observed in traditional sectors such

as agriculture, plantation and commodities whereby mechanisation and automation reduce the need for labour.

However, Malaysia has yet to fully leverage on science and technology in these sectors. The gap between Malaysia and the developed countries is widening and the potential of catching up with these countries is increasingly challenging. On the other hand, countries at a similar development stage as Malaysia are intensively developing their innovation ecosystems. These countries compete for the same markets, skilled workforce and FDIs.





The potential of some of these countries to overtake Malaysia and even surpass it is very high.

Malaysia needs a fully functioning innovation ecosystem that is able to bridge the innovation chasm that currently exists. Collaborative innovation networks must be forged between the public sector, business and industries, research and development and civil society. By this, rapid restructuring of the economy can be achieved, initiating widespread social transformation with the participation of all concerned. STI can also pave the way for new sources of growth. And this must be developed for the nation to attain global prominence.

Based on the mid-term review of the 11th Malaysia Plan, focus will be given to priority areas including biotechnology, digital technology, green technology and nanotechnology.

In addition, key sectors that have been identified to transform the industry from being supply driven to demand-driven, user to producer as well as low to high knowledge-intensive and value-added activities together with Information and communications technology (ICT) and services. We have also to be into creative industry, and the

financial services, private healthcare services, Oil and gas services and equipment (OGSE) industry, Tourism industry, Halal industry. These will enable us to move up the value chain and provide strong linkages with between sectors. Many of these areas have been identified as pace-setters and need to be nurtured to move to greater heights in the global arena.

Yesterday, I launched the National Policy on Industry 4.0. I hope that the policy can be well implemented to usher a new era of knowledge intensive value creation for our industries. The 3rd National Car project would be a good start to feature some of the strategies in the Industry 4.0 policy. ASM had been supportive of this initiative and I hope you will facilitate the collaborative network approach and engage with relevant partners to provide input towards making this project a reality.

I believe Malaysia is well positioned to take on this challenge as the automotive industry is a pace-setter due to the knowledge intensity and innovation capacity

built up over the years since Malaysia first embarked on car manufacturing. Science, technology and innovation have become increasingly competitive, while being consultative and collaborative at the same time.

Science and technology is moving faster than governments can enact laws to regulate the application



of emerging technologies and new business models. Agile and anticipatory governance to proactively respond to new or disruptive products and services



would be vital to gain competitive advantage.

In this data-intensive era, science needs to embrace an open enterprise paradigm. No longer can science be confined behind laboratory and library doors. The transition from data ownership to data access will accelerate scientific discovery and applications. This would stimulate the democratisation of knowledge and cross-sector collaboration. It draws upon effective and active engagement between business, government, policy makers, communities and citizens as knowledge partners towards addressing major challenges by co-developing possible solutions. There are many areas that could benefit from the open science approach

such as preventive healthcare, precision agriculture, reducing carbon footprint, safety and security for well-being and efficient resource management among others. Science has become more consultative because leveraging the power of the crowd through crowdsourcing and citizen science initiatives is proving to be impactful. These initiatives not only generate valuable information and data but empower society to tackle some of the most difficult challenges such as disaster risk reduction and monitoring the progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Collaboration is an inevitable feature of 21st century science, technology and innovation. The new economy is driven by knowledge

and enabled by fast-paced technology and digital connectivity, allowing radical sharing of ideas across borders.

Furthermore, collaboration enables risk sharing, lowering the risks and barriers faced by each player. This also reduces reluctance to participate in innovative initiatives and makes it easier to enter new global markets.

The future is about creating a shared value ecosystem that paves the way for effective collaboration among partners. It is important for Malaysia to be well positioned in the global STI landscape by tapping on national and international networks. This would enable Malaysia to gain influence and strategic advantage in the global arena.

One key reflection of a nation's innovative and entrepreneurial spirit is the robustness of its start-up ecosystem in particular, technology-based start-ups.

Start-ups apply creatively the market information and data as



well as science & technology (S&T) knowledge to roll out products and services that are unique and differentiated.

Start-ups can also lead the way to effectively utilise emerging technologies to realise value creation and innovation. Collaborative approaches are vital to building a dynamic start-up ecosystem especially when it comes to financing models and risk sharing so that start-ups can have an appropriate safety net without having their creativity and passion stifled. Many successful start-ups learnt from initial failures but in our ecosystem and culture we are quick to penalise failures rather than provide time, funds and opportunities for success. In some countries now, when it comes to financing start-ups, financial institutions require applicants to show that they have at least failed



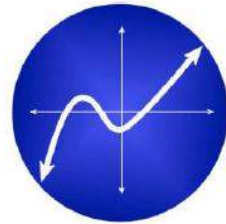
Science



Technology



Engineering



Mathematics

twice at previous ventures before they can be considered. They have learnt to celebrate failures to spur innovation. What about us? It is time we do things differently. Lessons can only be learnt when mistakes are made.

Malaysia needs to raise its game to be competitive. In order to bring Malaysia's economic sector to the next level, we must ensure the proliferation of knowledge intensive enterprises that leverage on science and technology. We need to re-engineer our innovation ecosystem for STI to thrive not only now but in the future. Effective and robust innovation ecosystems for the new economy need to equally address enterprise innovation as well as social innovation. In shaping a progressive Malaysia that is harmonious, prosperous and sustainable, we need to understand

the forces of change and facilitate the development of knowledge enterprises enabled by STI that can prosper in a diverse world. I look forward to the new National Policy on STI (2020-2030) and the STI Master Plan that is being developed by the Ministry of Energy, Science & Technology, Environment and Climate Change through the Academy of Sciences Malaysia.

I hope the policy and the master plan would serve as an effective governance tool to ensure we become more integrated and collaborative towards making Malaysia a scientifically advanced nation.

Malaysia also needs to invest in nurturing the workforce of the future, in particular by developing science, technology, engineering

and mathematics (STEM) talents. They in turn must develop skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, communications and adaptability among others. We must attune ourselves to leveraging emerging technologies such as machine learning, blockchain technology and quantum computing. We must be strategic about facilitating and deploying these technologies in Malaysia. In particular the right talent should be mobilised to develop home grown products and services that leverage on these technologies. Academy of Sciences Malaysia has a huge role to play in propelling idea creation as well as monitoring and evaluation of our STI landscape. I hope ASM will continue to provide valuable

input towards charting the course towards a progressive Malaysia.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the newly appointed Senior Fellow, elected Fellows and the selected Top Research Scientists of Malaysia (TRSM) that will be honoured today. I look forward to your valuable contribution to the advancement of STI.

I wish to commend the Academy of Sciences Malaysia for your passion and persistence to champion STI. Through the many facets of your contribution, you have made a mark as a significant voice for STI in this nation and beyond.

Thank you.







THE LAUNCH OF POH KONG'S GOLD NOTE OF HOPE

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION,
PUTRAJAYA | 08 NOVEMBER 2018



THE LAUNCH OF POH KONG'S GOLD NOTE OF HOPE

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION,
PUTRAJAYA | 08 NOVEMBER 2018

We are here to launch the Gold Note of Hope, an initiative by Poh Kong Jewellers that is hoped to entice Malaysians to add it into their collection of novelties.

I would like to congratulate Poh Kong's Executive chairman and Group Managing Director Datuk Choon Yee Seiong and his team for coming up with the Gold Note and pledging part of the proceeds to our Tabung Harapan. The launching of the Gold Note could not have come at a more opportune time as Malaysia and Malaysians are at the cornerstone where we decide on how we move forward as a nation. Having successfully liberated our nation and ourselves from the shackles of kleptocracy and an oppressive regime, we now have to manage that success.

It is not easy. Expectations on the Government are very high and that makes the responsibilities heavier. Such expectations are only to be expected given the high hopes pinned on the current Government to clean up the mess and debts left behind by the previous regime. But we are not going to sit back and rue over the damage left for us to repair. We have pledged to restore the nation to its rightful position – an Asian Tiger and a respected nation with pride and integrity.

We are going to give it our best and our only hope is that the citizenry will bear with us with our missteps. But whatever it takes, we will and have committed ourselves to undertake this task. It is also our hope that as we trudge forward on this journey, the *rakyat* will rally around and join us in



rebuilding this country. Trust me, I've travelled the width and length of the world and throughout those trips as I admire the achievements and beauty of those nations, I'm always fully conscious that Malaysia is a gem in its own right.

It is not just about the physical beauty that Malaysia is blessed with, but we are blessed that we do not face catastrophes that devastate and kill thousands despite us being on the peripherals of the ring of fire. We are also blessed that despite extremists and fanatics trying to stir racial and religious zealotry, the majority of our people have either rejected or ignored them. But that doesn't mean we should take it for granted that they will not one day be able to galvanise and mobilise enough to inflict us untold damages. So be vigilant. While this Government is all for the freedom of speech, expressions and the media, that shouldn't be taken as a

freedom to stir trouble in particular on matters of race and religion.

While there are legislations available to stop such attempts, the most effective will always be how the rakyat respond to it. If the rakyat are not taken up at all by these zealots, they will be exposed. Without doubt, the support and scrutiny of the people will ensure we achieve our common objectives tailored towards the well-being of the rakyat.

As such, it is to my pleasure when Poh Kong offered to launch this Gold Note of Hope. It is my hope that this initiative will inspire other business entities to come forward and contribute to the nation that has, I'm sure had been kind to them. On that note, I wish to thank Poh Kong and Datuk Choon for making this event a success.

Thank you.



ABIS
ASEAN BUSINESS & INVESTMENT
SUMMIT
SINGAPORE





THE ASEAN BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT SUMMIT (ABIS) 2018

SINGAPORE | 13 NOVEMBER 2018





THE ASEAN BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT SUMMIT (ABIS) 2018

SINGAPORE | 13 NOVEMBER 2018

It is a pleasure to be here at the ASEAN Business and Investment Summit this afternoon. Firstly, I would like to thank the organisers for inviting me to deliver this address.

Having had the opportunity to see the growth of Asean from the very beginning in 1967 with its five founding members and participated actively during my first 22-year term as PM of Malaysia, it is clear that the grouping has succeeded far and beyond its original objectives. Not many other regional groupings have succeeded.

ASEAN has made the integration of countries with different levels of economic development, political systems, ethnicities and cultural backgrounds an achievement worthy to be told and shared. These remarkable achievements in economic integration and cooperation registered over the past years were not achieved merely by chance but through design, through sheer hard work, commitment and above all, dedication. In many ways these are reflections of the values and determination shared across Asean nations by its leaders and people.

To appreciate the strides made by this regional grouping, one has to explore ASEAN's economic journey from modest goals of a preferential trade agreement (PTA) in the 1970s through the establishment of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1992. This was followed by the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint and the 2025 AEC Blueprint. ASEAN leaders have always recognised that collectively ASEAN can do more for the region's economic success than as individual states. After more than 50 years, I still hold the same belief that ASEAN



needs the collective strength of the AEC probably more now than ever before.

One key question underpinning regional economic integration is whether ASEAN's past experience and achievements are enough to sustain the attractiveness and competitiveness of the regional grouping. Rapid technological advancement places tremendous pressure on the way we do business. Governments must work more closely with the private sector to alleviate some of the difficulties that they face. A balanced and progressive approach is needed, taking into account national priorities as well. In doing so, I am not advocating Government adopting inward economic policies but rather to work together in facilitating businesses.

ASEAN cannot be reactive. It has to be proactive when it comes

to setting regional integration of economic policies that will bring benefit to all 10 nations. We are fully aware of the different levels of economic developments within the region and perhaps the time has come for us to relook at the lowest common denominator approach to integration. Rather than doing the barest minimum, we could allow flexibility in adopting certain policies so that countries that are ready to move fast will be allowed to do so first but to always be mindful of the constraints of the others.

We need foreign direct investments to create quality jobs in the region. While we encourage foreign direct investments, we should not allow ourselves to be mainly the consumers of foreign goods and expertise. We should develop our own capacities to produce goods and services for ourselves and for export. We should follow on the

footsteps of the successful Asian countries. We need to improve our infrastructures and strengthen economic connectivity and make full use of the 640 million people of ASEAN as a domestic market. Although we may be poor, but numbers count in the strength of markets.

Regional integration must be accorded priority to grow intra-regional trade and create opportunities for the many SMEs in the region to grow their businesses and be part of the regional and global value chains. Intra-regional trade intensity has to be raised. Since the formation of AFTA, intra-regional trade has hovered around 22 to 26%. In Malaysia's case, our trade with ASEAN is around 27%. Trade intensity in other regional groupings is much higher, and in the case of EU, it is around 60% to 70%.

ASEAN's own agenda must aim to boost intra-regional trade from the current level that has been stagnant at around 25%, to over 30%. This is far below what the EU and NAFTA has achieved, which is 63% and 50% intra trade respectively. Achieving over 30% intra-trade in



ASEAN is seemingly an ambitious target but still all in ASEAN must pursue and embrace this.

Raising intra-regional trade does not mean ASEAN is inward-looking but rather opening up opportunities for SMEs as well as exploring new possibilities. The target can be realised as we can see that intra-regional investments are growing. From 5% some 20 years ago, intra-regional investment is now close to 20%. This shows great promise and it must be capitalised to benefit ASEAN SMEs.

Investors look to several factors in deciding where to invest. Market size, political stability, trade facilitative and progressive regulatory framework, sound infrastructure and supply of

talented human capital, are among some of these factors. Accordingly, ASEAN needs to focus on creating an ASEAN-wide entrepreneurial community by strengthening human resources capacity in the region. By equipping our people with strong knowledge of information technology and artificial intelligence, we do not need to look beyond ASEAN for our pool of skilled manpower.

The trade tension between the two world powers is bound to create a “domino” effect that will affect trade reactions and will be a reason for other developed countries to adopt protective measures against developing countries including the ASEAN countries.

This includes the imposition of technical barriers to trade (TBTs) such as quotas, embargoes, sanctions, levies and other restrictions to regulate markets, consumer protection, and preservation of natural resources as well as discrimination against imports in order to protect big domestic industries.

The rise of trade protectionism, resurgent nationalistic movements and inward-looking policies also seems to be slowly taking place within ASEAN itself. However, this is not the time to close our doors by invoking trade protectionism measures but instead we should be actively engaged in finding amicable solutions and resolving trade issues through multilateral dialogues such as between ASEAN countries. It is now that we must continue to expand our intra-trade and deepen the economic integration within ASEAN.

As for Malaysia, we will continue to actively express our concerns over rising trade tensions and risks of escalating protectionism at the various WTO bodies as it may impact all of us in the medium to long term. The Malaysian



ASEAN
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Government is ready to take the leading role through our active participation in the negotiations at the WTO level to ensure that the WTO remains a rules-based, open, and non-discriminatory platform for meaningful progress towards the development agenda of the developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). For Malaysia, free trade must also mean fair trade, taking into account the economic levels of all trading partners. This is to ensure that trade relationships would not descend into new forms of colonialism, and to prevent trade being used as weapons to dominate. As far as Malaysia is concerned, we would be happy to be involved in a trade pact that provides benefits to the developing countries, especially in integrating companies from developing countries and LDCs into the global supply chain.

The world is currently in the midst of technological transformation that will fundamentally change the way we live and work. It is difficult to predict precisely how this transformation will impact different industries and countries. However, we know that this transformation is unlike anything we have seen before due to the sheer pace and depth of these changes. Many see these changes as an ushering of new era of growth, change and opportunity. The ramifications for manufacturing firms is forcing nations and governments to re-evaluate how the manufacturing industry operates and contributes to economic growth. Nations are now increasing their focus on developing advanced manufacturing capabilities by investing in high-tech infrastructure and quality education. These are done by

facilitating the transformation of the manufacturing industry and its firms, advancing to the next technology frontier and raising their economic wellbeing.

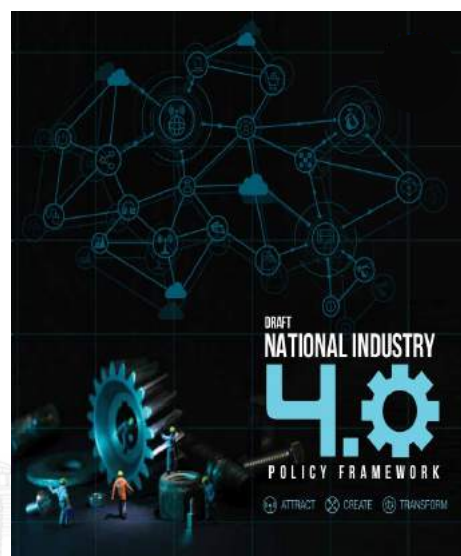
Today, the fourth industrial revolution is the new buzzword. In reflection, the last three started with the advent of steam and waterpower that enabled mechanisation of production processes, followed by the electric power and mass manufacturing techniques.

In the third, it was Information Technology and automation. Now, the widely taunted fourth industrial revolution is clamouring on a range of new technologies where there is no clear distinction between physical, digital and biological spaces. The fourth industrial revolution transforms how products are designed, fabricated, used and operated as well as how they are maintained and serviced.

It will also transform the operations, processes, supply chain management, and energy footprint of factories. It is imperative that ASEAN is not left behind in this Industry 4.0 wave and must strive

to move along and keep pace with these latest developments. Malaysia has recently launched our National Policy on Industry 4.0 and will be more than happy to share it with our fellow ASEAN member countries.

ASEAN economies must be able to participate in these megatrends if their futures are to be assured. Threats to the value of their labour, skills sets, FDI, income and wealth distribution and ultimately governance systems are even now growing, and likely to become more critical in the future. The ability of ASEAN economies to participate in the 4th Industrial Revolution depends critically on their capacity to innovate in the future. For Malaysia, I am pleased





expand cooperation to leverage on the huge opportunities available in the region. One of which is to tackle several of the long standing issues that have stalled deeper integration efforts until now, including poor implementation of liberalisation commitments.

I note that ASEAN-BAC has been pushing for trade facilitation and opportunities offered by low hanging fruits such as speeding up cross-border shipments and reducing bureaucratic processes in order to boost trade volume and lower the costs of doing business.

I also commend the proposed collaboration between ASEAN-BAC and Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) to formulate national level

priorities for the reduction of non-tariff measures to support 10% reduction in trade costs by 2020. These are indeed initiatives which need to be accelerated in order to see higher rate of growth within ASEAN in the next few years. Malaysia is undertaking structural reforms to ensure we remain competitive. Among the measures to be undertaken includes the formation of a Committee jointly-chaired by both the Ministers of Finance and International Trade and Industry to improve regulatory framework on trade facilitation and taxation.

Regional integration should not be viewed as an end in itself but rather a means to respond to the aspirations of people in the region for a better quality of life, addressing



poverty and bring about improved wellbeing for the people in the region. Regional integration must promote economic transformation, industrialisation and diversification of economy in the region. Besides reducing barriers to trade, investments and services, we also need to pay closer attention to improving regional connectivity i.e. air and sea transport, e-commerce, telecommunication (for example ASEAN roaming services for mobile users), and financial integration.

As ASEAN works to make it easier, faster and cheaper to do business in the region, ASEAN needs to

continue to expand its market by engaging in FTAs with its key Dialogue Partners. As such, on the external front, we must work to ensure ASEAN+1 FTAs and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement that consists of 16 countries bring additional benefits to ASEAN as well as its partners. An integrated FTA of 16 countries, when realised, will be a huge market in its own, representing half of the global population and over 40% of global trade.

The South East Asian region may claim to be the fastest growing

economies in the world. The completion of RCEP negotiations would validate ASEAN's role in the economic integration of this region as well as global trade and investments. Both the AEC and RCEP can work in tandem to provide a good template for the rest of the world on moving forward towards inclusive and dynamic integration among countries of widely varying levels of development but with common aspirations for robust development and deeper economic engagement with one another and the rest of the world. ASEAN Dialogue Partners should complement ASEAN and acknowledge that some ASEAN countries would require assistance and flexibility in meeting the higher market aspirations of the developed economies. What we require is fair and mutually beneficial trade and investment cooperation rather than the dominance by anyone.

Some 65% of ASEAN's trade is with RCEP countries. We must therefore leverage on the existing high level of trade linkages. We must not just accept trade and investment measures that may be unfair to ASEAN nations, and ASEAN economic integration. RCEP must facilitate not only the interest of big firms but also the SMEs in the region. RCEP must see an enhanced role for SMEs to leverage and move towards becoming middle-sized and large-sized companies.

ASEAN is a region full of opportunities, blessed geographically with natural resources and endowed with hardworking and resilient people. Let us leverage on our strengths and work towards the global challenges not as ten individual countries, but as one regional power that is ASEAN.



APEC CEO SUMMIT 2018

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APEC CEO SUMMIT - INCLUSION IN THE AGE OF DISRUPTION: CHARTING A COMMON FUTURE

PORT MORESBY,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA | 17 NOVEMBER 2018





APEC CEO SUMMIT - INCLUSION IN THE AGE OF DISRUPTION: CHARTING A COMMON FUTURE

PORT MORESBY,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA | 17 NOVEMBER 2018

Good morning. First and foremost I would like to congratulate Mr Prime Minister Peter O'Neill and the people of Papua New Guinea for successfully hosting this year's APEC summit.

I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my personal gratitude to the Prime Minister and the people of Papua New Guinea for being such a good host. To my mind, no matter how efficient the hosts are, clockwork precision does not make the heart fonder. It is the warmth and those flashes of smiles that linger with the guests which I felt and saw here in Port Moresby which really tell how we feel.

Just two days short of 20 years (on 15th November 1998), Malaysia hosted the APEC business summit in Kuala Lumpur and I delivered a speech entitled "Restoring Confidence, Regenerating Growth, Managing Globalisation Better."

It was at a time when Malaysia, along with other countries in the region, was under a tremendous threat of being bankrupted, diminished and economically paralysed. In what is now popularly known as the Asian Financial Crisis (AFC), some of the East Asian nations, which prior to the crisis were dubbed Asian tigers, were thrown into utter disarray by currency speculators. Years of hard work and progress evaporated overnight. Our economy regressed by decades even. We suffered.



In a neighbouring country, nearly 40 million people lost their jobs. Though we described them as rogue speculators, they were actually legitimate, a creature of a system which all the nations had embraced readily so that we become part of the global community.

But we were punished, whether by chance or design, while the currency speculators were laughing all the way to the banks. Multilateral organisations provided some medicine to our weakening economy, but instead of making the economy healthier, it made us sicker. Their policies made it

worse. We decided to do it our way. We recovered much faster than those who had prescribed the conventional remedy they were advised to follow.

The point is that, developing nations, in an effort to catch up with the leading or developed nations sometimes, if not always, end up losing and sometimes even worse than before they started. Many times, it is not because of our own doings. But we soldiered on, some falling on the wayside; pick ourselves up only to face new challenges that are generally churned up by others.

Yes, some of us are still at it, trying to figure out what went wrong



with our previous models in trade, economy, governance and political system and today we have to deal with what seems to be inevitable – the age of disruption, in particular of technological disruptions.

It is not a new phenomenon. In 19th century England, the usage of technology in the textile industry led to the machine-smashing and other forms of violence instigated by the Luddite movement. But today, the age of disruption or simply disruption seems to be

accepted, as the “catchall phrase for transformative change.” More to that, in the age of disruption we are expected to adjust our strategies and practices so as to be able to deal with the radical change.

It is not a new phenomenon, as I pointed out earlier. It is around us, be it digitalisation, robotics, artificial intelligence, big data analytics, advancement of automation and the advent of other new technologies that bring about sweeping changes in our lives and the way we do business. In Malaysia, like in many other countries, is already being reminded of the effects of disruptive technology. The displacement of taxi-drivers to e-hailing taxi apps resulted in protests and demonstrations. Hoteliers complained of losing their clientele to home-sharing platform. Brick and mortar companies complained of losing clientele to online retailers. These scenes are repeated in other countries, of those who losses out to new technology player.

The common theme in the three examples above is the strategy of increasing market share, through low cost operations and productive

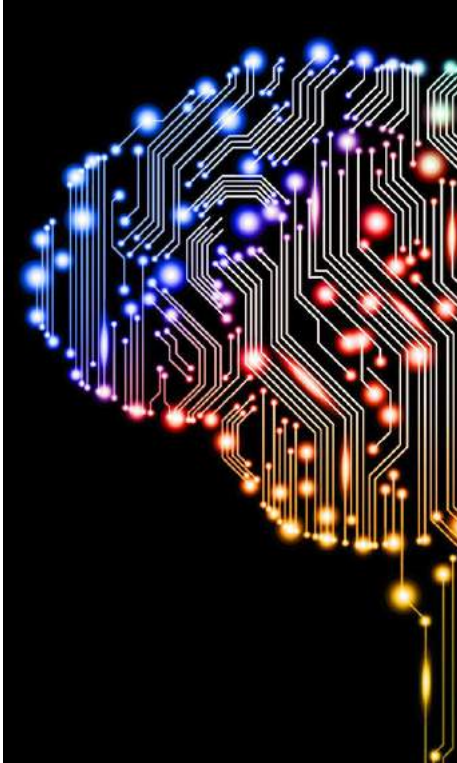


manpower. This strategy would be unusual two decades ago in the age before internet and when physical human involvements at all levels of business were necessary. We can expect more disruptions ahead when we become more automated, with unskilled and even skilled workers becoming less and less relevant. If unattended, it will cause employment crisis and upheavals.

That brings us to the title of this forum today – “Inclusion in the Age of Disruption: Charting a Common Future.” The challenge is how to ensure no one is left behind in the age of disruption. Some will be slow on the uptake but others will be faster. But once we understand

the pace will certainly increase. Still we must be careful that the disruption will not widen inequality. And inequality is bad for growth, and bad for social stability.

However, technology itself would not widen the income gap. Bad policies will. We must learn from the experience of others about good and bad policies, so we can avoid the bad ones. The disruptions are not limited in the technological spheres, but also in politics and economics. Some of these are within our control.



understanding of the technological base is important. Education is the answer especially knowledge of Artificial Intelligence and its application.

History has shown that nations which respond quickly to disruption with systematic and coherent strategies for its citizenry had always been able to ride the wave of radical changes.

Again, in Malaysia, we have introduced several schemes and programmes to face the disruption and Industry 4.0. These programmes include re-training, new educational approaches, research and more scholarships for professional and post-graduate studies, as well numerous programmes that provide our youths with the latest the technology can offer.

The benefits of free and fair trade and economic integration have been ruptured, exemplified by Brexit and trade war between major economies. The trade war between the US and China has amplified further the disruptions to our trade and commerce.

First, the policy must ensure that technology is accessible, and affordable to its citizen. Affordability and accessibility are key drivers in the widespread adoption of new technology. But the biggest challenge facing any country is to ensure that technology does not widen inequality. For this,

We are in the midst of studying the possibility of introducing latest technology modules in the curriculum. The children must be exposed to latest skills sets from a very young age. They can cope with new technologies better than old people.



Second, the policy must also take care of the 'losers'. For instance, those brick and mortar shops, taxi drivers, small hotels, and displaced workers who are losing to disruptive technologies must not lose out entirely. The policy must encourage them to be retrained and re-hired.

Third, there is a need to build capacity, especially in developing countries, to face the disruption. Investment in infrastructures such as in 5G can be facilitated by multilateral organisations. Every country must invest in advanced technologies.

Fourth, there must be a cooperation at the international level on how best to manage technological disruptions.

Are we to assume that the age of disruption that demands adjustments and sweeping changes so as to deal with the

radical changes brought about by technological advancement also includes the need for us to re-evaluate trade globalisation and economic integrations?

The debate on data localisation, intellectual property rights, and other related matters will continue, but the philosophy of finding a mutual agreement is that it must benefit national government, and not just big multinational corporations or advanced economies.

There needs to be collaboration at the global level to ensure that everyone benefits from technological advancement. To a certain degree, the very process of building our capacity opens up opportunities for inclusiveness, especially in trade.



We have gone too far in free trade and economic integration to let them go under in this age of disruption. What we need to do is to adjust to it and from there build new partnerships and agreements to suit the changes. What is worrying is not the strategy but the speed it is required to be implemented in order to be effective. It is a new frontier, mostly still uncharted. APEC too will have to deal with

this disruption, failing which it too will become irrelevant.

It is time that member countries of APEC and other trade organisations realise that in the age of disruption, a fairer and more genuine cooperation between the developed and developing nations can help member states to deal with the disruption.

IC LEADERS' MEETING
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In a speech I delivered in the Malaysian Parliament last month, I mentioned that the government will focus on development that is inclusive and equitable to achieve the goals of a united country.

We want to ensure that every citizen in Malaysia enjoys shared prosperity. APEC should also promote the concept of shared prosperity among its member states. I believe in the adage,

‘Prosper Thy Neighbour’ and not ‘Beggar Thy Neighbour’. Everyone gains from the former, while only one side gains from the latter.

Only with this win-win concept among APEC members can we chart a common and an inclusive future in the Age of Disruption.

Thank you.





SHEIKH TAMIM BIN HAMAD AL-THANI INTERNATIONAL ACE AWARD 2018

PUTRAJAYA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
CENTRE (PICC) | 07 DECEMBER 2018



SPEECH AT SHEIKH TAMIM BIN HAMAD AL- THANI INTERNATIONAL ACE AWARD 2018

PUTRAJAYA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE
(PICC) 07 DECEMBER 2018

Firstly, I would like to congratulate the Qatar Government for organising this significant event and to thank the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for supporting it.

Secondly, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the committee of the Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award for choosing Putrajaya, Malaysia as the venue for this year's ceremony. This event being organised in Malaysia is an important recognition from the international community on our efforts in combatting corruption in Malaysia.

Malaysia and Malaysians made history in its May 9th election when the coalition that ruled since independence was voted out. Without doubt, it was the disgust for corruption that led the majority of Malaysians to stand up and vote out the previous administration. It is therefore incumbent upon us to ensure efforts to improve governance and introduce anti-corruption initiatives intended at bringing an end to corrupt practices and abuse of power. We are not proud that at one time that Malaysia was described as a kleptocracy. We are today pulling all stops to not only remove the tag but also to remind all in Malaysia that corruption is not something to be tolerated. It should be treated with disgust and anger. Only by reducing corrupt practices can the Government and nation move forward. Malaysia and Malaysians can only consider themselves developed when they can resist corruption and put a stop to it.



This ceremony and the philosophy behind the Anti-corruption Excellent (ACE) Award emphasises that we should uphold with high regard values of integrity and good governance in our countries and in our organisations. It is imperative for us to raise our values and standards regardless of what colour or creed. This is the only way to move Malaysia forward. If we want to join the ranks of developed countries, to be the tigers of Asia again, then we need to take corruption seriously. We did not get there by taking shortcuts to success.

I think it is about time for Malaysia to join this list of developed and capable countries and let the world know that we are a strong

nation that respects democracy and the rule of law. Just as this ceremony signifies, it is important for countries to work together and learn from each other on issues of corruption and good governance. Earlier today we witnessed the unveiling of a statue in the shape of a lifted hand in Putrajaya sponsored by the Qatar government. The Hand represents the efforts of the international community to come together and work hand-in-hand to fight a common enemy which is corruption. We are grateful and very honoured to receive this symbolic gesture and will try our best to live by the values it represents.

Corruption is an awful thing, one that can bring irreparable



damages to society and nation. Therefore, it is not the people who engage in corruption whom we should look up to, but instead, we should celebrate the people who are working to fight it every day, which is why we are here today. The recipients of this year's awards have done outstanding work through academic research, creativity, lifetime engagement, and innovation in combating corruption in their respective communities. I hope our fellow Malaysians can draw inspirations from your works and that it would lead to increased awareness of the importance of having integrity.

I hope this ceremony will cause members of both the public sector and the private sector to realise that it is integrity and good governance that will allow a country to grow, to develop, to prosper and to keep moving forward.

As a way to show our support to the great work and commitment shown by many leaders of the Anti-Corruption Authority around the world, the Government of Malaysia would like to support the initiative proposed by the International Association of Anti-Corruption

Authorities (IAACA) to set up a special fund in support of the many incidences where the champions of anti-corruption had suffered in line of duties, some were injured and others even killed. For this effort, we pledge support to the amount of RM500, 000 to IAACA champion's fund. We hope this small gesture will start the ball rolling for the foundation to raise more funds, in order to help the family of the fallen heroes.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are many more initiatives needing to be done and many more policies that we have to put in place. We cannot expect everything to happen overnight. This is our struggle. We want Malaysia to be known for its integrity.

I would like to congratulate in advance all the recipients and winners of 2018 Anti-corruption Excellence Award.







SEMINAR ON ANTI-CORRUPTION
CHAMPION: SHARING SESSION WITH
WINNERS OF THE SHEIKH TAMIM BIN
HAMAD AL-THANI, INTERNATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION EXCELLENCE
AWARD 2018

MENARA INTEGRITI,
KUALA LUMPUR | 12 DECEMBER 2018





SEMINAR ON ANTI-CORRUPTION CHAMPION: SHARING SESSION WITH WINNERS OF THE SHEIKH TAMIM BIN HAMAD AL-THANI, INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION EXCELLENCE AWARD 2018

MENARA INTEGRITI,
KUALA LUMPUR | 12 DECEMBER 2018

First of all, I would like to congratulate the winners of the prestigious Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award 2018 who are present here today. The anti-corruption award should be applauded as it celebrates efforts and sacrifices made by those who combat corruption relentlessly. The award should motivate governments, academic institutions, the media and civil societies to look at the anti-corruption drive as a noble cause and that they should be steadfast in combating the scourge which had proven to be the cause for the downfall of many civilisations.

It is in this context that they should all adopt and understand the principles of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and collaborate towards its implementation. By hosting the winners of the Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award today, Malaysia re-affirms its seriousness and commitment in fighting corruption. Malaysia is indeed honoured to host this prestigious event for the first time in collaboration with the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Centre (ROLACC) which is based in Doha, Qatar.

I am pleased to know that today's Sharing Session with the Winners of the Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani International Anti-Corruption Award 2018 has provided a platform for the winners to discuss, share



knowledge and experiences as well as exchange innovative ideas and good practices in promoting integrity and combating corruption. In addition, this seminar is also an opportunity for those present to strengthen strategic networking and alliances between institutions and individuals that champion integrity and good governance.

It is an understatement to say how important this networking is, given the extent of cross-border white collar crimes which are usually successfully committed with the assistance of corrupt officials.

Malaysia is currently in a new era with a new Government that took over a corrupt one. As such, the new Government's commitment to eradicate corruption is paramount. We realise, our restoration and rehabilitation of the nation from the damage suffered under the previous administration will not be successful unless we address the root cause of the problem, which is corrupt practices. We are moving forward in restoring the nation's pride through the reinstatement of the rule of law, redressing miscarriages of justice and bringing about reforms to the institutions of government. All these are pursued alongside new initiatives in the war against corruption and efforts to



instil integrity. One of the initiatives is the establishment of the National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption or GIACC. Since its establishment, a number of major steps have been taken which include coordinating and implementing tasks related to governance, integrity and anti-corruption with all ministries and ministerial departments as well as being the Secretariat to the Special Cabinet Committee on Anti-Corruption. GIACC is the central governance planning unit that helps the Government to formulate national policies, such as assets declaration, gifts policy, as well as the Political Funding to combat money politics.

Thus far, Malaysia's effort in combating corruption and our initiatives to enhance good governance have been well accepted by the public and have also received international recognition. Another initiative undertaken by the Malaysian Government involving the private sector is the formation of Integrity and Governance Units that will be placed under the supervision of the companies' respective Board of Directors. This is aimed at ensuring that corrupt activities are monitored and curbed apart from making good governance customary. Furthermore, Corporate Liability Law has been gazetted this year in order to strengthen the corporate sector's administration.

At the same time, all Ministries, agencies, departments and government-linked companies that have been categorised as high risk will have to implement the international organisational standards of ISO 37001, the Anti-Bribery Management System. This system is aimed at combating corruption and instilling the culture of integrity.

With the implementation of ISO 37001 in the identified Ministries, agencies, departments and GLCs, Malaysia will probably be the first country in the world to have its public sector adopt the ISO 37001 certification. Apart from the Anti-Bribery Management System, companies and organisations are also encouraged to run a Corruption Risk Management (CRM) exercise. CRM is a management process that helps organisations identify the risks of corruption, abuse of power and embezzlement. It offers a systematic risk management plan in establishing good governance which reduces the opportunity for corruption. I am also happy to announce the latest initiative that Malaysia is putting into place is the Ministerial Guidelines on “Adequate Procedures”.

This document entails corporate liability strategies that are pursuant to subsection (5) of the new section 17A of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009. These guidelines will ensure commercial organisations



employ the fundamental measures to minimise the risk of corruption.

The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (Amendment) Act 2018 was passed by Parliament and was given Royal Assent on 27 April 2018. The main purpose is to introduce the new Section 17A – offence by commercial organisation. Under Section 17A of the MACC Act 2009, the commercial organisation may be liable for the corrupt practices of its employees and/or persons associated with the commercial organisation in cases where such corrupt practices were carried out for the organisation’s benefit or advantage.

Under subsection (5) of section 17A, the Minister is required to issue guidelines relating to “adequate procedures”. Therefore, guidelines have been drawn up to assist commercial organisations in understanding what are the “adequate procedures” that should be implemented to prevent the occurrence of corrupt practices in relation to their business activities on the basis of five principles of **T.R.U.S.T** as follows:

- i) Top level commitment
- ii) Risk assessment
- iii) Undertake control measures
- iv) Systematic review, monitoring and enforcement
- v) Training and communication.

The guidelines may be used as reference points for any anti-corruption policies, procedures and controls the organisation may choose to implement towards the goal of having “adequate procedures” as required under the above statutory provision. The enforcement of Section 17A will be effective on 1st June 2020. I am happy to launch the guidelines today and we hope that the commercial organisations will have ample

time to prepare themselves for the new obligation, which without doubt will bring manifold benefits to the business’s bottom line. Another anti-corruption initiative in the pipeline is the National Anti-Corruption Plan which is scheduled to be launched in January next year. It is a 5-year plan which aims to clearly set out practical targets and initiatives that will be taken up in tackling corruption domestically from 2019 to 2023.

Integrity is the key in fighting corruption. No government can prosper without integrity leading to good governance. It is my fervent hope that the various agencies tasked to fight corruption will do so with determination and “without fear or favour” because corruption is corruption, and it is a crime no matter who commits it. The rule of law is crucial in combating corruption.

It is only when we abide by the law of the country that corruption can be reduced. The society at large must understand that corruption is

a crime and a deterrent to nation building. People must play their part in efforts to eradicate corruption by working hand in hand with the government and its machinery. When someone is regarded as being above the law, then corruption will ensue.

I am pleased to see so many anti-corruption champions that have come forward to make their voices heard today. Malaysia certainly needs more integrity champions in the fight for a corrupt-free country. These initiatives I believe will make Malaysia very attractive to bona fide foreign investors. It is my hope that more Malaysians can emulate the champions and winners of the Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani

International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award. I am sure, in the not too distant future, one of the organisations in Malaysia will be a winner of this prestigious award.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the organisers of this sharing session today namely, the Rule of Law & Anti-Corruption Centre (ROLACC) which is the main organiser and supported by the National Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (GIACC), the Malaysian Institute of Integrity (INTEGRITI), and the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).

Thank you.







ACCEPTANCE SPEECH AT THE
CONFERMENT OF HONORARY
DOCTORATE DEGREE IN ARTS IN
THE FIELD OF SOCIAL LEADERSHIP,
ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND POLITICS BY
RANGSIT UNIVERSITY

RANGSIT UNIVERSITY, THAILAND | 16 DECEMBER 2018

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH AT THE CONFERMENT OF HONORARY DOCTORATE DEGREE IN ARTS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL LEADERSHIP, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND POLITICS BY RANGSIT UNIVERSITY

RANGSIT UNIVERSITY, THAILAND | 16 DECEMBER 2018

Firstly, let me start by thanking Dr. Arthit Ourairat, the President of Rangsit University for his kind words of which for some of them, I feel I do not deserve. Nonetheless, let me reciprocate to the warm welcome by expressing my deepest thanks and appreciation to the University for inviting me here and conferring on me this Honorary Doctorate. It is indeed an honour. I am humbled by the acknowledgements and am pleased to accept the honour conferred when I am the Prime Minister of Malaysia and thus an honour for my country too.

As one of the top private universities in the country, Rangsit University has distinguished itself on many fronts; particularly in the fields of medicine, the arts and the humanities. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate Members of the Faculty and academic staff of Rangsit University for its achievements. Their dedication in making this University as one of the premier institutions of higher learning in Thailand as well as in this region is clearly evident. I was recently in Bangkok, in October 2018, for my official visit to Thailand after being sworn in as the 7th Prime Minister of Malaysia in May this year. I met the Prime Minister of Thailand and both of us renewed our commitment to further strengthen bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

Relations between Malaysia and Thailand had remained strong and friendly throughout the years. Although our diplomatic relations began in 1957 when Malaysia gained its independence (61 years ago), our historical ties



and engagements have been much longer than that and could be traced back for centuries. For example, as far back as in the 14th century my home state of Kedah sent bunga mas (golden flowers) to the Thai court as a tribute to Siam. Centuries had passed and history took its course. Our relations blossomed into a friendship through ASEAN in 1960s and have further developed into the current solid partnership in bilateral and regional cooperation.

We have had our differences in the past, but it was all resolved through mutual understanding and discussions. These differences have never led us to lose sight of the essential understanding and goodwill in our relationship.

On the economic front, Malaysia and Thailand are among each other's top trading partners. Thailand is Malaysia's fifth largest trading partner globally and second largest within ASEAN.

Our bilateral trade is growing steadily reaching US\$ 24.6 billion last year, an increase of 18.43 per cent from 2016. Our cross border trade meanwhile accounts for more than 60 per cent of our total bilateral trade, which goes to show the importance of close cooperation and connectivity. We are also key sources of investment and tourism for each other, with



close to two million Thais visiting Malaysia last year while over three million Malaysians visited Thailand in the corresponding period.

This is an opportunity that we should seize – not only in terms of economic growth but also of promoting greater connectivity and integration between both Malaysia and Thailand that is in line with the spirit of ASEAN integration.

Our two nations continue to prosper not only in government-to-government engagements, but also at the level of people-to-people interactions. If there are any who does not subscribe to the policy of “prosper thy neighbour,” have a look at the Malaysia-Thailand

relations and these doubts should disappear. As the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, Malaysia and Thailand continue to play significant roles in ASEAN’s community building and regional integration. It has been the cornerstone for both Malaysia and Thailand’s foreign policy.

At the 33rd ASEAN Summit held in Singapore in November 2018, ASEAN leaders have pledged to continue maintaining and promoting peace, security and stability in the region, while embracing the principle of ASEAN Centrality. Indeed, the stability and prosperity of our region rely heavily on a united and integrated ASEAN. Thailand will assume the Chairmanship of ASEAN next

year with the theme “Advancing Partnership for Sustainability”.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Thailand on its Chairmanship and assure you our fullest support on the emphasis given on sustainability. We are confident that under the able leadership of Thailand, ASEAN will continue to move forward together amidst the rapid change and uncertainties in the global landscape.

In the economic sphere, ASEAN has brought about many tangible advantages that have made direct financial difference to hundreds of millions. The ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) has been established with zero and near-

zero tariffs. This has provided our business community with easier access to markets within our region, reduced the prices of goods and help alleviate poverty within the region. With further liberalisation and integration come still greater prizes: it is estimated that the measures we are implementing under the ASEAN Economic Community will raise overall GDP in ASEAN by seven per cent by 2025. That will be a gain for our economies in the hundreds of billions – directly from ASEAN.

ASEAN should leverage on its 630 million population by making the right investments in essential services and projects within its members. In 2017, the ASEAN economy as a whole has expanded by 5.2 per cent and the growth





is expected to remain steady throughout the year.

This was largely supported by robust domestic demand and solid export performance of many of its Members. Having persevered for the past 51 years – maintaining peace and stability within the region despite its members’ diverse political, economic and cultural fabrics – ASEAN as a regional grouping has indeed been a success. It is worth considering just what else we would not have gained if ASEAN did not exist.

There will be increased unemployment in some of the countries in the region. We would

not have enjoyed, what we have today, the ease of movement of people from one country to country. We now have the ASEAN lane in all international airports in ASEAN countries, and our people could enjoy a visa-free travel through nine out of the ten ASEAN members.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to address the students of this University. You are the leaders of tomorrow and the hope for our future. To this end, universities play a significant role in providing opportunities and support for the students to explore new knowledge and realise their potential. Providing the necessary support and facilities to encourage the students to

do research should be one of the priorities for government. In developing countries, universities that focus on research activities are growing in numbers. While research universities in this part of the world have not yet achieved high global rankings, they play crucial roles in making it possible to join and compete in the global knowledge society. I am encouraged to note that Rangsit University is already moving towards that. I look forward to see further cooperation between Rangsit and the universities in Malaysia.

Before I conclude, I would like to once again thank the University for conferring on me the Honorary Doctorate. I deeply value the recognition and I shall strive to contribute further to my people and the world if possible. To the graduates, I am sure you will be the future leaders and architects of your nation. Congratulations on your graduation and I wish you all the best in your future endeavours.

Thank you.



